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Holmes, Joh
*Go

Wm Holmes F. S. A.
born Feb. 1758.

H B Love del.t W Shaw

A

# DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

# BOOKS,

IN

# THE LIBRARY

OF

# JOHN HOLMES, F. S. A.

WITH

NOTICES OF AUTHORS & PRINTERS.

---

VOL. IV.

CONTAINING ALSO

## A COPIOUS INDEX

TO THE

THREE FIRST VOLUMES,

AND

## A VOCABULARY of the BOOKS, &c.

OF THE

FOURTH VOLUME.

---

Ecce iterum Crispinus.

---

*NORWICH:*

PRINTED BY MATCHETT, STEVENSON, AND MATCHETT, MARKET-PLACE.

1834.

TO

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. F. R. S.

TREASURER S. A. &c. &c.

THIS CONCLUDING VOLUME OF

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES,

IS, IN TOKEN OF SINCERE RESPECT,

AND,

WITH THE MOST FRIENDLY REGARD,

INSCRIBED BY

HIS FAITHFUL BROTHER ANTIQUARY,

JOHN HOLMES.

# PREFACE.

WHEN I had finished the Third Part of my Catalogue, (in 1832), I really believed that it would be the last effort of my pen, and with great sincerity called it my Valedictory Volume. Finding, however, that my Library was increasing by slow and insensible degrees, and soon afterwards observing in the Gentleman's Magazine, a kind notice of my Labours, with an Editorial Hint, that an Index, and a Portrait of the Author would be acceptable, I judged that I might as well employ the residue of my leisure, in trying to make up another Volume, with such fresh materials as I had collected, and including the requisites above mentioned.

In so doing, it must be admitted that my situation resembles Benedict's, in *Much Ado about Nothing*, and as that facetious and merry Gentleman remarks in excuse for his conduct—" *When I said I would die a Bachelor I did not think I should live 'till I were married,*" so on my behalf it may be affirmed, that when *I* said, my occupation as a Compiler was gone, I did not expect to have Life, Health, Materials, or Inclination, to write another Book.

I now therefore present to my Friends this *concluding* Volume; to which *Indexes* are added, and also the lithograph copy of a *Portrait*, executed by that talented young Artist, Mr. Love, of Norwich.

*Retford*, 17*th July*, 1834.

# A CATALOGUE.

## A

ADDISON'S Remarks on several Parts of Italy, &c. cuts, 12mo. 4th Edit. 1733

These Remarks are to be found at p. 2 of the First Volume of this Catalogue, as a Portion (the fourth Volume) of the entire Works of Joseph Addison.

This was a wrong classification, for that article should have distinguished the four Volumes there mentioned, into two Divisions—thus—1. " The Miscellaneous Works in " Verse and Prose, of Joseph Addison, Esq. in *three* Vo- " lumes, consisting of such as were never before printed in " Twelves, with some account of the Life and Writings of " the Author, by Mr. Tickell, 12mo. 1726—and 2nd. Re- " marks on several Parts of Italy, &c. in the years 1701, " 1702, 1703, 3rd Edit. 12mo. 1826."

The above fourth Edition of the Remarks, mistakenly classed as the fourth Volume of Mr. Addison's *Miscellaneous* Works, published by Mr. Tickell, has been lately presented to me, by *John Maude*, Esq. of Moor House, near Wakefield; and has furnished me with an occasion for adding to the several Notices of the Author, given in Vol. 1, pp 2, 3, and 12—in Vol. 2, p. 47—and in Vol. 3, p. 121, a Copy of the Epitaph inscribed on a Monument erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, so lately as the year 1809; consisting of a well executed statue of that admirable writer & excellent person, standing on a circular pedestal, which is decorated with the figures of the Muses; Westmacott being the Sculptor.

Quisquis es qui hoc Marmor intueris
Venerare memoriam JOSEPHI ADDISONI,
Quem fides Christiana
Quem Virtus, bonique Mores
Assiduum sibi vindicant patronum.
Cujus ingenium
Carminibus, scriptisque in omni genere, exquisitis,
Quibus puri sermonis exemplum posteritati tradidit;
Recteque vivendi disciplinam scite exposuit
Sacratum manet et manebit.
Sic enim argumenti gravitatem lepore,
Judicii severitatem urbanitate temperavit,
Ut bonos erigeret, improvidos excitaret,
Improbos etiam delectatione quadam ad virtutem flecteret.
Natus erat A.D. M.DC. LXXII.
Auctisque paulatim fortunis,
Ad summa reipublicæ munera pervenit.
Excessit octavo et quadrigesimo Anno
Britannorum decus et deliciæ.

*Aggeus and Abdias*, [v. article Pilkington]

*Alchabitii* Opus ad Stellarum, cum Commentario Johannis de Saxonia, B. L. 4to 1521, Sessa, &c.

This rare and curious Volume bears the following Title:—
"Preclar: Summi in Astror: scientia Principis *Alchabitii*
"Opus ad scrutanda Stellar: Magisteria Isagogicum pristino
"Candori nuperime restitutum ab excellentissimo Doctore
"*Antonio de Fantis*, Tarvisino, qui notabilem ejusdem Aucto-
"ris Libellum de Planetar: Conjunctionibus nusquam antea
"impressum addidit & pleraq: scitu dignissima cum castiga-
"tissimo, *Johanis de Saxonia*, Commentario."

Underneath the Title is the Device of *Melchior Sessa*, (one of the Printers of the work) who is mentioned with respect in 2 Bib. Dec. p. 232. His Father's Device (a Mouse worried in the jaws of a Cat, represented at p. 231 of the same volume) is used in the above work—the initial letters M. S. being substituted for I. B. S. and not one of those improved Devices of his own, mentioned by Dr. Dibdin.

The Colophon (upon the last page) is thus—"Impressum Venetiis per Melchiorem Sessam et Petrum de Ravanis, Socios, Anno Dni. 1521, &c."

*Alchabitius*, (otherwise Abdelazyz) the original Author, was an Arabian Astrologer, the date of whose life is not known with certainty, but supposed about the middle of the tenth century—wrote the above Introduction to the Knowledge of the Celestial Influences—a Treatise on the Conjunction of the Planets, and a Treatise on Optics.—The Intro-

duction was printed at Venice in 1491, with Explanations, by John of Seville, and as above with the Corrections of Anthony de Fantis, [Bayle.]

*Aleyn's* Battailes of Crescey and Poictiers, 12mo. 1633

The Title is thus, " The Battailes of Crescey and Poictiers " under the Fortunes and Valour of King Edward the Third " of that name, and his Sonne Edward Prince of Wales, " named the Black. The *second* Edition, enlarged, by " Charles Aleyn."

There is the dedication to Lord Colrane, the Latin Verses by Thomas May, and the others in English subscribed John Hall, John Lewis, Gilb. W. and Henry Blount, mentioned on p. 269 of the Biblotheca Anglo-Poetica.

*Charles Aleyn*, was living in some fame as an English Poet in the reign of King Charles I. He received his education at Sidney College, in Cambridge, and going to London, became assistant to *Thomas Farnaby*, the famous Grammarian, at his great school in Goldsmith's Rents, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate. In 1631, he first published his two Poems on the famous Victories of Cressi and Poictiers, which are written in stanzas of six lines. Leaving Mr. Farnaby, he went into the family of Edward Sherburne, Esq. to be tutor to his son, who succeeded his father as Clerk of the Ordnance, and was also Commissary-General of the Artillery to King Charles I. at the Battle of Edgehill. Mr. Aleyn's next production, was a Poem in honor of King Henry VII. and that important Battle which gained him the Crown of England. There are several poetical eulogiums prefixed to this latter piece, amongst which is one of Edward Sherburne, his pupil. Besides these Poems, there are in print, some little copies of commendatory Verses ascribed to him, and prefixed to the works of other writers, particularly before the earliest editions of Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays. In 1632 he published The History of Eurialus and Lucretia (which was a Translation.) The story is to be found among the Latin Epistles of Æneas Sylvius. The year after, he is said to have died, and to have been buried in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

The following are the lines with which Gilb. W. eulogizes the Poet:—

" To his honoured Friend Mr. Charles Aleyn, of his " Battailes.
" Fame, that did sing, the Glory of that Day,
" When those two Kings their Banners did display
" And in her ears for Jewels, hang their Praise
" Would higher, if she could, thy Glory raise.

" Both Parts are done so well, that martiall men
" Scarce know who acted best—the Sword or Pen.
" For thy cleare Fancy, hath shap'd Things so right,
" That he that reads thy Booke, shall see the Fight.
" So lively thou hast drawne, the Face of Feare,
" That one would think, thou hadst been present there.
" Grones, Wounds, and Death, so well thy Muse can paint,
" That when a Coward reads it, he will faint.
" Doubt not of Praise; let venom'd Envy pine,
" Fame gave their heads the Laurel—and will thine.

*.* The above rare Volume was kindly presented to me, by the amiable MARY JANE HULL, eldest daughter of Thomas Hull, Esq. M. D. of Beverley.

*Andreas Johannes*, Arbor Consanguinitatis, B. L. Folio, 1478

A Copy of this Work by the same Printer, *but without date*, is described in 4 Bibliotheca Spenceriana, (p. 438.)—The following account of Earl Spencer's Edition, agrees with the above in these particulars. It has only ten leaves. The Author was a celebrated Lawyer of the fourteenth century, and the work by the assistance of *two* large embellishments cut in wood, illustrates the subject of which he treats. The first cut on the reverse of the fourth leaf, shews the Tree of Consanguinity, the second cut being the Tree of Affinity, occupies the recto of the eighth leaf. There is no prefix, running title, signatures, numerals, or catch-words, and a full page has 34 lines. But the remainder of the account to be given of the above edition does not agree with Earl Spencer's, for it has an additional wooden cut upon the reverse of the tenth leaf, called " Arbor Cognacionis spiritualis," and has the following Colophon on the recto of the same leaf, " Finit " Tractatus Magistri Johannis Andree super Arboribus Con- " sanguinitatis, Affinitatis, nec non spiritualis Cognationis, " Anno Domini Millesimo quadringentessimo septuagesimo " octavo. Impressus Nuremberge, per *Fridericum Creuszner*, " &c." which confirms Dr. Dibdin's conjecture as to the probable date of Lord Spencer's beautiful copy *by the same Printer.*

*Aquinas* (Thomas), De Periculis contingentibus circa Sacramentum Eucharistæ, &c. B. L. Folio, [without name of Printer, Place, or Date]

The description of this Book, will for the most part be given in the words of the learned editor of the Bibl. Spencer. vol. 4, p. 440, in rendering an account of a duplicate copy thereof in the possession of Earl Spencer, who had previously observed to him, that this little Tract is not described by Panzer.

" The character of the Type is certainly that of Gunther " Zainer in his Edition de claris Mulieribus. There are in " the whole but seven leaves, the first seven pages of which " relate to the accidents or errors that occur in administering " the Sacramental Eucharist, and of their Remedies, as the " ensuing title announces.

**Ⓒ Tractatus de Periculis contingentibus circa sacramentum eucaristæ, & de remediis eorundem, ex Dictis sancti Thome de Aquino feliciter incipit.**

These dangers are 13 in number [the last erroneously printed *decimum quartum Periculum*] on the recto of the 4th leaf at bottom, we read the prefix to the second Treatise thus,

**Ⓒ Epistola Sancti Thome de Judeis ad Petitionem Comitisse Flandrie Feliciter incipit.**

On the recto of the 7th leaf at bottom, the imprint is thus,

**Ⓒ Epistola sancti Thome de Judeis ad comitissam Flandrie feliciter finit.**

The reverse is blank. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords, and a full page has 34 lines. So much from Dr. Dibdin's account of the work.

*Thomas Aquinas*, or Thomas of Aquino, a celebrated scholastic Divine, descended of an illustrious family, in Campania, in the kingdom of Naples, was born in 1224. His Father sent him at five years of age to the school at Mount Cassino, where he acquired the rudiments of learning. He was early removed from this school to the University of Naples. When he was only 17 years old, his fondness for retirement and study induced him to enter himself (without the consent of his parents) in a Convent of Dominicans, at Naples. After a struggle between the Monks and his relations about him, he escaped to Paris, and at Cologne, became a student under *Albert*, an eminent teacher of Philosophy. In 1253 he became a Doctor in Divinity, and was in favour with Princes and Popes. Being in the closet of Pope Innocent IVth, when an Officer of his Chancery brought in a bag of money procured by the sale of absolutions and indulgences, " you " see young man (said the Pope) " the age of the Church is " passed, in which she said *silver and gold have I none*, the " angelic Doctor replied, *True holy Father, but the age is* " *also passed in which she could say to a Paralytic, Rise up* " *and Walk.*" In 1263, Aquinas was appointed Rector of his Order in the Roman Province. Pope Clement IV. offered him the Archbishoprick of Naples, but he refused to take upon him so weighty a charge. Thomas was summoned to a General Council, at Lyons, under Pope Gregory the X, and was seized on his way through Campania, with a violent

disorder, and not being near to any Monastery of Dominicans, he stopped at an Abbey of the Order of Citeaux, at Fossa Nova, in the Diocese of Terracina, where he died in 1274.—After his decease his memory was loaded with honours. Besides the appellation of *the Angelic Doctor*, which according to the ridiculous custom of the times, was universally given him. He was called *The Angel of the Schools*, *The Eagle of Divines*, and *The fifth Doctor of the Church*. The Dominican fraternity, removed his body to Toulouse. Pope John XXII. canonized him; and the vulgar believed that miracles were wrought at his tomb.

His writings were held in the highest estimation; and *his name* was assumed in the next century by a sect, who, under the appellation of *Thomists*, long occupied the field of controversy with the *Scotists*, [followers of Duns Scotus] on sundry metaphysical and theological questions.—The writings of Thomas Aquinas are exceedingly numerous, and were first published *together*, at Venice, in 1490, and were contained in 17 folio volumes. His manner of thinking and writing so nearly resembled that of *Augustine*, that the soul of the celebrated Christian Father was said, according to the Pythagorean Doctrine of *Metempsychosis*, to have passed into Thomas de Aquino.

*Astry's* Royal Politician, 2 vols. 8vo. (Plates) 1700

The Title of this Work is thus expressed, "The Royal "Politician, represented in *one hundred Emblems*, written in "Spanish, by *Don Diego Saavedra Faxardo*, Knight of the "Order of St. Iago, Plenipotentiary Ambassador to the "Cantons of Switzerland, at the Imperial Diet of Ratisbon, "at the famous Treaty of Munster, and of the supreme "Council of State for both the Indies, with a large Preface, "containing an Account of the Author, his Works and the "Usefulness thereof, done into English from the Original, "by Sir James Astry."

*Don Diego de Saavedra Faxardo*, was sprung from a noble family settled at Algezares, in the kingdom of Murcia, in Spain, where he was born in 1584. He was the son of Peter de Saavedra and Fabiana Faxardo, (who was also of noble extraction) and was educated in the University of Salamanca, in the profession of the Law; wherein he became very eminent, especially in those parts of it which are requisite for the accomplishment of an absolute politician and complete statesman. From thence he was chosen Secretary to Cardinal Gaspar Borgia, Viceroy of Naples, and soon afterwards Resident for his Catholic Majesty, at Rome; where his talents as a Diplomatist first displayed themselves; and where his conduct procured him so great renown, that he was entrusted

with the entire management of the Spanish Interests in that Capital. Faxardo was afterwards employed in several other Missions; especially in conducting a negociation with the Swiss Cantons, and received as a reward for his services the Collar of St Iago, a Lay Canonry, belonging to that Order, and a Seat at the Supreme Council Board for the Indies.—He also filled the office of Plenipotentiary Ambassador in two Imperial Diets, at Ratisbon; and was commanded to assist Don Gaspar de Bracamont Count de Pennecranda, at the famous Treaty of Munster; where he gave signal demonstration of his great experience and dexterity in the management of the most difficult affairs of State. Saavedra de Faxardo, died at Madrid, in 1648, [v. Moreri, &c. &c.]

The Author says, in his Address to the Reader, that in the *toilsome leisure* of his continual Travels over Germany, and several other Countries, he composed these Emblems; wherein is the idea of a Royal Christian Politician, penning them down at vacant intervals—and in another place he says, I write not this, reader, to excuse my errors, for that I can't do sufficiently; but that I may more easily obtain pardon of those, who shall consider my zeal in having, amidst such a crowd of business, fatigues, and dangers, compiled this book, that if any benefit might be reaped from it, it might accrue to my Prince and Master, and least with me should die the experience which I have acquired, by a continued exercise in business for four and thirty years, which after five years study in the University of Salamaca, I have passed in the principal Courts of Europe, always employed in public affairs; having been at Rome at the election of two Popes, at the Assembly of the Electoral Princes at Ratisbon, when Ferdinand the Third, the present most August Emperor was created King of the Romans, at eight Diets in Switzerland, and lastly at the Imperial Diet at Ratisbone, being Plenipotentiary for the most Serene House and Circle of Burgundy. Wherefore if any one of these Political Counsels or Precepts, shall be any ways beneficial to him who is happily born to govern both the old and the new world, I believe this attempt will be excused.

*** I have not been able to meet with any account of the Translator, Sir James Astry. The Emblems are remarkably well engraved, and there is for a Frontispiece a Portrait of William Duke of Gloucester.

## Atlas, Classical, v. article Jones

## B

## *Bellenden's* Translation of *Boece's* History and Chronicles of Scotland

☞ Accounts both of the *Author* and *Translator* of the above

Chronicle will be found on p. 20 of the first volume of this Catalogue, but in the account there given of the excellent *Reprint* of the work in 1821, it was omitted to be noticed, that the Editor in 1821 did cause to be printed in *Black Letter*, upon the Reverse of the last leaf of the *Proheme* of the History, the *original Title*, bearing the following words:—

" Hierefter followis the History and Croniklis of
" Scotland. Compilit, and newly correckit, be
" the Reverend and Noble Clerke, Maister
" Hector Boece, Channon of Aberdene.
" Translatit, laitly, be Maister Johne Bellenden,
" Archedene of Murray—Channon of Ros,
" At the Command of the richt hie
" Richt Excellent, and Noble Prince
" James, the V of that name; King of Scottis. and
" Imprentit in Edinburgh, be Thomas Davidson
" dwellyng fornens the Frere Wynd."

*Bellendenus* [v. article Parr]

Bible, commonly called " the Breeches Bible," B. L. 4to. 1608

*Bible*, Dutch, 12mo. 1637

A well printed Book by *Heeren*, with a neat engraved Title page, at the foot of which is a Representation of Elijah fed by Ravens. The New Testament, and the Psalms (in musical score), are both dated 1732.

*** Presented to me by the Rev. —— Evans, Vicar of Everton, Notts.

*Biblia* (Germanice), 8vo. Dresden, 1772

*Biblia sacra Latina*

Very imperfect. The Engravings were tolerable, but have been totally spoiled by wretched colourings.

*Biblia sacra*, Vulgatæ Editionis, Sixti V. PONT. M. Jussu recognita, et CLEMENTIS VIII. authoritate edita, Coloniæ Agrippinæ [Gualter], 1647

This very handsomely bound Book has a very neatly engraved Title, and was the gift of the Rev. Weever Walter, Rector of Gate Burton.

*Blarrorivo (Petri de)* Nanceidos, Folio, 1518, (Cuts).

The above interesting and very scarce Volume, bears the following Title, in Capital Letters, printed over a large cut, shewing *Renatus*, Duke of Lothoringia (Anglice Lorrain), on horseback, having both himself and his steed clad in com-

plete armour:—" Petri de Blarrorivo, Parhisiani, insigno " *Nanceidos* Opus de Bello Nanceiano. Hac primum exara- " tura elimatissime nuperrime in Lucem emissum."

At the back of the Title page is a License from *Anthony*, Duke of Lorrain (in the French language), to *Peter Jacobus*, to print the Poem. Then follows an Address to the Duke, and other eminent personages, on the merits of the work, and other laudatory Addresses prefixed, both in verse and prose, by *John Basin* (a Poet of no mean estimation), who seems also to have assumed the Editorship, and to have given the Contents or Arguments of the whole six Books of the Poem, in Latin verses appended to each Book, and corrected by himself.

I have in vain sought for an account of the Poet. His *Name* alone (as the Author of the Nanceidos), occurs in Watts' Bibliotheca Britannica, which the first line of his Epitaph (given after the colophon), Latinizes thus—

" Cui clara indiderat *Blarrus* cognomina *rivus*."

The device of the Printer succeeds the colophon, and consists of a coat of arms (placed over a Ribbon inscribed with the words PETRVS IACOBI, in capitals), supported by two Angels, bearing the Holy Cross, pierced (in the places where the arms and feet of Christ are supposed to have been fixed) by three large nails; the words " Fideo, Fieri," being printed on one side.

The book is in the most desirable state of cleanliness and beauty, and is ornamented by curious and well executed engravings; besides having the reverse of leaf X. VIII. embellished with the words LIBER NANCEIDOS, in very large capital letters; the *first* letter of *Liber* being a fac-simile of the *uppermost* greatly ornamented *L* shewn on p. xxix. of the preliminary Disquisition of the *first* volume of Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities.

The *subject* of the Poem was the different seiges sustained by the city of *Nancy*, the capital of Lorrain (the ancient demesne of the Dukes), but particularly that of 1476, in which Charles the last Duke of Burgundy was slain. From *Moreri* we learn, that Charles took *Nancy*, in 1475, out of the possession of *Rene*, Duke of Lorrain, who retook it in 1476, and that Charles, not being able to support this affront, came again suddenly to attack it, but there lost his life and the battle, on the 10th of January following.

Another Historian states the affair of the last battle thus particularly:—" Amongst the soldiers of fortune in the *Duke* " *of Burgundy's army*, with which he besieged Nancy, was " the *Count de Campo Basso*. He commanded a corps of Ita- " lians, and in revenge of a blow on the ear given him by

"that Prince, had been long in a design of compassing his "destruction. This man betrayed him in all shapes, pro-"tracted the siege of Nancy, corresponded with the enemy, "and upon the approach of the Duke of Lorrain, deserted "him, and retired to a post, where, if the army was beat, "he might be cut off in their retreat. He left behind some "officers, who were embarked in the same conspiracy, who, "as soon as the battle began (on Sunday, January the 5th), "gave way, and threw the army into disorder, others (posted "about his person), dispatched the Duke in the heat of the "engagement, and threw his body into a ditch; after which "all was slaughter and confusion."

*** The volume is printed without any pagination or catch-words; but on the reverse of signature X. iij. is a cut of the Duke of Burgundy's Funeral, having the following inscription *above* it:—

"Ⓒ Caroli Exequie & sepultura; in sacello divi Georgi "Nanceiani."

*Blount's* Boscobel, or the History of his sacred Majesties most miraculous Preservation after the Battle of Worcester, 12mo. Plates, 1722

This is a reprint of the Boscobel, written by Thomas Blount (of whom the birth and death are recorded in the first volume of this Catalogue, page 32, and also a short account is given in the second volume, page 229), is dedicated to Thomas Park and Samuel Egerton Brydges, Esquires, and is illustrated by a Portrait of King Charles II. a View of Boscobel House, a General Sketch of Boscobel House, White Ladies and its Environs, and a coat of arms granted by King Charles II. to William Carlos, Esq.

*Bonaventura.* Speculum Virginis Mariæ, B. L Folio, 1476, *Sorg.*

*Editio Princeps.* Seemiller and Braun are rather brief (says Dr. Dibdin), respecting this article The former tells us, that the nature of the work may be gathered from the colophon; and the latter refers us to *Casimir Oudin*, concerning the legitimacy of the text, whether it be from the pen of Bonaventure.

On the recto of the first leaf is this prefix:—

**Incipit speculum beate Marie Virginis, Compilatum ab humili fratre Bonaventura.**

The preceding Bibliographers take notice of the ornamented Capital Initials, which are indeed common with *Sorg.* The Register is sufficiently irregular. On the reverse of the 48th and last leaf we read this colophon:—

**Devotissimi ac prestantissimi doctoris fratris**

**Bonaventure tractatus super gaudiosa ambasiata; per Archangelum Gabrielem ad excellentissimam atq gloriosissimam virginem Mariam Annunciata speculum Marie vocitatus: explicit feliciter. Non quidem cyrographatus; sed per fide dignum Virum Anthonium Sorg, concivem Augustensem quam diligenter impressus. Anno salutifere incarnationis Christi M.CCCC. lxxvi. pridie Kalendis marcii.**

*Bonaventura.* Itinerarius Mentis in Deum, B. L. Folio, [no Date]

On the recto of the first leaf, is the following Prefix:—

**Incipit prologus Bonaventure in Itinerarii mentis in deum.**

There are seven Chapters, and on the recto of the thirteenth leaf is this Colophon.

**Explicit itinerarium mentis in deum sancti Bonaventure.**

**DEO GRATIAS.**

*John Fidanza Bonaventure,* a celebrated Cardinal and Saint of the Romish Church, and usually called the Seraphic Doctor, (a native of Bagnarez, in Tuscany) was born in 1221.—He entered into the Order of Minorites, in 1243, and afterwards studied at Paris under the famous Alexander de Hales. He then taught Theology with great applause, and received his Doctor's Degree along with *St. Thomas,* in 1235. The next year he was made *General* of his Order, which he governed with great zeal and diligence Pope Clement IV. nominated him in 1265 to the vacant Archbishopric of York, which he declined accepting.

Such was his reputation, that at the demise of the Pope, the Cardinals being unable for three years to agree on a successor, the nomination was solemnly committed to Bonaventure, who decided in favour of Gregory X. Bonaventure was created Cardinal Bishop of Albano, in 1273, and in the year following he accompanied the Pope to the General Council of Lyons, where he gave striking proofs of his knowledge. In that year he died at Lyons, and was interred in the Church of the Cordeliers, in that city. Sixtus IV. canonized him in 1482, and Sixtus V. declared him a Doctor of the Church in 1588. His character has always stood very high for purity and sanctity of manners. He left behind him many works, which were printed at Rome in eight volumes, folio, in 1588. Several of them are ascetic—several are Defences of his Order, of the founder of which (St. Francis) he wrote a life. The most valued was his Commentary *on the Master of the Sentences,* in which he shewed himself accord-

ing to the time, a profound Theologian. He has been praised both by Catholic and Protestant writers, though the latter blamed him for the zeal with which he promoted the Worship of the Virgin Mary, under the title of Mother of God. He is said to have give rise to the Institution of Religious Confraternities.

Brand's Plays and Poems, 8vo. 1798

By Miss Hannah Brand, late of Norwich, deceased.

*Brayley's* Graphic Illustrator, 4to. Cuts, (as far as published)

Edited by Edward W. Brayley, Esq. F. S. A. &c. Author of the History and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey, and other Topographical Works.

*Broadley*, v. article "Shawe's Memoirs"

*Brunton's* Self Control, a Novel, (two Engravings) 12mo. 1832

The above edition of *Mrs. Brunton's* Novel, called *Self Controul*, forms No. XV. of Colburn and Bentley's publication of the Standard Novels, and by a memorial of the Authoress's Life, &c. appended to No. XVI. of the same publication, we learn that Mrs. Brunton, [Mary Balfour] was the only daughter of Colonel Thomas Balfour, of Elwick, (North Britain) a Cadet of one of the most respectable families of the county of Orkney, by Frances Ligonier, only daughter of Colonel Ligonier, and was born in the Island of Burra, in Orkney, in 1778. Under her mother's care, Mary became a considerable proficient in music, and an excellent *French* and *Italian* scholar; she was for a short period at a school in Edinburgh, but a great part of her training was left to herself; and at a very early age, the charge of her father's household devolved upon her, so that from her sixteenth to her twentieth year, she had very little leisure for self improvement. She then married Dr. Alexander Brunton, and resided for a time at Bolton, near *Haddington*, in the quiet and privacy of a Scotch Parsonage, where her taste for reading was encouraged and methodized, and to her acquisitions in languages she soon added a little knowledge of the *German*. Self Controul was first printed in 1810, and Discipline, (another of her works) in 1814. This talented and amiable woman died in childbed in 1818.

## C

*Calprenede's* Pharamond, (a Romance), Folio, 1662

*Gautier de Costes, Lord of Calprenede*, a distinguished French Writer of Romances, was born in the Diocese of

Cahors, and educated at Toulouse. He came to Paris in 1632, and entered into the Regiment of Guards. His talents for agreeable story-telling introduced him at Court, and he obtained a pension from the Queen, and was at length made Gentleman in Ordinary of the King's Bedchamber. As a writer he first made himself known by some Pieces for the Theatre, and his Mithridates, appeared as early as 1635.—His reputation was however chiefly founded on his Romances, in which kind of writing he ranks as an Inventor. His *Cassandra, Cleopatra,* and *Pharamond,* each of them consisting of several volumes, in octavo, furnished abundance of entertainment to those who could be pleased with a long tissue of adventures, not impossible, but for the most part highly improbable, wrought with some skill, and interspersed with the refined sentiments of love and honour. Their novelty caused them at first to be read with avidity; but at length they sank under their own prolixity, and are now known only by name. The great Prince of Condé is said to have taken pleasure in furnishing Calprenede with matter for his Episodes. He continued to write Tragedies in a style of point and affectation similar to that of his Heroes in Romance. The best of them is reckoned his *Earl of Essex,* some scenes of which were afterwards copied by *Boyer,* in his Tragedy of the same title. Boileau, alluding to this writer, says—

" Tout a l'humeur Gasconne, en un Auteur Gascon
" Calprenede & Juba parlent du meme Ton.
" Art Poetique, Chant III."

All works are Gascon, by a Gascon made,
And Juba speaks the tongue of Calprenede.

He seems to have maintained a respectable character in life, and was employed in some foreign negociations. He died in consequence of a blow on the head from his horse, in 1663, at the house of a friend, at Grand Andeli, in Normandy.

*** The above Romance was rendered into English by a person who used the initials J. D. entitled his Translation " Pharamond, or the History of France," and dedicated it to the Honourable Colonel Thomas Peynton, Captain in his Majesty's Regiment of Guards.

*Carcanet* (the) being Select Passages from the most distinguished Writers, 18mo. Pickering, 1830

The Editor of this Collar of Jewels, [by many supposed to be Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, who is recorded in the third volume of this Catalogue, p. 71, &c.] remarks in the Preface, that in a miscellaneous course of reading, he has been

accustomed to copy such passages as were remarkable either for their beauty or for the truths they happen to convey, well knowing the influence which excerpta of this nature exercise over the mind, and further, that in a considerable degree, these sheets are specimens of the best English Authors of all periods; selections having been made from nearly one hundred of the most distinguished writers, &c. &c. A paper called *The Spectator*, gives the following account of *The Carcanet*, " a Literary Album, containing select passages from " the most distinguished English Writers, beautifully printed, " 18mo. gilt leaves,

" They are the Wreath of Pearls, and I
" The silken Cord, on which they lie."

The Carcanet, is an elegant little collection of Extracts, long and short, verse and prose. It is small, but handsome, and the selection is made with taste and purity. We wish to recommend the Carcanet to our more juvenile readers, as an amiable little present."

The *Literary Gazette* says, " this pretty volume, is deserv- " ing of its name, though we only take two or three of the " smaller Jewels off the string. The best of antient and mo- " dern authors contribute to this sweet nosegay of literature."

*** Presented to me by Miss Davison, of Grove End Place, St. John's Wood, London.

*Cellini's* Life, written by himself, (translated by Dr. Nugent) 2 vols. 12mo. 1828

*Benvenuto Cellini*, a very excellent Artist in various branches, was born at Florence, in 1500, and discovered an early taste for the Arts of Design, but was obliged by his father to learn Music. At length he was bound apprentice to a Jeweller and Goldsmith, and made a great proficiency in that business. After a variety of adventures and changes of place, occasioned by his turbulent and ungovernable temper, he fixed his residence at Rome, and was taken into the service of Pope *Clement VII.* in the double capacity of Musician and Goldsmith. In the latter art he had greatly improved himself, by practising drawing from the works of the best masters; and he added to it seal engraving, damasking steel, medalling, working in grotesque, and all the most curious ornamental arts of that age. He was likewise an expert engineer, and was employed by the Pope in the defence of the Castle of St. Angelo, at the famous sack of Rome, by the *Constable Bourbon*. In his own printed life, Cellini claims the honour of having with his own hand shot the *Constable*, while scaling the walls, and directed the cannon which killed the *Prince of Orange*. He was directed and employed by the same Pontiff, to make stamps for the Roman Mint; and the

coins struck from those stamps are of the greatest beauty.—His medals also and jewellery works, executed for the Pope, are the finest specimens of art

After the death of Clement, Cellini returned to Florence, where the Grand Duke Alexander patronized him. The heads of this Duke, which Cellini made for the Florentine Mint, are so exquisite, that the coins from them have been preserved like antient medals. His unsettled disposition then led Cellini to visit France, but although graciously received by *Francis I.* he soon grew tired of the country, and returned to Italy. At Rome he underwent a long imprisonment in the Castle of St. Angelo, on a charge of having robbed that fortress of a great treasure, while the Spanish army was in Rome. He made a wonderful escape from his prison—was retaken and suffered extraordinary hardships, until delivered at the intercession of the Cardinal of Ferrara. He afterwards went again into France, and was taken into the service of Francis I. Here he chiefly employed himself in sculpture, and in casting large figures of metal, by which he obtained great reputation. But his quarrelsome disposition, and the enmity of *the favourite*, [Mad. d'Estampes] caused him, after a stay of about five years, to quit the country and return to Florence. The Grand Duke *Cosmo* here took him into his service; and besides the smaller works he executed for that Prince, Cellini displayed the extent of his genius in some large pieces of sculpture, particularly a statue of Perseus and Andromeda, and a Crucifix; which placed him on a level with the first sculptors. He had indeed received instructions in this art from the greatest genius of the time, *Michael Angelo Buonarroti.*

He wrought likewise as well in marble, as in metal, and was a powerful competitor to the famous *Baccio Bandinelli;* between whom and himself there subsisted much hatred and jealousy.

Cellini ended his life at Florence in 1570. He published in 1568, two Treatises, one relative to the Goldsmith's Art, the other to Sculpture and the casting of Metals. He also composed the History of his own Life, which was translated (as above) by Dr. Nugent in 1771. It is an extraordinary performance; in which he has painted to the life, his own fiery, romantic, and high-spirited character, without disguising many immoralities, but with the most boastful recitals of his own bravery, address, and professional skill. As to the *latter* however, the testimony of his contemporary, Vasari, is sufficient to place him amongst the most ingenious men of that flourishing period of the Arts.

*Dr. Thomas Nugent,* F.S.A. &c. (the Translator of

Cellini's Life), was a native of Ireland, a voluminous and miscellaneous writer, and resided the greater part of his life in London; employing his time and his pen on various works for the booksellers. In 1765 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Aberdeen, and died at his Apartments in Gray's Inn in the year 1772, with the character of a man of learning, industry, and a contented temper. Few other particulars of his history are known; but his translations were generally admired for elegance and accuracy.

*⁂* To the above Edition of Cellini's Memoirs, (which is a re-print with due revision, of that of Dr. Nugent), are added four Letters to be found in Cellini's Works, from whence they have been translated; and there is a Miniature Portrait of the Author given as a Frontispiece.

*Charles V.* (Emperor)—His Manifesto against the Pope, [Clement VII.] and Letter to the Cardinals, 4to. M.D.XXVII.

The general title of this rare volume is in the following words, "Pro divo Carolo, ejus Nominis quinto Romanorum "Imperatore invictissimo, pio, felice, semper augusto, Patre-"patriæ, in satisfactionem quidem sine talione eorum quæ in "illum scripta ac pleraque etiam in vulgum ædita fuere, apolo-"getici libri duo, nuper ex Hispaniis allati cum aliis non-"nullis, quorum Catalogos ante cujusq: exordium reperies.

"Cum gratia & Privilegio Imperiale.

The contents of the first Book are thus expressed upon the reverse of the general title.

1. Privilegium Caroli Cæsaris.

2. Prologus ad pium lectorem, in quo præter alia Causæ expilationis Vaticani narrantur.

3. Clementis VII. literæ, seu (ut ipsi vocant) Breve, in quo, quas potuit Criminationes etiam falsissimas adversus Carolum Cæsarem congessit.

4. Instrumentum præsentationis Responsionis Caroli Cæsaris ad ejusmodi criminationes cum appellatione, & generalis Concilii indictionis postulatione.

5. Secundæ Pontificis literæ, quas poenitentia ductus quòd false Cæsarem accusasset, ad Nuncium suum misit, vetans ne priores Cæsari traderentur.

6 Responsio Caroli Cæsaris ad ipsas secundas Romani Pontificis literas.

7. Epistola Caroli Cæsaris ad senatum, sive Collegium Cardinalium, in qua petit, ut negante Pontifice, seu differente generalis Christianorum Concilii indictionem, ipsi indicant.

8. Instrumentum præsentationis literarum Cæsaris ad Pontificem & Cardinalium Collegium ipsis in Urbe factæ.

Ad finem libri secundi accedit.

9. Responsio Cæsaris ad ea, que, Foederatorum, Nuncii, & Oratores ante septimum Idus Februarias illi proposuerant.

The contents of the second Book are thus expressed, on p. 104.

1. Epistola Divi Caroli Cæsaris ad reverendissimos & illustrissimos. Principes Sa. Ro. Imperii Electores.

2. Apologia Gallica Madritiæ conventionis dissuasoria.

3. Ejusdem Apologiæ erudita admodum Refutatio.

4. Capitula Foederis (quod sanctissimum vocant) inter Roma: Pontificem Clementem septimum, Regem Gallum, Venetos, Ducem Franciscum Sforciam, ac Florentinos, adversus Cæsarem percussi.

5. Epistola Franci Regis ad Principes Germaniæ transmissa meris sycophanciis plena, quam ideo adjici voluimus, ut de his Lectori Fidem faciamus.

The Dissentions between Pope Clement VII. and the Emperor Charles V. which *Robertson*, in the second volume of his history of that Emperor alledges, to have proved extremely favourable to the progress of Lutheranism, are fully dilated upon in the fourth book of the same volume, especially towards the end of it.

The Colophon of the above described volume is thus worded *in Capital Letters*, " Excusa sunt haec Apologetica scripta " cum Nonnullis aliis eodem pertinentibus. Moguntiae in " aedibus *Johannis Schoeffer*, Nonis Septemb, Anno " M.D.XXVII. Regnante invictissimo Romanorum Caesare " Carolo ejus nominis quinto."

To the work printed by John Schoeffer has been annexed a Tract of nine pages, printed at Wittemberg, intituled, " Appellatio D. Martini Lutheri ad Consilium a Leone de- " cimo, denuo repetita et innovata," and also another Tract of a few leaves, intituled, " Judicium Johannis Cellarii De " Martino Luthero."

*John Schoiffher*, the son of *Peter*, (who is mentioned in the second volume of this Catalogue, p. 37) had granted to him by the Emperor Maximilian, a Coat of Arms, incorporating in part the Device of his Father, and in other part a Rebus upon his name, an example of which is given on p. 10 of Dibdin's second volume of his Bibliographical Decameron, and as he says, appeared to a variety of John Schoiffer's publications from 1530 to 1540, (if not *before*.) That it appeared *before* is evident from the date of the volume now describing (which is 1527.)

The surname "Schoiffer" in German signifies *a Shepherd*, and the first thing on looking at the above figure (says Dibdin) which strikes a graphical Antiquary, is its resemblance to a figure in one of the wood cuts of *Albert Durer*, introduced

in the background in a print of the Annunciation of the Nativity of Christ to the Shepherds keeping Watch over their Flocks by Night. Take away the Staff of the former, and you have nearly the same Figure.

*** The above volume, and the work of *Rupert*, hereinafter described, were presented to me by *William John Pickin, Esq.* of Whitemoor, in the county of Nottingham.

*Cotton's* Translation of the Life of the *Duke of Espernon*, Folio, (Portrait), 1670

The Volume before us contains the history of the Duke of Espernon, the great favourite of France, Englished by Charles Cotton, Esq. divided into three Parts and twelve Books; wherein the History of France is continued from 1598, (where *Davila* leaves off) down to 1642.

*Charles Cotton, Esq.* the Translator, (of whom a very brief account appears on p. 60 of the first volume), gives a very energetic character of the favourite hero of his volume, in the following passage selected from his Epistle, dedicatory to Gilbert, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

" A more illustrious image of virtue and honour, than is " here represented in the person of the Duke of Espernon, in " my little reading, I have no where met with, a more exem- " plary piety, a braver courage, a more shining and unble- " mished loyalty, more inviolate friendship, nor a nobler " constancy in all the shocks of fortune; so that I have some- " times thought, had there not been a little mixture of human " frailty amongst so many excellent qualities as he was mas- " ter of, to a very great perfection; the story would have looked " like an idea of a hero only, and rather a character of what a " brave man should be, than what any man ever truly was.— " There are indeed some passages in his history, that are not " altogether to be justified, though none, that may not (me- " thinks) be slipped over amongst so many better pages of his " life, like a counterfeit piece in a great summe of current " gold."

Mr. Cotton succeeded to the family estate at Beresford, but inherited with it a disposition to hospitality and gay expence, which always kept him needy.

In *A Burlesque* " *Voyage to Ireland*," he introduces himself as giving the following account of himself and his condition to *the Mayor of Chester*.

" I answer'd my country was fam'd Staffordshire;
" That in deeds, bills, and bonds, I was ever writ Squire;
" That of land I had both sorts, some good and some evil,
" But that a great part on't, was pawn'd to the D—l."

At the time of this Irish Expedition, Mr. Cotton was a Captain in the Army, but he had before commenced *Author*,

chiefly in the way of translation, and probably for little emolument.

*Crabb's* English Synonymes explained in Alphabetical Order; with copious Illustrations and Examples, drawn from the best writers. (3d Edition.) 8vo. 1824.

By *George Crabb, A. M.* Author of the Universal Technological Dictionary.

The Author in the general Preface to this Work sets forth "*That* it may seem surprising that the English, who have employed their talents successfully in every branch of literature, and in none more than in that of Philology, should yet have fallen below other nations in the study of their synonymes: it cannot however be denied that whilst the French and Germans have had several considerable works on the subject, we have not a single writer, who has treated it in a scientific manner adequate to its importance; not that I wish by this remark to depreciate the labours of those who have preceded me, but simply to assign it as a reason why I have now been induced to come forward with an attempt to fill up what is considered a chasm in English Literature.

"*That* in the prosecution of my undertaking, I have profited by every thing which has been written in any language upon the subject; and although I always pursued my own train of thought, yet whenever I met with any thing deserving of notice I adopted it, and referred it to the Author in a note. I had not proceeded far before I found it necessary to restrict myself in the choice of my materials; and accordingly laid it down as a rule not to compare any words together which were sufficiently distinguished from each other, by striking features in their signification, such as *abandon*, and *quit*, which require a comparison with others, though not necessarily with themselves: for the same reason I was obliged to limit myself, as a rule, to *one* authority for each word, unless where the case seemed to require further exemplification. But notwithstanding all my care in this respect, I was compelled to curtail much of what I had written for fear of increasing the volume to an inconvenient size.

"*That*, although a work of this description does not afford much scope for system and arrangement, yet I laid down to myself the plan of arranging the words according to the extent or universality of their acceptation, placing those first which had the most general sense and application, and the rest in order. By this plan I found myself greatly aided in analysing their differences, and I trust that the reader will thereby be equally benefited. In the choice of authorities I

have been guided by various considerations, namely, the appropriateness of the examples, the classic purity of the author, the justness of the sentiment, and last of all, the variety of the writers; but I am persuaded that the reader will not be *dissatisfied* to find, that I have shewn a decided preference in such authors as Addison, Johnson, Dryden, Pope, Milton, &c At the same time it is but *just* to observe that this selection of authorities has been made by an actual *perusal* of the authors, without the assistance of Johnson's Dictionary.

"*That*, for the sentiments scattered through this work I offer no apology, although I am aware that they will not fall in with the views of many who may be competent to decide on its literary merits. I write not to please or displease any description of persons; but I trust that what I have written according to the dictates of my mind, will meet the approbation of those whose good opinion I am most solicitous to obtain. Should any object to the introduction of morality in a work of science, I beg them to consider, that a writer whose business it was to mark the nice shades of distinction between words closely allied, could not do justice to his subject without entering into all the relations of society, and shewing from the acknowledged sense of many moral and religious terms, what has been the general sense of mankind on many of the most important questions which have agitated the world. My first object certainly has been to assist the philological inquirer in ascertaining the force and comprehension of the English language; yet I should have thought my work but half completed, had I made it a mere register of verbal distinctions. *And* "*that*, while others seize every opportunity unblushingly to avow, and zealously to propagate opinions destructive of good order, it would ill become an individual of contrary sentiments to shrink from stating his convictions, when called upon, as he seems to be by an occasion like that which has now offered itself. As to the rest I throw myself on the indulgence of the public, with the assurance, that having used every endeavour to deserve their approbatian, I shall not make an appeal to their candour in vain."

## D

*Danæus*, v. article "The wonderful Woorkman-"ship of the Worlde"

*Davies's* Octavia, or the Bride of St. Agnes, a Tragedy, 8vo. 1832

By *Blanche Davies.*

*Dibdin's* Sermons, 8vo. 1820

By the *Rev. T. F. Dibdin*, so often mentioned in this Catalogue.

*Dissertation* on Seals [v. article Lewis.]

*Dodds's* descriptive Catalogue of some of the Curiosities in the Ledstone Museum. 4to. 1827

*Dodds's* Companion to the Minerals and Fossils contained in the Ledstone Museum. 4to. 1827

Both the last-mentioned volumes were written by the *Reverend George Dodds*, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, Chaplain to the Most Noble the Marquis of Queensberry, and Curate of Rochdale, (since residing at Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln), and are dedicated to Mrs. Christopher Wilson, of Ledstone Hall, in Yorkshire, who now lives at some other Mansion in the same County, to which, as well the Museum as the Minerals and Fossils, were removed.

The Author was so kind as to present me with a copy of each work, though the impressions were very few.

Dodd's Reflections on Death. 12mo. 1783

To the brief account of *Dr. William Dodd*, contained in the first volume, p. 70, it may here be noted, that in 1745 he was entered a Sizar at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and in 1750 took his degree of B. A. In 1753 he was admitted into Holy Orders, when he fixed upon London for his scene of action, and where his impressive pulpit talents soon rendered him one of the most admired and popular preachers of his day. In 1757 he became M. A. In 1763 he was collated to a Prebend in Brecon, and in 1766 took the degree of LL. D. at Cambridge. He was Rector of Hockcliffe, in Buckinghamshire, in 1772, and afterwards was presented to the living of Winge, in the same county.

*Dodington's* Diary. 8vo 1823. (4th Edition.)

This volume contains the *Diary* of the late *George Bubb Dodington, Baron of Melcombe Regis*, from 1749 to 1761, with an Appendix, containing some curious and interesting papers, which are either referred or alluded to in the Diary. Published from his Lordship's original Manuscript by *Henry Penruddocke Wyndham*.

Lord Melcombe bequeathed his whole property (a few legacies excepted) to his Cousin, the late Thomas Wyndham, of Hammersmith, who, dying in 1777, left the following clause in his will, "I give to Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, "all my books, and all the late Lord Melcombe's political "papers, letters, and poems, requesting of him not to print "or publish any of them, but those that are proper to be made

"public, and such only, as may in some degree, do honour "to his memory."

Lord Melcombe was the son of a gentleman of fortune, or as others say, of an Apothecary of the name of *Bubb*, who married into a wealthy family in Dorsetshire. He was born in 1691, and appears to have been educated at Oxford. In 1715 he was elected Member of Parliament for Winchelsea, and was soon afterwards appointed Envoy to the Court of Spain.

In 1720, by the death of his maternal uncle, *George Dodington, Esq.* of Eastbury, in Dorsetshire, he came into the possession of a very large estate and took the surname of Dodington. In 1724 having closely connected himself with the Ministry of *Sir Robert Walpole*, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and also obtained the lucrative office of Clerk of the Pells in Ireland. He however some time afterwards joined the opposition against that Minister, and on the fall of Walpole became Treasurer of the Navy. This new party he also quitted, in order to *lead* the opposition under *Frederic Prince of Wales*, whose death for some time arrested his venal career; but in 1755, he accepted his former post of Treasurer of the Navy under the *Duke of Newcastle*, but lost it in the following year.

On the accession of King George IIIrd. he was early received into the confidence of *Lord Bute*, and in 1761 was advanced to the Peerage, but obtained no post, and died the following year at his house at Hammersmith.

This versatile Politician was generous, magnificent, and convivial in private life, and the patron (or friend) of Young, Thomson, Glover, Fielding, Bentley, Voltaire, Lyttleton, and Chesterfield; who, with many of meaner pretensions, mingled at his hospitable board. Thomson addressed to him the *first* edition of his *Summer*, but never repeated the dedication to him in any of the subsequent portions of his poem called The *Seasons*.

Lord Melcombe's own pretensions to Literature were exhibited in some political memorials and pamphlets, and some poetry of that description, which the French call *Vers de Societé*—and among the rest *An Epistle to Sir Robert Walpole*, (printed in Dodsley's collection,) which he afterwards addressed *Mutatis Mutandis* to Lord Bute.

He will however always be best, if not most creditably known, by his celebrated *Diary*. A more curious exposition of avarice, vanity, servility, and selfishness, as a place-hunter, and trading politician, has seldom been exhibited; and it will for ever be regarded as a most extraordinary instance of a self-recorded, and seemingly unconscious pros-

tration of honourable and manly feelings to the acquirement of place, emolument, and Court favour. He had no children.

*Douce*, on the Dance of Death, &c. (cuts), 8vo. 1833. Pickering.

This interesting book is intituled "The Dance of Death, "exhibited in elegant engravings on wood, with a Dissertation on the several representations of that subject; but more "particularly on those ascribed to Macaber and Hans Holbein. By *Francis Douce, Esq.* F. A. S. and a Member of "the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and of the Academy of Sciences, &c. at Caen."

The Author of this volume has long been distinguished for his great erudition in English antiquities; for his intimate acquaintance with the archaeology of literature and the arts; for his extensive and valuable collections; and for the liberality and urbanity with which he has ever communicated from his stores of knowledge to other inquirers in the same pursuits. By his interesting "Illustrations of Shakespear and of Antient Manners," &c. [v. vol. 1, p. 71.] his name is yet more widely honoured; for it is one of the few antiquarian works which have been at once recondite and popular.

The present Dissertation was originally published forty years ago in illustration of the re-publication by Mr. Edwards, of Pall-Mall, of Hollar's Etchings from the same designs which have now been engraved on wood. It is here very considerably enlarged; and it is not a little remarkable into how many branches the inquiry divides itself.

In order to investigate the subject from its origin, Mr. Douce discusses, in the first place, the figures under which Death was personified by the Ancients. These were various, and the learned are not accordant on the subject; but it would appear that a skeleton was only *one* of their emblems, and not the most frequent. The emblem of the butterfly, by which, whilst death was implied, a *resurrection* was more immediately typified, is one, which from its simplicity and propriety finds a welcome in every elegant mind. The more clumsy device by which the artists of the middle ages represented the departing soul, was by a small naked figure like an infant, issuing from the prostrate corpse: an idea which some modern artists have varied only by representing the soul nearly as large as the body, which has been sculptured in marble so recently, as in the monument of the Princess Charlotte, at Windsor. To this performance Mr. Douce does not allude; but although the historian, it may be said, of skeletons and anatomies, he expresses his disapprobation of sepulchral monuments being adorned with skulls and cross bones, as follows—

"If it be necessary on any occasion to personify Death, "this were surely better accomplished by means of some "graceful and impressive figure of the Angel of Death, for "whom we have the authority of scripture; and such might "become an established representative. The skulls and bones "of modern, and the entire skeletons of former times, espe-"cially during the middle ages, had probably derived their "origin from the vast quantities of sanctified human relics "that were continually before the eyes, or otherwise in the "recollection of the early christians. But the favorite and "principal emblem of mortality among our ancestors, appears "to have been the moral and allegorical pageant familiarly "known by the appellation of the *dance of death*, which it has "in part derived from the grotesque and often ludicrous at-"titudes of the figures that composed it, and especially from "the active and sarcastical mockery of the ruthless tyrant "upon its victims, which may be in a great measure attri-"buted to the whims and notions of the artists, who were em-"ployed to represent the subject."

But there is another origin besides the fancy of the artists, to which the representation of this series of pictures as a *Dance* has been traced. Among other heathen customs which lingered amidst the rites and temples of the christian faith, was that of dancing in churches and church-yards, and Mr. Douce has collected several legends and other curious matters relative to this practice. Notwithstanding the interdiction of several Councils, it was found impossible to abolish it altogether, and the Clergy therefore contrived the Dance or Pageant of Death, which, whilst it afforded recreation and amusement, might at the same time convey a moral and religious sensation. Some grand spectacles of this description were celebrated in France in the 15th century. They became a favorite subject for the paintings with which the walls of churches were adorned; were then introduced in books of prayers & other religious works; & thus we are brought down to the early days of printing, and so to the Æra of Holbein.

Before Holbein's time however, these pictorial dances had come to be generally known as the dances of Macâber; a person of unknown origin, by some taken for an artist, and by others for a German poet: by some altered to the Macabees; others to Macrobius; and by the learned M. Van Praet conjectured to be not a man, but an epithet derived from the Arabic word Magbarah signifying a church-yard. Mr. Douce rebuts this conjecture, by remarking "that personified sculpture, "as well as the moral nature of the subject, cannot belong to "the Mahometan religion." He has traced the word to the original in St. *Macarius*, the name of a hermit introduced into

the story of "Les trois Morts et le trois Vifs," a metrical work written in the thirteenth century.

The series of designs on this subject usually attributed to Holbein, of which the editions have been numerous, and of which accurate copies are included in the present publication, have this distinction from the antient dance of Macaber, that whilst in the former Death is represented in a sort of grotesque attitude, in the act of leading a single character; in the latter, the subject generally consists of several figures, into whose presence Death, as an unwelcome and inexorable visitor, has intruded to summon away his victim.

"On these designs" says Mr. Douce, "which are wholly "different from the dull and oftentimes disgusting Macaber "Dance, which is confined, with little exception, to two "figures only, we have the most interesting assemblage of "characters, among whom the skeletonized Death, with all "the animation of a living person, forms the most important "personage; sometimes amusingly ludicrous, occasionally "mischievous, but always busy and characteristically em-"ployed."

It would be useless (if possible) to give an abstract of the seventeen chapters into which Mr. Douce has divided this interesting Dissertation, or of the conflicting opinions between himself and others respecting the designer and first engraver of the cuts.—He has favoured the world however with six illustrative Engravings, besides Fac-simile copies of those which he denominates the *Lyons* wood-cuts of the Dance of Death; consisting of *forty-nine* belonging to the Imagines Mortis, Lugduni 1547, which are thus entitled:—1. The Creation of all Things. 2. The Temptation. 3. The Expulsion from Paradise. 4, The consequence of the Fall of Man. 5. A Cemetery. 6. The Pope. 7. The Emperor. 8. The King. 9. The Cardinal. 10. The Empress. 11. The Queen. 12. The Bishop. 13. The Duke. 14. The Abbot. 15. The Abbess. 16. The Gentleman. 17. The Canon. 18. The Judge. 19. The Advocate. 20. The Magistrate. 21. The Preacher. 22. The Priest. 23. The Mendicant Friar. 24. The Nun. 25. The old Woman. 26. The Physician. 27. The Astrologer. 28. The Miser. 29. The Merchant. 30. The Ship in a Tempest. 31. The Knight. 32. The Count. 33. The old Man. 34. The Countess. 35. The new-married Lady. 36. The Duchess. 37. The Pedlar. 38. The Husbandman. 39. The Child. 40. The Soldier. 41. The Gamester. 42. The Drunkards. 43. The Ideot Fool. 44. The Robber. 45. The Blind Man. 46. The Waggoner. 47. The Beggar. 48. The Last Judgment. And 49. The Allegorical Escutcheon of Death.

*Drake's Eboracum*, or the History and Antiquities of the City of York—together with the History of the Cathedral Church and the Lives of the Archbishops of that See. Folio. 1736.

The above splendid volume was originally published with sixty plates, and with fifty-two engravings upon the letter-press (all enumerated in Upcott's Bibliographic account). A former possessor of the Eboracum (of the name of Stephens) after illustrating this valuable History with one hundred and eighteen additional portraits and topographical engravings, caused it to be magnificently bound in red Russia leather, elegantly gilt and blind-tooled.

The Author, *Francis Drake*, was a surgeon at York, and an able antiquary, and was much esteemed by Dr. Mead, Mr. Folkes, the two Mr. Gales, and all the principal Members of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. A copy of the above work, with large manuscript additions by the Author, was in the hands of his son, the late Reverend William Drake, Vicar of Isleworth, who died in 1801, was himself an able antiquary, as appears by some of his articles inserted in the Archaelogia, and would have re-published his father's work if the plates could have been recovered.

Mr. Drake was elected F. S. A. in 1735 and F. R. S. in 1739. From this latter society, for whatever reason (now unknown) he withdrew in 1789, and died the following year. Mr. Cole, who had a few memorāndums concerning him, stated, that when the oaths to Government were tendered to him in 1745 he refused to take them. He described him as a middle aged man (in 1749), tall and thin, a surgeon of good skill, but whose pursuits as an Antiquary had made him negligent of his profession. Mr. Cole also said that Mr. Drake, with Cæsar Ward (a printer at York), were the Authors of the Parliamentary or Constitutional History of England, printed in 24 volumes, 8vo. 1754, &c. This work extended from the earliest times to the Restoration.

Drake's Mornings in Spring—or Retrospections, Biographical, Critical, and Historical, 2 vols. 8vo. 1828.

By *Nathan Drake*, M. D H. A. L. Author of Essays on periodical Literature, mentioned in Vol. I, p. 71; in vol. II, p. 43; and in Vol. III, p. 29.

*Ducarel's* Paraphrase of the Psalms in blank verse, 8vo. 1833.

The object of the following Paraphrase (observes the writer) is to give more connection and continuity of meaning

to each composition as presented in our Bible and Prayer-book; facilitating thereby the use to which it may be applied as a prayer, or a pouring forth of the heart before God in the hour of affliction whether arising from the persecution of the spiritual enemy, or from the reproaches of a wounded conscience, or the afflictions common to our feeble nature, and enabling the pious christian, by the means of the harmony of the rhythm to retain it more readily in memory.

The idea seems to have been suggested by a passage in Bishop Horsley, in which that Prelate regards the Psalms as "a sort of dramatic Odes, consisting of dialogues between "persons sustaining different characters." "It would be useful" he also observes "if a Paraphrase were given with "these distinctions in their proper places."—And again

"It is not a bad general notion of the book of Psalms, a "notion, which if kept in view, would conduce much to the "right understanding of them—that the whole collection "forms a sort of heroic tragedy. The Redemption of Man, "and the Destruction of Satan is the plot. The persons of "the Drama are—the persons of the Godhead—Christ united "to one of them—Satan—Judas—the Apostate Jews—the "Heathen Persecutors—the Apostates of later times—the "Attendants—Believers—Unbelievers—Angels—TheScenes "—Heaven—Earth—Hell—The Time of the Action—From "the Fall—to the final overthrow of the Apostate Faction—"and the General Judgment."

By way of specimen, I shall now transcribe the 115th Psalm [both Mr. Ducarel's Paraphrase and the common Latin translation.]

Thanksgiving for National Deliverances, or any successful War: which might have been composed on *Hezekiah's* Recovery, or (according to Bishop Horsley's opinion) on no other occasion so probable as the *Flight* of Sennacherib from Palestine after the mortality in his army.

FULL CHORUS.

Not unto us, ah! not to us, Oh Lord
JEHOVAH, be the glory, but to Thee.

FIRST SEMI-CHORUS.

And shall the Nations dare exclaim, even now
"Where is your God?"

SECOND SEMI-CHORUS.

JEHOVAH dwells above
Yon Heaven:—He doeth all things that He will.

Their images are silver, or are gold,
The workmanship of man's own plastic hand.

1. Non nobis Domine, non nobis sed Nomini tuo da gloriam.

2. Super Misericordia tua, et Veritate tua; ne quando dicant gentes—Ubi est Deus eorum.

3. Deus autem noster in Coelo Omnia quæcunque voluit, fecit.

4. Simulacra gentium, argentum et aurum, Opera Manuum Hominum.

FIRST SEMI-CHORUS.
A Mouth have they that cannot utter speech

And Eyes that see not—Ears that hear no sound
A Nose that cannot smell.

SECOND SEMI-CHORUS.
Nor Sense have they
Of Feeling in their hands—nor can they walk
Tho' they have feet—nor from their throat escapes

A Blessing or a Curse,—such too are they
Senseless alike, who frame them, and who trust
For help to Gods like these.
But Israel's trust
Is in JEHOVAH; their Defence is God.

FIRST SEMI-CHORUS.
Ye house of Aaron, in JEHOVAH's Love
Repose—He is your succour and your shield.

SECOND SEMI-CHORUS.
All ye who bow before JEHOVAH's Throne
Trust ye in him, your help, your shield is He—

Oh! He is ever mindful of His flock.

FIRST SEMICHORUS.
He will bless Israel's Sons, and largely pour
On Aaron's house his mercies—He will bless

All, all his faithful Worshippers—alike
The rich, the poor, and cherish more and more

You and your children, and with bounty crown.
Ye are the blessed of the Lord, whose word
Upbuilt the Heavens & Earth—He framed the Heavens
An habitation for Himself, and Earth
Appointed for the sons of men.

SECOND SEMI-CHORUS.
Oh Lord!
What tho' the dead adore thee not, who sink

Forgotten in Gehenna's silent realms;
Yet we with praises ever and for ever
Will shout JEHOVAH's name.
FULL CHORUS.
Praise, praise the Lord.

5. Os habent et non loquentur, Oculos habent, et not videbunt.
6. Aures habent, et non audient. Nares habent, et non oderabunt.

7. Manus habent, et non palpabunt. Pedes habent, et non ambulabunt. Non clamabunt in Gutture suo.
8. Similes illis fiant qui faciunt Ea; et omnes qui confidunt in eis.
9. Domus Israel, speravit in Domino; adjutor eorum, et Protector eorum est.

10. Domus Aaron, speravit in Domino; adjutor eorum, et Protector eorum est.

11. Qui timent Dominum speraverunt in Domino—Adjutor eorum, et Protector eorum est.
12. Dominus memor fuit nostri, et benedixit nobis.

13. Benedixit Domini Israel Benedixit Domini Aaron.
14. Benedixit Omnibus qui timent Dominum; pusillis cum magnis.
15. Adjiciat Dominus super vos, et super filios vestros.—16. Benedicti vos a Domine qui fecit Coelum et Terram.—17. Coelum Coeli Domino, terram autem dedit filiis hominum.

18. Non Mortui laudabunt te Domine—neque omnes qui descendunt in Infernum.
19. Sed nos qui vivimus benedicimus Domino, ex hoc nunc, et usque in sæculum.

*Note.*—The Israelite among Idolaters, as *David* himself complained in his Exile, was often tauntingly asked "Where was his God?" as the Hebrew cast his eye frequently towards Heaven in the fervour of prayer; the Pagan, even as late as the Roman period, imagined that the Jew worshipped the material sky. The ancients conceived nothing but what was visible and palpable.

*** The Author of the English Paraphrase (P. J. Ducarel, Esq.) is mentioned on p. 73 of the first volume of this Catalogue. The Book was presented to me by Mrs. James Lee, of West Retford House.

*Dwight's* Theology, 8vo. L. P. 1831, (Portrait)

The system of Theology of *Dr. Dwight*, is explained and defended by himself in a series of Sermons, (175 in number) of which a List, with a general Analysis of the work is given.

*Timothy Dwight*, was born at Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, and State of Massachusetts, [America] in 1752. His parents were Timothy and Mary Dwight. The first ancestor of his father's family in that country, [John Dwight] came from Dedham, in England, and settled at Dedham, in Massachusetts, in 1637. A great proportion of the valuable instructions which our Theologian received before he arrived at the age of six years, was at home with his excellent mother. Her school room was the nursery. Here he had his regular hours for study as in a school. When his lessons were recited, he was permitted to read such books as he chose until the limited period was expired. During those intervals he often read over the historical parts of the Bible, and gave an account of them to his mother. So deep and distinct was the impression which these narratives then made upon his mind, that their minutest incidents were indelibly fixed upon his memory. His relish for reading was thus early formed, and was strengthened by the conversation and example of his worthy parents. At the age of six he was sent to the Grammar School.—At eight years of age a discontinuance of the school interrupted his progress, and he was again placed under the instruction of his mother. By her his attention was drawn to Geography and History, and he read Josephus and Prideaux, Rollin and Hooke, &c. This domestic education rendered him fond of home, and of the company of his parents; and led him to feel a livelier interest than is usual with boys of the same age, in the conversation of those who were older than himself. It also saved him from the schoolboy's coarseness and effrontery, often thought in this rough world a necessary but by no means an ornamental appendage of the youthful character. In his twelfth year he pursued his studies under the Reverend *Enoch Huntingdon*, a gentleman of high classical attainment; and there acquired a very accurate knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. In 1765 he was admitted a member of the Yale College. The prevalent disorders in that College, and other circumstances, caused the two first years of Mr. Dwight's Collegiate life, to be in a great measure lost: but on commencing his junior year, he devoted himself entirely to study, and fully redeemed that

loss by employing fourteen hours each day in close application to his studies, and made a great advancement in Literature and science. In 1771 he was chosen a Tutor in Yale College, and then commenced writing "*The Conquest of Canaan*," a regular Epic Poem. In 1772 he became M. A. and in 1774 united himself to the College Church. In 1777 he married, and was licensed as a Preacher. Mr. Dwight joined the American Army at West Point, as Chaplain, but resigned that office on the death of his father, in 1778, and at Northampton superintended the concerns of the whole family for several years. In the years 1781 and 1788, he was a Representative in the State Legislature. At Greenfield he settled as a Minister, gave instructions to many pupils, preaching also twice every Sabbath Day.

In 1787, Mr. Dwight received the Degree of D. D. from the College of Princeton, New Jersey. In 1795 he succeeded to the Presidency of Yale College, when the whole number of Students was only 110, and in the course of his Presidency they increased to 313. He presided twelve years.

After an useful, laborious, charitable, and well spent life, President Dwight expired in the year 1817. Over his grave the Corporation of Yale College have erected a neat marble monument, on which is the following inscription:—"Hic "sepultus jacet Vir ille admodum reverendus *TIMOTHEUS* "*DWIGHT*, S. T. D. LL D. Collegii Yalensis Præses, et "ejusdem sacro sanctæ Theologiæ, Professor, qui de Literis, de "Religione, de Patria optime meritus, maximo suorum et "Bonorum omnium Desiderio, Mortem obiit Die XI. "Januar: Anno Domini MDCCCXVII. Ætatis suæ LXV.

[On the opposite side.]

"Ecclesiæ Greenfieldiensis Pastor Annos XII. Collegii Va-"lensis Tutor VI. Præses XXII. Senatus Collegii Ya-"lensis, Hoc Saxum, ponendum curavit."

## E

*Eberi*, Evangeliorum Dominicalium Expositio, 12mo. 1578, Cuts

The above Expositions of the Gospels of the Protestant Church in two parts, (from Advent to the last Sunday after Trinity) contains 973 consecutive pages, besides two copious Indexes, and has also a tolerably executed engraving on wood, illustrative of each Gospel.

The first title page has these words, "Evangeliorum Do-"minicalium Expositio, pia, diligens, et ingeniosa, acces-"sione Festorum et Dominicalibus in super aliquot Con-"cionibus utiliter aucta. Jam secundum ex Lectionibus "D. PAULI EBERI. S. Theologiæ Doctoris, Academia Vi-

"tebergensi, et Ecclesiæ ibidem Pastoris, collecta et edita. "PARS PRIMA a Joanne Cellario, Budissino."

The second title page is thus, "Evangeliorum Dominici-"lium à Domino Paulo Ebero S. Theologiæ D. et Ecclesiæ "olim Wittembergensis Pastore expositorum PARS AL-"TERA, in Lucem, edita studio et opera Johannis Cellarii "Budissius."

A third title page announces those "*Peculiaria quædam* "*Festa*" of the same Author, which are named in the first title page, and a fourth title page "Evangelicæ Historiæ "Argumenta. Auctoribus Johanne Stigelio, Georgio Fa-"bricio, et Nicolao Reusnero," containing both these together 178 additional pages, besides an index.

The General Colophon in these words "Impressum "Francofurti ad Moenum, apud Franciscum Bassæum im-"pensis Nicolai Bassæi. Fr. MDLXXVIII." and the Printer's device, which appears on all the title-pages, is, a figure of the Goddess Fortuna standing upon a wheel sur-"rounded by the motto "Fronte capillata, est post hæc "occasio, calva."

*Paul Eber*, D. D. a Protestant German Minister, was born at Kitsing, in Franconia, about 1511, and by an accident in falling from a horse during his infancy, became crooked. He studied both at Nuremberg and at Wittemberg. At the latter place he formed a close friendship with Melanckthon, who esteemed him greatly for his wit and judgment. Dr. Eber taught the sciences generally, and also Theology with great reputation. He was present at the conferences at Wormes, and in 1558 was chosen Minister at Wittemberg. He then taught at Jena, and had other employments amongst the Protestants. In 1561 Dr. Eber was appointed to attend the conference which was holden at Altemberg, and on his return home the same year, he died.

Eber was the Author of several works.

*Ellis's* Letters illustrative of English History, 3 volumes, 8vo. 1825. (Second Edition.)

*Ellis's* Letters, the second series of the above Work, 4 volumes, 8vo. 1827.

*Both* these publications bear the same title, i.e.: "Original "Letters illustrative of English History, including numerous "Royal Letters from Autographs in the British Museum, "and one or two other collections. By *Henry Ellis*, F. R. S. "Sec S. A. Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British "Museum."

To the first series of the above work is prefixed the Dedication following, "To his most sacred Majesty King George "the Fourth. Sire—I most humbly lay at your Majesty's

"feet these volumes illustrative of English History. They "contain numerous Letters written by your Majesty's Ances- "tors; and the larger portion of them come from that Repo- "sitory which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to "enlarge and enrich with the donation of the Library collected "by your Majesty's revered Father; a gift greater than has "been bestowed by any Sovereign upon any Nation, since the "Library of the Ptolemies was founded at Alexandria. That "your Majesty may long live to witness the advantages ac- "cruing to the learned and the good from such accumulation "of literary treasure, is the constant prayer of, &c. &c. &c.

This series contains Engravings—1st. of King Henry the Eighth and his Jester (Will Somers.) 2nd. A Fac-simile of the Plan in Lord Burghley's hand, for the arrangement of the Trial of the Queen of Scots; and 3rd. a representation of the Seal and Signature to the Carte-blanche which Prince Charles sent to the Parliament to save his Father's life.

The following *Preface* is attached to the first volume of this series:—"They who desire correct information of the His- "tory of their Country, must not limit their reading to the "work of the general historian exclusively.

"History confined to the greater events which it records is "usually certain and true; but in the colouring which Writers "give it, and which they are proud to call the Philosophy "of History, it is too frequently erroneous. Characters are "drawn by those who could not know the persons they de- "scribe; facts are imperceptibly perverted to the uses of "party: and events which owe their origin to the simplest, "are often traced back to the remotest causes. Thus circum- "stanced, History, however comprehensive in its views; "partakes too much of the embellished nature of romance.

"To remove doubts, to verify facts, and to form a clear "conception of particular events, the reader must seek sub- "sidary aid in the dispersed materials of History; of which "*Original Letters* of *eminent Persons* in the *State*, form both "the largest, and the most important portion, and they exist "in this country, in an uninterrupted succession, for more "than five centuries.

"These bear the impress of their respective times; and "whilst many of them regard affairs, in which the writers "were actively engaged, all afford a closer and more familiar "view of characters, manners, and events, than the pen of "the most accomplished compiler of regular History, even if "he might be trusted, could supply.

"They unravel causes of action, which, without their aid, "would be impenetrable; and even throw new lights upon "parts of History, which superficial readers, suppose to be "exhausted.

"How far the present selection of Letters may deserve so "good a character, the reader must determine for himself.

"The Editor has been desirous of producing a Work, "which while it exhibited within reasonable limits a series of "historical pictures, might be considered *as a Supplement to* "*to our Histories.* To render it more acceptable, he has here "and there prefixed introductions to particular Letters; in "which numerous traits, and minute anecdotes bearing upon "detached topics of history have been compacted and con-"densed.

"In the execution of this design, the Illustration of His-"torical Truth has been his sole object; and he believes it "will be found, that these Introductions as well as the Letters "themselves, throw new light on various passages of History. "Many readers, it is probable, will think the earlier part "of the series of Letters here presented, of a forbidding "aspect, on account of the uncouthness of the language. But "to have modernized these letters would have answered no "purpose of utility; it would have been like destroying "the external character of an ancient mansion—such words "in them as are really obscure or obsolete have been ex-"plained in glossarial notes."

The second series of the above Work (which is comprised in four volumes) is also dedicated to King George the Fourth, and contains Engravings—No. 1. A Fac-simile of the Coronation Oath of King Henry the Eighth, interlined and altered by his own hand. No. 2. A view of Calais while in the hands of the English. No. 3. A Portrait of Queen Elizabeth in 1585—and No. 4. a Short-hand Cypher of King Charles I. with an alphabetical Key above, from the original, with his own Signature and Seal preserved in the Harleian MS. No. 6988, and a Preface to the following effect prefixed to its first volume.

"The object of the Letters here presented to the reader, "has been explained in the preface to the former series.— "It may be sufficient to add generally here, that the combi-"bination of the whole, exclusive of historical interest, "affords a more complete succession of specimens of the Eng-"lish language during the reigns to which the letters relate, "than will be found in any other work.

"In this series the portions of History which are illus-"trated, except in one or two particular cases, differ entirely "from those which received explanation in the former volumes. "New events are introduced and new secrets of State un-"ravelled.

"In point of time the correspondence is brought lower; "and in some of the Reigns, at periods in which the Editor

"found a scarcity of Letters, he has introduced in the smaller "type *contemporary Memoirs*. Relics of this description are "always valued by the historian, nor is the Editor inclined "to think that the more general reader will repent his pains, "should he peruse *Giovanni Michele's* Report to the Doge "and Senate of Venice upon his return from England in 1557; "the official account of the last moments of the *Queen of* "*Scots*; Sir Gilbert Talbot's Narrative of the *Venetian offer* "*of assistance to King Charles I.* or *Father Huddlestone's* "account (hitherto concealed though printed) of the Catholic "Death-bed of King Charles the Second.

"The Editor has some little fear that he may be censured "for spreading his comments more diffusely in this, than "upon the letters of the former series; but he trusts that in "many instances he has developed truth, and it may be no "where with greater success than in his observations upon "the life and character of Thomas Cromwell, the Minister of "Henry the 8th, who in reality was neither an honest man "nor the grateful friend of Cardinal Wolsey. The bringing "of the *second series of these Letters* within the reach of me-"mory is perhaps another step of boldness, but the events "and characters discussed in them, are not likely to give "pain to any one alive. To the *departed Statesman* we have "a right to use the words which Innocent the 4th dreamt he "had heard from Bishop Grosteste, "Surge Miser, et veni "ad Judicium."

*Epsom*. Some particulars of its history, by an Inhabitant. 8vo. 1826.

The anonymous Author states that his design has been carefully to select important facts, and scrupulously to exclude whatever might offend either the chaste and cultivated mind, or the still more tender sensibilities of youth.

The Plates which adorn the Volume are—

1. *The East Window of the Church (coloured)*
2. *The New Church*
3. *A view of the old Wells.*
4. *Durdans*
5. *Woodcote Park and*
6. *The Seat of Sir James Alexander*

Espernon Duke of, v. article "Cotton"

F

Faxardo, v. article "Astry"

*Fitch's* Edition of *Maitland's* Narrative of the Principal Acts of the Regency during the Minority, and other Papers relating to the History of Mary Queen of Scotland, 4to.

In the absence of all account of the Writer of the Narra-

tive, I am induced to give the present Editor's Preface to the Reprint entire, (including an interesting portion of a Letter to him from the late Sir Walter Scott) as likewise his beautiful Dedicatory Ode to Dawson Turner, Esq of Yarmouth, and by so doing, I trust I shall gratify the greater portion of my kind readers.

## PREFACE.

In printing for the perusal of a very limited number of readers a few Copies of the following Papers connected with Antient Scottish History, their Possessor has no other object than simply to gratify the curiosity of such a select circle, and to preserve from the numerous contingencies incidental to the manuscript state in which alone they before existed, documents that appeared to him curious in themselves, and adapted perhaps to throw some little light upon an eventful and highly interesting period of our History.

That some of them may be regarded in this light, he has indeed a testimony of no light weight, or equivocal authority, in the opinion of them cxpressed by *Sir Walter Scott*, to whose inspection they were submitted a few years ago; and who not only expressed himself much gratified by their perusal, but strongly urged their being printed, to insure their preservation as valuable and entertaining reliques. From *Sir Walter's* Letter returned with the MSS. itself now alas! a relique of almost equal value and interest, its Possessor extracts the following remarks, on *Maitland's Narrative* and the *Letter of Randolphe*, relative to the murder of Rizzio.

" I had considerable trouble in finding out who was the " Author of Maitland's Sketch of Mary of Lorraine's Re- " gency, and find he was the son of that Maitland who was " Queen Mary's Secretary, and one of the first Politicians " of his time; unhappily not so conscientious as able. The " Sketch was written to justify his father, and as the Author " was a Roman Catholic, the Tract is of a partial character, " both as to politics and relative to religion. In such an in- " teresting age, it is curious to see what each party could " say for itself, and by comparing documents and admissions, " get if possible at the truth, which generally lies rather be- " twixt both sides, than exclusively with either."

On the letter of Randolphe, Sir Walter remarks, " the " *Letter of Randolphe*, the English Ambassador, who acted " all along as a Spy upon Queen Mary, is very curious. It " announces the fate of Rizzio about ten days before it took " place; a plain proof that he had been privy to the murder; " his distinct insinuation too, that the King Henry Darnley " imputed guilt to Mary at that time, makes it a very curi- " ous document."

DEDICATION.

*To* DAWSON TURNER, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S. &c. &c.

The joy of Harvest is not his, alone,
  Whose outstretch'd Fields afford an ample store
  Of gather'd sheaves to crown his Garner's floor;
Some grateful feeling of its Good is known
By him who humbly gleans the widely strown
  And scatter'd Ears: such, only, and no more,
  Are mine to give. *Thy* Love of Antique Lore
Will not disdainfully the Gift disown
For unto thee, my honour'd Friend, and Hours
  Happily spent within thy pleasant Home,
  Rich in the Wealth of many a treasur'd Tome
And Record rare, and Painting's magic Powers,
I owe the source of all that scatters Flowers,
  When 'mid the spoils of Olden Time I roam.

W. S. F.

*William Stevenson Fitch, Esq.* of Ipswich, (the Editor of Maitland's Narrative), in a letter to my friend Seth William Stevenson, of Norwich, uses the following words of kindness: "I derived considerable pleasure when staying with my "friend Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, in perusing the "very curious Catalogue of the Library of J. Holmes, F.S.A. "I have taking the liberty of inclosing a Copy [of the Nar-"rative] to you, for him, if you think it to be of sufficient "interest for your Friend's acceptance. It will always be a "scarce Book, as I had but a very limited number printed: "indeed more than forty Copies can never be circulated."

*Flavel's* Saint Indeed, or the Great Work of a Christian Opened and Pressed from Proverbs IV. XXIII. 12mo. 1729

*John Flavel,* a celebrated English Divine, and popular Writer, was born in Worcestershire, about the year 1627, and educated at University College, in Oxford, where he took his Degree of B. A. In 1650 he settled as Assistant Minister to Mr. Walplate, Rector of Diptford, in Devonshire, and shortly afterwards succeeded to the Rectory; which, however, in 1656, he resigned, in order that he might enlarge the sphere of usefulness by becoming one of the Ministers of a very populous parish at Dartmouth, though the stipend of this situation was much less advantageous than that which he had left. In 1662 he was among the number of ejected Ministers for refusing the terms proposed by the Act of Uniformity. That measure did not however dissolve his connection with his flock, to whom he still preached, and administered the sacrament in private, until

the passing of the Oxford Act, in 1665, which prohibited Non conforming Ministers from residing within five miles of any City, Corporate Town, or Borough that sent Members to Parliament, or any place where they had preached, &c.—This Act obliged Mr. Flavel, to the great sorrow of his people, to retire to Slapton, a parish five miles from Dartmouth, where he preached twice every Sunday to those who would venture to become his auditors; and from whence he addressed the first edition of the work now under consideration. Mr. Flavel suffered persecution both at Dartmouth and in London, until the Revolution, when, in consequence of that event, and the legal toleration which was granted to Nonconformists, he spent the remainder of his days in peace, applying himself with unwearied diligence to the duties of his Profession, and possessed of the respect and esteem of all good men. Mr. Flavel died rather suddenly, at Exeter, in 1691, when on a visit to that city to preside as Moderator in the Assembly of Western Ministers, and employed in an attempt to promote an Union between the Presbyterians and Independents. He was a man of exemplary manners, great goodness of heart, and unquestionable piety, not untinctured however with a considerable portion of enthusiasm. He was a plain, but a very pathetic and popular Preacher, and remarkable for the fluency, fervour, and variety of his devotional exercises. His writings possess the same character with his public discourses.

*Flaxman's* Lectures on Sculpture, (Plates), 8vo. L. P. 1829

The contents of this Volume are Ten Lectures delivered by Mr. Flaxman, before the President and Members of the Royal Academy; illustrated by above fifty Lithographic Engravings and a Portrait of the Lecturer.

*John Flaxman, Esq. R. A.* Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy of Great Britain, and Member of the Academies of (St. Luke), Rome, Florence, Carrara, &c. was born in 1755, in the City of York. He very early gave indications of that observation and love for works of Art for which he was distinguished in maturer life. At five years old he was fond of examining the seals of every watch he saw, and kept a bit of soft wax ready to take an impression of any which pleased him; and while yet a child made a great number of small models, in plaster of Paris, wax, and clay, some of which were preserved, and had considerable merit; and were certainly promises of that genius and talent which he faithfully kept in after years. At the age of a little more than eleven years, he gained his first prize from the Society of Arts. At thirteen he had another, and the following year

was admitted a Student at the Royal Academy, and the same year received their Silver Medal.

Amongst other engagements in Art, he was much employed by Mr. Wedgewood in modelling; and a very highly finished Drawing of all the Pieces by Mr. Flaxman, is in the possession of the Wedgewood family.

He executed some admirable Works previous to his going into Italy. In 1782 he married an amiable and accomplished woman, who accompanied him to Italy, in 1787, where they remained seven years. In 1794, Mr. Flaxman returned to England, and executed the Monument for Earl Mansfield, in Westminster Abbey—for Lady Fitzharris and her Children, at Christ Church—for the Yarborough Family, at Street Thorpe—for Countess Spencer, in Brington Church—for Mrs. Tighe, (this went to Ireland)—for Sir Isaac Pocock, in Cockham Church—The Good Samaritan, in Layton Church, to the memory of Mr. Bosanquet—to Mr. Clowes, in St. John's, Manchester—to Dr. Warton, at Winchester—Two Gothic Monuments, in Salisbury Cathedral—in Chichester Cathedral, Collins's Monument, and many other works—in Glasgow, Mr. Pitt and Sir John Moore, in bronze—in Edinburgh, the Poet Burns—many Statues and other Works in the East Indies.—These are all of them of the greatest merit; but Mr. Flaxman's grandest work in this country was The Group of the Archangel Michael and Satan, for the Earl of Egremont. It is not possible to enumerate the remaining beautiful productions of this Artist. In 1797 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, in 1800, Academician, and in 1810, Professor of Sculpture. In 1802 he went to Paris. Mrs. Flaxman died in 1820, and he himself terminated his mortal pilgrimage in 1826.

*Florence of Worcester*, [v. article "*Matthew of Westminster*" &c. &c.]

*Flori (L. Annæi)* Epitome Rerum Romanorum, cum Notis integris, *Cl. Salmasii*, et selectis Variorum—Accedunt *Jo. Georgii Grævii*, Annotationes longe auctiores et correctiores—Amstelædami, apud *Henricum Wetstenium*, clɔlɔ cviiic, (8vo. Plates)

*Florus*, who is very briefly noticed in Vol. 1, p. 84, is supposed to have been of the same Annæan Family to which the Senecas and Lucan belonged. Very little however is known either of his country, or of his own private History. It has been generally imagined that he was the same Florus between whom, and the Emperor Adrian, a skirmish of satirical

verses passed, recorded by Spartianus. He is the undoubted Author of the above Compendium of Roman History from the Foundation of the City to the Reign of Augustus; which it has been said is the performance rather of a Rhetorician than of a solid Historian; being written in a flowery style full of poetical ornaments, and with a sententiousness often bordering upon affectation. The language however, though deemed not perfectly pure, is elegant, and often forcible, and has employed the erudition of several critical editors; one of the best editions is that by Grævius, (1680.)

*John George Grævius*, (a very eminent Critic), was born in 1632, at Naumberg, in Saxony. After acquiring the learned languages at a College, in Germany, he studied at Leipsic, under Rivinus and Strauchius. He then passed two years at Deventer, in an intimate connection with the celebrated *John Frederic Gronovius*. He next spent some time at Amsterdam, and at the age of 24 was invited by the Elector of Brandenburg to occupy a Professorship at Duisburg. Two years afterwards he succeeded Gronovius at Deventer. His reputation induced the States of Utrecht, to attract him to their University, where during 41 years he filled the Chairs of Politics, History, and Eloquence, refusing various invitations to other Seminaries. He drew a great confluence of Students from all parts, some of them of high rank; and the Curators of the University, conscious of the treasure they possessed loaded him with favours. He died in 1703.

The Works of Grævius consist of Editions of several Classic Authors, as Hesiod, Cicero, Florus, Cæsar, Suetonius, &c. and of two great Compilations, i. e. Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum, in 12 volumes, folio, and Thesaurus Antiquitatum Italicorum, in six volumes, folio, (continued by Burman.)

Grævius as a Critic was modest, and free from the pride and pedantry which too often accompany this character.—MORERI.

*John Henry Wetstein*, was born at Basle, in 1649, and being brought up to the printing business, settled at Amsterdam. He received a liberal education, was acquainted with various languages, as well as different branches of science, and maintained an extensive correspondence on literary subjects; so that he was no less known on account of his learning than of the great trade which he carried on in books.—A specimen of his talents for composition may be seen in the excellent prefaces, written by him and prefixed to some of the works, which issued from his press. He died in 1726.

*** The above Volume is illustrated by a Series of Plates exhibiting Numismata, et Antiqua Monumenta.

## G

*Garrow's* Sermons, comprising various Matters of Doctrine and Practice, 8vo. 1820

By the Rev. *D. W. Garrow, D. D.* of Christ Church, Oxford, and Rector of East Barnet, Hertfordshire.

Dr. Garrow was the son of Sir William Garrow, Knt. one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, in Westminster Hall.

*Gesta Romanorum* Translated, v. article "Swan"

*Goldicutt's* Specimens of Antient Decorations from Pompeii, Coloured Plates, 4to. 1825

*John Goldicutt, Esq.* (Architect), Author of the Antiquities of Sicily, and Member of the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, speaking in a prefatory advertisement to these elegant Drawings, executed by himself, and engraved by Finden, says, "The following Designs from Pompeii, (or as it is called by the Italians, Pompeja) were made with a view to assist the Artist in the interior decoration of houses, as well in what regards figure as colour. It was formerly a general notion, that the same species of architecture which was used on the outside of houses, was as applicable to the inside of them; and hence the same heavy forms, the massy column, and cumbrous architrave, and pediment, &c. were adopted in rooms, as in porticos, though the same reasons for their use did not exist, and the differences of distances, and lights under which these things were seen, rendered what was becoming in the one case, ridiculous in the other. The discovery of an antient town, however, as Walpole justly remarks, shews that the Ancients had not committed the blunder, which we thought we were imitating; and opened to us the view of a more festive and imaginative species of decoration. Their arrangement of colour, appears to have been as happy as their combination of forms, and may, I think, be as useful to the Artist or Amateur who may study them."

The Plates of the present, as well as those of the following numbers represent generally the elevation of the side of an apartment. To describe them separately as to precise locality may not be necessary; it is sufficient, that they are with little exception a perfect imitation of the original, both in form and colour.

There are two specimens of ceilings from a portion of the remains called Marcus Arrius Diomede's Villa.

The mosaic pavement [coloured] is from the same interesting source.

*Gore's* Polish Tales, 3 vols. 8vo. 1833, (2nd Edition)

The Authoress of these Tales is the same *Mrs. Charles Gore*, some of whose works are enumerated upon p. 39 of the Third Volume of this Catalogue. The Dedication of the Polish Tales is expressed in these words:—" To his Royal " Highness the Duke of Sussex, these Tales, illustrative of " the History and Customs of Poland, during the last Cen- " tury, are by gracious Permission respectfully inscribed by " his Royal Highness's most obliged and obedient Servant, " C. F. GORE."

Mrs. Gore prefaces these Volumes by saying, " That in offering to the public a *second* Edition of the *Polish Tales*, I have the satisfaction to acknowledge the universal kindness of the critical press, as well as to allude to the circumstance, that the Work is now in progress of Translation into the *French* and *German* Languages. Translations of the detached Tales have already appeared; for one of which (by the accomplished Madame Belloe, the translatress of Byron) my utmost thanks are due. By a strange oversight, a large portion of the *Confederates of Lubionki*, was translated into the *Revue Britannique* of Paris, as a fragment of the *real history* of the first Polish Revolution; where it was read by many eminent literary persons, as an article of the authentic History.

" I have to regret that the uncouth appearance of the Polish Names should have afforded grounds of disapproval to many English readers. In spite of its superfluity of Consonants, the spoken language is very melodious; and the names were retained as essential to the Tone and Keeping of the National Stories.— C. F. G."

*** The above Tales are distinguished (said the Monthly Review) by the same vigorous genius, and by the same eloquence and accuracy of style, which characterized Mrs. Gore's beautiful Hungarian Tales.

*Guillermus*, POSTILLE MAJORES in EPISTOLAS et EVANGELIA; tam dominicalium feriatorumque dierum: qrm FESTORUM SANCTORUMQUE OMNIUM per totius anni decursum: Una CUM PASSIONE JESU CHRISTI e quatuor EVANGELISTIS concinnata. In his omnibus preclara PLURIMORUM DOCTORUM enucleatio.

cum INDEX PREGNANTIUM SENTENTIARUM ET DICTIONUM IN CALCE ADDITUS.

Such is the Title page, printed in bright *red* and black letters, within a large and elaborately engraved border, which adorns the above extremely well printed volume. The border (besides its ornaments) has the word MARIA. in tall capital letters, (between two Cherubs) at the top—and there is the Monogram (a V. within a G.) thus at the bottom, placed between the *red* Figures 15 and 14, which together indicate the *date* of the impression.

The following Prologue will shew that the Work was a collection made from divers Authors by *Brother Guillermus*, he himself being also a contributor.

" ¶ Prologus Fratris Guillermi in Postillas de diebus, " dominicis et festivis.
" Vitam bonam et exitum beatum. Ego frater Guillermus " sacræ theologiæ Professor minimus, Parrhysiis educatus, " sacrorum evangeliorum ac epistolarum de tempore, domi- " nicis diebus et sanctis, etiam super commune apostolorum, " martyrum, confessorum, et virginum, et pro defunctis ex- " positiones *in unum colligere volumen minus expertis clericis* " *ac incipientibus prædicatoribus per necessarium fore judicavi.* " Considerans nonnullos canoellistas minus caute ac imperite " evangelia et epistolas vulgo christiano pronunciantes pro- " cedere, non habentes eorundem expositionum scientiam " quæ necessaria est. *Composui igitur et hunc librum pro* " *iisdem*, ut supra ac pro omnibus sacrorum evangeliorum et " epistolarum expositionem cupientibus, *Non meum (quod ex-* " *iguum est) ingenium consulens proprius dictando expositiones,* " *sed aliorum sacræ paginæ doctorum libris innitens, eas quas* " *melius scripserunt postillas et expositiones, perfunctorie ex-* " *arando, post quem libet passum textus ponens est præmissione* " *tituli uniuscujusque quod scripsit. Adjiciensque post quam* " *libet dominicalis evangelii expositionem necessaria notabilia pro* " *materia textus ex sermonibus de tempore eximii doctoris Hu-* " *gonis de prato sumpta. Sunt autem hæc doctorum nomina,* " *sancti Augustini, Gregorii, Hieronymi, Ambrosii, venerabilis* " *Bedæ, in ipsorum homeliis, Glosæ interlinearis, Glosæ ordi-* " *narii, Nicolai de lyra, Nicolai de gorra super quator evange-* " *listas, sancti Thomæ de Aquino super Johannem, Guillermi* " *Lugdunensis in sermonibus de tempore Jordani ex sermonibus* " *de tempore Rabani.* Quorum Modus penes titulos abbre- " viatos legendi talis est.

¶ Ly. id est Nicolaus de lyra.
¶ Glo. interli. id est Glosa interlinearis.

Ra, id est Rabanus.
Jor, id est Jordanus.
Gor, id est Nicolaus de gorra.
Glo, or, id est Glosa ordinaria.
Guil, lug. id est Guillermus lugdunensis.
Vin, id est Vincentius.

On the back of the Prologue is a good engraving, by way of frontispiece, exhibiting a group of Saints, Apostles, and Holy Men—the Virgin and Child—the Symbols of the Evangelists, &c. &c. marked with the same monogram as that on the title-page, and from folio 125 to 351, the Gospels have a very beautiful but minute engraving of each subject matter, bearing the same engraver's name

The colophon of the volume (a very thick quarto) has the following lines:—

Postillæ majores in Epistolas et Evangelia, Industria et Impemsa providi viri Adæ Petri de Langendorff, calcographiæ gnari exaratæ, nuper ex propria officina Urbis Basileæ, Anno legis gratiæ Millesimo quingentesimo decimo quarto. Mensis vero Augusti die decimo octavo.

Finiunt foeliciter.

*** The Bibliotheca Britannica says that *Guillermus Altissiodorensis* was the author of two works, the one called "Summa Aurea, in 4 libros sententiarum," and the other "Super Evangelia dominicalia, et de sanctis."

## *Guillim's* Display of Heraldrie, 2nd Edition. Folio. Cuts. 1632.

*John Guillim or Aguillim* (according to the pedigree) following the language used in Mr. Fosbrook's Abstracts of Records, &c. respecting the county of Gloucester (v. Vol. 2. p. 176), descended from Thomas Aguillim, who married Sibilla, daughter of John à Deane, was born at Westbury, though his family were of Minsterworth: became a student of Oxford in 1617, and Rouge Croix Pursuivant. He died in 1521, and is supposed to be buried at Minsterworth. His Heraldry mostly written by Jo. Barcham, of C. C. C. Oxon, is well known, as well as the distinction of the genuine from the spurious Edition, "which" says Bishop Nicholson, "R. Blome has so disguised and spoiled, that if the Author "or Authors of it were now living they could scarcely "know it."

That a Book passing through the literary world by the name of "Guillim's Heraldry" for two centuries and upwards was not written by a person of that name, and that none but the first and second Editions were the genuine and joint work of John Barcham and John Guillim, and by Ralph Mab, printed and published in the name of John Guillim alone,

are facts worth searching into and proving. Without therefore going further than to the title page of the second edition—the dedication of it to the then Earl Marshall of England by the publisher [Richard Mab] and his preface to the reader, and adding the account given by Anthony à Wood, and Dr. Fuller; I think it will be clearly established, that every thing in the shape of subsequent editions and improvements are greatly to be distrusted.

The above second edition (printed by Richard Badger for Ralph Mab in 1632) is particularly clean, uncoloured, and unstained; and the excellent engravings are fresh and brilliant. It is stated to have been corrected and much enlarged by the Author himself in his life-time [meaning John Guillim,] of whom in the dedication to Thomas, Earle of Arundel and Surrey, it is said, that having used the file in polishing and correcting the abrupt and ruder notions of his first edition; added also thereto such rules and axioms, as might be necessary both to illustrate the former and demonstrate the varieties and changes of several bearings incident to this noble science.

Mab commences his Preface to the reader in these words —"Good is diffusive, neither prescribed to Channels, nor "immured within the Precincts of a private Breast, which "moved the Author at first to publish, mee to republish this "learned Treatise, by him at first so industriously collected, "by me at last so carefully corrected; if I might indeed "assume that Property which to *him* alone in Truth deserveth "the appropriating: for (believe it) our worthy Author well "knowing *second Thoughts excell their forerunners*, and, "*Nothing equally borne and perfect*, had amended such slips as "always to the Immaturity of first Inventions are necessary "attendants, adding with all such select observations as might "bring a Lustre to the *Rarity*, rather than a Foile to the "Beauty of the Worke.—These, thus intrusted to my Hands, "for their safer *Education* shall I say, or *Eduction*, and "bringing out into the World, were by me committed," &c. &c. [N. B. It seems the Artist first employed by *Mab*, was insufficient and unskilful—and a second being an *Officer at Arms* was then engaged. "Thus courteous Reader," concludes the Preface, "You shall again enjoy your Author in "his own natural Perfections, without Fraud or Alterations," &c. &c.

From Anthony à Wood we learn, that one person of both John Guillim's names was a student in Brasen Nose College (Oxford) in 1581, aged 16, and another of like name, of Gloucester Hall in 1598, aged 25. One of these was made one of the Society of the College of Arms by the name of

*Portsmouth*, and in 1617 *Rouge Croix*, *Pursuivant* of arms in ordinary. *He* published the Display of Heraldry, London, 1610, Folio, written mostly (especially the scholastical part) by *John Barcham*, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1660 came out two editions of it, with many insignificant, superfluous, and needless additions to it—purposely to gain money from those, whose Coates of Arms the publishers *added* without any consideration had to the spoiling of the method of the book.

One of the said Editions was put out by Alexander Nowers, the other by *Richard Blome*, (a kind of Arms Painter, but originally a Ruler of Books), who has since practised for divers years *progging tricks, &c.* [Vide, *Blome's* character, 2d vol. p. 13 of this Catalogue.] The fifth Edition was also by Blome, and a wretched performance.

*Dr. Fuller* (under article *Herefordshire*, p. 40,) speaking of John Guillim says—he was most eminent for his methodical Display of Heraldry (confusion being formerly the greatest difficulty therein), shewing himself a *good Logician* in his exact divisions, and no bad *Philosopher*, noting the natures of all creatures given in Armes; joining fancy and reason therein. Besides his travelling all over the earth in Beasts, his industry diggeth into the ground in pursuit of the properties of precious Stones, diveth into the water in inquest into the qualities of Fishes, flyeth into the air after the nature of Birds, yea mounteth to the very skies about Stars (but here we must call them *Estoiles*) and Planets, their use and influence. In a word he hath *un*mysteried the mystery of Heraldry, insomuch that one of his own faculty [Sir Wm. Segar, Garter Principal King of Armes,] thus descanteth (in the twilight jest and earnest) on his performances:—

" But let me tell you, this will be the harm,
" In *arming* others, you *yourself disarm.*
" Our Art is now anatomized, so
" As who knows not, what we ourselves do know?
" Our *Corn*, in others Mill, is ill-apaid,
" *Sic Vos non vobis*, may to us be said."

*** There are between seven and eight hundred engraved Coats of Arms, Shields, and Heraldic Devices, in the above Volume, most orderly arranged.

## H

*Hacket* on Cathedral and Collegiate Schools, 4to. 1827, &c.

By *Maria Hackett*, of Crosby Square; who has attached to this account of Cathedral and Collegiate Schools (their Statutes and Endowments.)

1. Correspondence and Evidences respecting the Antient Collegiate School, attached to St. Paul's Cathedral.

2. An Appendix of Documents and Authorities respecting the Antient Collegiate Foundation, attached to St. Paul's Cathedral, and

3. "Registrum Eleemosynariæ D. Pauli Londinensis," with corroborative and explanatory notes.

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|---|---|
| *Hadriani* Emblemata<br>——— ejusdem Ænigmatum Libellus | In 1 vol. 12mo<br>Cuts. 1565. |

The *general* title of this little interesting Volume is in these words, "*Hadriani Junii*, Medici Emblemata, ad D. Arnoldum "Cobelium—ejusdem Ænigmatum Libellus ad D. Arnoldum "Rosenbergum—Antverpiæ Ex Officina Christophori Plan-"tini M.D.LXV.—Cum Privilegio."

There are two prefixes to the first portion of this volume. 1st. An Address from the Author to Arnoldus Cobelius—and 2ndly. An Acknowledgment (with thanks from *Sambucus* [whose emblems are mentioned both in the first volume of this Catalogue p. 307, and in the second vol. p. 181.] to *his own* Hadrian) as he terms him—and there are Engravings extremely well executed of all the 58 Emblems therein contained, followed by a Latin explanation of every emblem.

The *second* title is in the words following—"Hadriani "Junii Medici Ænigmatum Libellus. Ad Virum clarissimum "Arnoldum Rosenbergum Jurisconsultum. Antverpiæ Ex "Officina Christophori Plantini M.D.LXV."

There are 44 Enigmas. The whole of the Emblems, and the title to the Enigmas are printed within very neat borders, and the title pages have Plantin's device upon each.

Adrian Junius [de Jonghe], a Physician and man of letters, born in 1512, was the son of a respectable Burgomaster of Hoorn, in West Friesland. He made an early progress in his literary studies; and travelled for improvement into various countries of Europe, taking the degree of Doctor of Physic at Bologna. He visited England in his medical character in 1543, and was Physician to the Duke of Norfolk. He published there a Greek and Latin Dictionary, which he dedicated to the young King Edward VI. and thereby drew upon himself the censure of the Court of Rome, although he protested that he was a good Catholic. In the ensuing reign he endeavoured to obtain favor by publishing in 1554 a Latin Poem entitled "Philippis," on the Marriage of Philip and Mary.

In 1564, Dr. Adrian was at Copenhagen in quality of Preceptor to the Prince and with the title of King's Physi-

cian; but the climate not agreeing with him he returned to Holland and settled at Haerlem. At the siege of that city by the Spaniards in 1572, he retired to Armayden, and thence to Middleburg; where the change of air and grief for his losses on the capture of Haerlem (particularly that of his library) brought him to the grave in 1575. He had just been nominated to a medical professorship in the new University of Leyden.

Adrian Junius is chiefly known as a Philologist and Linguist. He wrote Commentaries on various antient Authors—and six books of his "Animadversa" are inserted in Gruter's Thesaurus Criticus. He translated from the Greek into Latin the works of Hesychius Eunapius, and Cassius Jatrosophista, and corrected the Version of Nonius Marcellus, but his translations are reckoned inaccurate. His original works are Commentarius de anno et Mensibus, 1553. De Coma Commentarius, 1556—Poemata Epistola—Nomenclator omnium rerum. This vocabulary of seven languages is a curious and useful work, and has been often re-printed. He had a prodigious memory, which enabled him to treasure up a vast stock of learning; but he did not disdain to seek information from the lowest class of people while collecting words in the Vernacular tongue.

## *Hall's* Works, Folio, 1628

This early Folio Edition of the works of the great and good *Bishop Hall*, which I possess by the continued kindness and gift of my friend Mr. William Mee (whose name has before appeared in this Catalogue), affords the opportunity of adding a few more words (both respecting the pious writer and his books) to the accounts of him and them, contained in vol. 1, p. 98, and vol. 3, p. 182.

*Dr. Thomas Fuller*, in his Leicestershire Worthies, p. 129, says, *Joseph Hall* was born at Ashby de la Zouch, where his father, under the Earl of Huntingdon, was Governor or Bayly of the town. So soon almost as Emanuel Colledge was admitted into *Cambridge*, he was admitted into that Colledge; within few years after the first foundation thereof. He passed all his degrees with great applause. First noted in the University for his *ingenuous* [sic] maintaining (be it *Truth* or *Paradox*), that *Mundus senescit, The World groweth old.*—Yet in some sort his position confuteth his position, the wit and quickness whereof did argue an increase rather than a decay of parts in this latter age.

He was first beneficed by Sir R. Drury, of *Hallstead*, in Suffolk, and thence removed by Edward Lord Denny (afterwards Earl of Norwich), to *Waltham Abbey*, in Essex [v. Cullum's History of Hawsted and Hardwick, p. 68.] Here

I must pay the tribute of my gratitude to his memory, as building upon his foundation, beholding myself as his great grandchild, in that place three degrees from him in succession: But oh! how many from him in ability! His little *Catechisme* [vide the above now describing volume, p. 819] hath done great good in that populous parish, and I could wish that ordinance more generally used all over England.

Being Doctor of Divinity, he was sent over by King James to the Synod of Dort, whence only indisposition of body forced him to return before the rest of his colleagues. He was preferred first Dean of Worcester, then Bishop of Exeter, then Bishop of Norwich, then Bishop of no place, surviving to see his sacred function buryed before his eyes. He may be said to have died with his pen in his hand, whose *writing* and *living* expired together. He was commonly called our *English Seneca*, for the pureness, plainesse, and fullnesse of his style. Not unhappy at *Controversies*, more happy at *Comments*, very good in his *Characters*, better in his *Sermons*, best of all in his *Meditations*.

He died under sequestration and in poverty, at Heigham, near Norwich. He disliked Burials in Churches, and by his will desired to be buried without any funeral pomp; with this only monition in his will—"that he did not hold God's house "a meet repository for the dead bodies of the greatest saints."

*** A great many interesting particulars respecting this distinguished Prelate, may be seen in 3 Blomefield's Norfolk, pp. 575 to 580, and in the same volume are inserted, in the way of illustration, an engraved Portrait of the Bishop, and a copy of the Gold Medallion presented to him by the Synod of Dort (now in the possession of Emanuel College, Cambridge.)

N. B.—Since the acquisition of the above volume (late Mr. Mee's), which over and above the number of Contemplations *upon the holy storie* (amounting to 21 books), which were comprized in that Edition of Hall's Works, printed in 1647 (mentioned in the first volume of this Catalogue, but since parted with), contains moreover three Books of additional Contemplations upon the *Historie of the New Testament;* I have therefore lettered and arranged my own three folio volumes of this great writer's works in the following order:

*Vol.* 1. The *first* (printed in 1633, and not 1623, as stated by mistake in the first volume of this Catalogue), comprizes "An Explication (by way of Paraphrase), of all the hard "Texts of Scripture."

*Vol.* 2. The *second* (printed in 1627 and 1628), contains the following Treatises and Tracts:—

1. Meditations divine and moral, and vows (in 3 centuries).

2. Heaven upon Earth.
3. The Art of Divine Meditation, &c.
4. Holy Observations.
5. The Psalms Metaphrased.
6. Characters of Virtues and Vices (in two books).
7. Salomon's Divine Arts (in three parts).
8. Salomon's Song Paraphrased.
9. Epistles (in six decads).
10. Pharisaisme and Christianity compared—and ten other Sermons on special occasions.
11. Apologie of the Church of England, against the Brownists
12. Disswasive from Popery.
13. No Peace with Rome (in 22 sections.)
14. Quo Vadis—a Censure of Travel.
15. A Hospital Sermon.
16. The Honour of the Married Clergy maintained.

The above sixteen Tracts, &c. take up 820 pages, and the residue of this bulky volume is occupied by *the Scripture Contemplations.*

*Vol.* 3. The *third* volume (printed in 1662) clearly intended for and to be *called* the third Tome (having for a frontispiece a fine Portrait of the Bishop) bears the following title—"Divers Treatises written upon several occasions by Joseph "Hall, *late* Bishop of Norwich, now first collected into one "volume, and digested in the order designed by the Author."

☞ It is perhaps of little consequence to literary men, *who* was the first English Satirist—but in the cause of truth, it may be pardoned if I quote a few words from Whitaker's *Introduction* to his Edition of Langland's *Visio Willi de Petro Ploughman,* vol. 2, p. 253, upon the subject—"As the Æra "of these visions is now ascertained to have preceded the "great work of *Chaucer* [the Canterbury Tales] by 20 years, "the Author must be considered as the first English Poet—"for that he was a Poet, and a great Poet will be denied by "few, who have taken pains to understand him. He was "also, with Bishop Hall's permission, the *first* English "Satirist, [vide the Couplet below.] In this character it is "the duty of an impartial Editor to state his excellencies and "his defects,"—In a note under the above passage Mr. Whitaker says—*see also a proof that Chaucer as a Poet ranks* 20 *years later than Langland, in the last Note to this Introduction.*

Couplet from Hall.

"I first adventure—follow me who list
"And be the *second* English satirist."

[Bishop Hall's Virgidemiarum or Satires I. S. 1 and 2.]

*Harral*, v. article, Ireland.

*Hartshorne's* Illustrations of the Book-Rarities in the University of Cambridge, (Embellishments) Royal 8vo. 1829

By the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, M. A.

The Author dedicates his pages, with every sentiment of gratitude and regard to Sir James Allan Park, one of his Majesty's Judges in the Court of Common Pleas, and prefixes to the Volume, what he terms "*A Postscript Prefaced*" in these words.

"The text of the present Volume in a great measure has "been printed from cursory notes which the Author made "whilst visiting the different Libraries of the University four "years ago. A first undertaking of this nature must necessa- "rily be imperfect; it being difficult amongst such a profu- "sion of rarities to note down or remember all of them: ad- "ded to which must be mentioned the uneasiness such a task "always imposes upon those who are engaged in it, if they "are accompanied by friends who feel no interest or concern "in the object of the Bibliographer's researches Neither in "regard to the public Library was the case different, for the "Author's standing in the University, did not sanction him, "when the present notes were taken, to enter it alone by "right of his degree. The fear of trespassing too long upon "the time of those who were with him, and of so far exhaust- "ing their patience, as to preclude him from the hope of their "future courtesy, are circumstances that must apologize for "the work containing errors and omissions. As respects the "former, since the sheets have been all struck off, mistakes "of the press have been noticed, which the eye of the most "inexperienced will easily detect.

"It is also probable that some few books have been passed "over, whose rarity would have entitled them to a place in "the volume, but more are there which have been left unde- "scribed from a fear of extending it to too large a size; "Aldine's, for instance, in the libraries of St. John's and "Trinity, which were properly excluded to make room for "better company.

"It was found that a notice, or even a slight Catalogue of "the most remarkable Manuscripts would have been too ex- "tensive a field to have entered upon, and (unless some have "slipped by chance into the press along with other matter) "they have been passed over. As they have already found "a place in the Catalogus Manuscriptorum Angliæ, their "notice here would only have been a repetition of their titles, "with a slight enlargement.

"That the greatest part of the matter of the work, was "written sometime since, will account to the reader for ob-"servations which have been made concerning the Library of "King's College, and that of the late learned and estimable "Earl of Guilford. The one then was placed in the Chapel "Cloisters, but has since been removed to the New Library. "The other which was in greatest part at Corfu, amounting to "many thousand volumes of Manuscripts and printed Books, "including the most precious and curious Gems upon Foreign "History, particularly Italian, both Civil and Ecclesiastical "Languages, Dialects, &c. in the accumulation of which had "been expended large sums of money and unwearied assi-"duity in collecting it from all parts of the Continent, has "most unfortunately for the cause of Literature, been since "dispersed.

"In conclusion, the Author feels that his best thanks are "due to his friends Albert Way, Esquire, and William "Thornton, Esquire, for the accurate Drawings from which "the Decorations of the Work have been executed.

"Little Wenlock, Salop, July 13, 1829."

*** The *Decorations* alluded to by the Author, are as follows:—

1. *Initial Letter of the first Psalm from a Psalter* 1200
2. *The Old Public Library, destroyed in* 1755
3. *The Corbel of a Rafter in Jesus College Hall*
4. *Part of an Illuminated Border to a MS. of the Gospels,* 1300
5. *The Letter B from a Latin MS. of the Ninth Century*
6. *King's College Chapel*
7. *Portrait of Dean Colet*
8. *The Binding of an Aldine Cicero*
9. *A flowing-leafed Arabesque from a Missal*
10. *Initial Letter in a Virgil, representing Dido Destroying Herself*
11. *Tailpiece in a MS. at Trinity College*
12. *K, Garamas rescued from his Enemies by an Army of his Dogs*
13. *Initial Letter M. from a Latin MS. about* 1200
14. *Two Figures from the Liber Bestiarum*
15. *Illumination to a fine MS. of Bonaventura, about* 1400
16. *Initial Letter of a Book in Josephus, about the* 13*th Century*
17. *Tailpiece to a MS. of the Reign of* Edward *II.*

[This *Craniological* Head (says the Writer) may serve to shew the followers of Gall and Spursheim, that their fanciful Theories have not even the Virtue of *Novelty* to recommend them.]

18. *Illuminated Border from the MS. noticed in No.* 4
19. *Initial Letter in the Josephus noticed in No.* 16
20. *Wood Cut in Fust's Edition of Cicero's Offices*
21. *An Antient Clock from a MS. of the* 14*th Century*
22. *An Interior View of the Fitzwilliam Museum.*

*Hayley's* Life and Writings Memoirs of, 2 vols. 4to. 1823

The full Title of these Volumes is thus expressed—"Memoirs of the Life and Writings of *William Hayley, Esq.* "the friend and Biographer of Cowper, written by himself, "with Extracts from his Private Correspondence and un-"published Poetry—And Memoirs of his Son *Thomas Al-"phonso Hayley,* the young Sculptor; Edited by *John John-"son, LL. D.* Rector of Yaxham and Welborne, in Norfolk."

These Volumes are dedicated to *Thomas Lord Holland,* and contain two Engravings.

William Hayley, one of the most admired Poets of the present age, was the grandson and great nephew of two Deans of Chichester, of his own family name.

He dedicated the whole of his Life to Classical pursuits and Literary leizure; and the retreats of *Eartham* and *Felpham*, both in the county of Sussex, originally formed and embellished by his correct and acknowledged taste; have long attracted the praise of the intelligent.

He was distinguished from his early youth for his happy poetical genius, and his extensive attainments in the Belles-Lettres, and lived to attain and merit an honourable station among contemporary Bards, by the production of "The Triumphs of Temper," and of several Didactic Poems upon History, Painting, and Sculpture. The Notes which accompany these Poems, are enriched by sound and various erudition. His Epitaphs are particularly to be admired, for the justness of sentiment and diction with which they abound. There are many proofs extant of his excellence in that very difficult species of Composition. He likewise gave to the world the interesting Biography of two among his departed and memorable intimates, *William Cowper*, the Poet, and *George Romney*, an Artist of great eminence in the English School of Painting. [v. 1 vol. p. 303.]

Mary, the second wife of Thomas, (the only son of Dean Thomas Hayley) was the eldest daughter of Colonel Yates, a gentleman of extensive landed property near Horsham, in Sussex; she was born in 1718, and when she had attained the age of woman, her father's fortune was deplorably reduced. She was married to Mr. Thomas Hayley in the year 1740. Her second son (the Poet) was born in 1745. Her husband had in 1743 purchased a small estate at *Eartham*, together with the ruins of a mansion that had belonged to a strange fantastic mortal "Sir Robert Fagg," whose preposterous ambition in offering himself a candidate for the county is recorded in this line of *Branstone*, a Sussex Poet of most lively talents.

"'And poll two voices, like Sir Robert Fagg."
This sequestered spot was greatly improved, and a diminutive villa built near it by Mr. Hayley before his death in 1748.

I shall now proceed to state briefly the events of the life of William Hayley, (the Poet) the son of Thomas, in something like a chronological order.

The afflicted widow placed this infant of five years old at a school kept by young ladies in Chichester. William was afterwards placed at Mr. Woodeson's school in Kingston, where he contracted an illness which continued for years, and but for the unexampled affectionate care of his mother would have proved fatal. When recovered, he had a private tutor, made some progress in Greek and Latin, and was taken to Eton College in 1757. At the age of 18 he was settled at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where his chief employments, beyond the customary studies, were painting (in miniature) and writing poetry. In 1766, Hayley was admitted into the society of the Middle Temple; but he never resided or studied in that motley scene of business and dissipation: and in 1767 quitted the University without taking any degree. During his mother's residence in London, Mr. Hayley took an excursion into Scotland to visit some intimate friends and see the country in post-chaises, but returned by sea. In 1769 Mr. Hayley was married by Bishop Sir William Ashburnham to Miss Eliza Ball, (daughter of Thomas Ball, Archdeacon and Dean of Chichester.)

After various residences and removals the Hayley family settled at Eartham in June 1774, but in December of the same year the mother of Mr. Hayley died. In 1776 Mr. Hayley made visits in the country, and composed divers pieces both in poetry and prose from 1777 to 1808. In 1782 came out his Triumphs of Temper, and his poetical epistles on Epic Poetry. In 1784 a volume of Plays was *published*, and he wrote his Essay on Old Maids. Lord Russel and the two Connoisseurs were both acted at the Haymarket Theatre. In 1789 Mr. Hayley and his wife, on account of her aberration of mind, were separated; she resided at Derby, and lived there until 1797. Mr. Hayley employed himself in the education of his son and in cultivating his talents and virtues, but this highly gifted and amiable young man expired of a lingering disorder in 1800.

In 1809 Mr. Hayley was married to his second wife, Mary Welford, one of the daughters of a retired merchant who resided on Blackheath. He published the life of Romney the same year. His neat edition of Cowper's Milton in 1810, and in 1811, his dramatic octavo containing three tragedies.

The latter years of the life of Mr. Hayley do not appear to

have been distinguished by any literaay production, either in prose or verse. He died in the year 1820, and I would here have introduced an accurate list of his works had I been so fortunate as to have obtained one. The Life of *Mr. Thomas Alphonso Hayley* (annexed to the above Memoirs) was printed from a manuscript account of him left by his father.

*Hogarth's* Works, containing all the Engravings executed by Cooke and Davenport, with descriptions, in which are pointed out many beauties that have hitherto escaped notice, with a comment on their moral tendency, by the *Rev. John Trusler*, 2 vols. Royal 4to, 1827.

*William Hogarth*, an original genius in painting, was the son of a native of Westmoreland, who settled and kept a school in London, and was employed as a corrector of the press. William was born in 1697 or 1698, and seems to have received no other education than that of a mechanic. He was apprenticed to a silversmith, and confined to that branch of the trade which consists of engraving cyphers and arms upon plate. This occupation necessarily gave him somewhat of a hand at drawing, and before his apprenticeship expired he had exhibited some talents for ludicrous caricature. The innate impulse of genius led him to look beyond the humble walk of art to which he had been destined, and as soon as he became his own master he entered at the Academy for Design in St. Martin's Lane, and studied drawing from the life. His proficiency however was not considerable, and he would never have surpassed mediocrity as a painter had he not penetrated through external form, to *character and manners*. Though he was at first obliged to engrave arms and shop-bills for a livelihood he soon employed his invention in the decoration of books, and furnished sets of plates for several publications of the time—an edition of Hudibras afforded him the first subject suited to his genius; yet he felt so much, the shackles of other men's ideas, that he was less successful in this task than might have been expected. Meantime he had attained the use of the brush as well as of the pen and burin, and having a great facility in catching a likeness he acquired considerable employment as a portrait painter. Grace was however no attribute of his pencil, and he was more disposed to aggravate than to soften the harsh touches of nature. His talents for original Comic Design gradually unfolded themselves, and various public occasions produced displays of his ludicrous powers.

In 1730, Hogarth formed a clandestine marriage with the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill, and soon after he com-

menced his first great series of moral paintings—The Harlot's Progress. Some of these pieces as they were finished, were designedly placed in the way of his father-in law, in order to reconcile him to a match, which the obscurity of the object of his daughter's choice, had led him to disapprove. His observation upon them was, "The Man who can produce "such Works can maintain a wife without a portion." He soon after however relented, and the young couple took up their abode in his house.

The Harlot's Progress proved extremely popular. Hogarth may be said to have created an entirely new species of painting, which may be termed *The Moral Comic.* His Pieces are all Lectures of Morality. They are satires of particular vices and follies, expressed with such strength of character, and such an accumulation of minute and appropriate circumstances, that they have all the truth of nature, heightened by the attractions of wit and fancy Nothing is without meaning; but all either conspires to the great end, or forms an addition to the lively Drama of human manners. In 1753 Hogarth produced his work entitled "The Analysis of Beauty," and in 1757 Hogarth obtained the place of Serjeant Painter to the King. This connection with the Court probably induced him to engage against Mr. Wilkes and his friends in a Print published in 1762, entitled *The Times.* Some strictures upon him on this occasion in a paper called the North Briton produced his caricature of Wilkes—this occasioned an angry epistle to the Painter by Charles Churchill, which was retaliated by a caricature of the poetical Divine. On this occasion Mr. Walpole said, "Never did two angry men of their "ablities throw mud with less dexterity."—Mr. Hogarth's health soon afterwards declined, and he died suddenly in October 1764, by the rupture of an aneurism in his chest. He died at his house in Leicester Fields, and was buried at Chiswick under an elegant Mausoleum decorated with the following poetical inscription by his friend *Garrick*—

"Farewell, great Painter of Mankind,
"Who reach'd the noblest Point of Art;
"Whose pictur'd Morals charm the mind.
"And through the eye, correct the Heart.
"If Genius fire thee, Reader stay;
"If nature touch thee, drop a Tear;
"If Neither move thee—turn away,
"For Hogarth's honour'd Dust lies here."

*Homes* on The Resurrection Revealed, or the Dawning of the Day-star, (first published in 1654) 8vo. 1833

I copy the account of this extraordinary Ecclesiastical

Writer and Preacher from *Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses*, (not having been able to find any other notice of him.)

*Nathaniel Holmes*, (commonly called *Homes*) son of George Holmes, Minister of Kingswood, in Gloucestershire, was born in Wiltshire, became a Commoner of Magdalen Hall, [Oxford] in the latter end of 1616, (aged 17 years); whence after he had continued there a little while, he was translated to Exeter College for the sake of *John Prideaux*, [v. his History in the Athenæ] whom he much admired, and as a Member thereof took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Afterwards returning to Magdalen Hall, he took the degree of Master, and became a frequent preacher for a time in these parts. What his preferments were in the Church afterwards I find not, unless it was a Cure in Gloucestershire. Sure I am that he took the Degrees *in Divinity* as a Member of Exeter College that of Bachelor in 1633, and that of Doctor four years after; and also that being a severe Calvinist, he did upon the defection of the Members of the Long Parliament, close with the Presbyterians, and when the rout of Orthodox Ministers in and near London was made in 1642 and 43, he obtained one or more Cures, of which the Church of St. Mary Stayning was one. But being soon after delivered from the Presbyterian contagion as he called it, he, with Henry Burton, B. D. and Minister of Friday Street in London, became great advancers of the faction, set up their Independent Congregations in the beginning of the year 1643, and would admit no man to the Sacrament but such as were members of the same; or baptize any children though born within the parish (for which they were supposed to serve) but of such as should enter into their *New Covenant*, and that they challenged to themselves a power of examining the lives and conversations of the members of their said congregation; casting out whom they please and for what they list; and not admitting any to the Eucharist, nor the children of any to baptisme, till they had satisfied the Church—that is, themselves, in the sincerity of their repentance, and be again restored by them: also that neither of them would permit the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to be administered in their parishes at *Easter* 1643. Besides a congregation or more in London, our Author had several in the country, particularly at Dover; and like a Bishop of a Diocese, he would go twice or thrice in a year to visit, purposely to pray and preach to them: and in one of his sermons to the members there he prayed God *to bless and remember them who had but a bit, once in a quarter or half a year.*

He was accounted by many, especially those of his persuasion, a profound Divine, and to be well skilled in the

tongues particularly in the Hebrew; and by others, a mutable and fantastic person.

When the act of conformity was published, he left his Cure or Cures, and spent most of his time in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London; where he kept, or at least frequented conventicles.

Anthony à Wood hath enumerated all his Works.

*** The above Reprint was given to me by the Reverend J. W. Brooks, Vicar of Clarbrough.

Homilies, B. L. 4to. 1563.

The Title-page of this Volume being wanting, I have had recourse to the second volume of Herbert's edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, p. 721, where it is given in these words—"*The second Tome of Homilies*, of such matters as "were promised and intituled in the former part of Homilies "set out by the auctorite of the Queen's Majestie, and to be "read in every Parish Church agreeably, 1563."—N. B. The two Homilies against Rebellion (but which may be seen in the folio edition mentioned on p. 112 of the 1st. vol.) are also wanting. But the Colophon remains, as also the Printer's Device, consisting of a Pelican feeding her young, within an oval compartment (supported by prudence and justice) containing mottos upon scrolls. The *Outward* scroll has—"Love "keepeth the Law, obeyeth the King, and is good to the "Commonwealth." The *Inward* has—"Pro Lege, Rege, "et Grege."—The Colophon is thus expressed, "Imprinted "at London in Powle's Church-yarde by Richard Jugge and "John Cawood, Printers to the Queen's Majestie. Cum "Privilegio Regiæ Majestatis."

*** Attached to this volume is *Dr. Sacheverell's* Sermon on the Communication of Sin, v. 1 vol. 213.

Horatius, v. article Lubini.

I & J

Illustrations of Northern Antiquities, [v. article "Northern Antiquities"]

Institutio (sacra) Baptizandi: Matrimonium celebrandi: Infirmos ungendi: Mortuos sepeliendi, ac alii nonnulli Ritus Ecclesiastici juxta Usum insignis Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis, 4to. 1604, (Doway)

The Work here registered may be designated an Epitome or Abstract of the Grand "Missale ad Usum Sarisburiensis" mentioned in the first volume of this Catalogue, p. 165.

It may afford some amusement to my readers, to have laid before them, the antient form (in English) by which the mar-

rying parties mutually plighted their troth. The Man is instructed to say,

"I. N. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to have and to "hold from this day forward for better for worse, for richer "for poorer, in sicknesse and in health, til death us depart, "if holie Church will it permit, and thereto I plight thee my "troth." The Woman is instructed to say,

"I. N. take thee N. to my wedded husband, to have and "to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for "richer for poorer, in sicknesse and in health, to be bonnair "and buxom in bed and at board, til death us depart, if "holie Church wil it permit, and thereto I plight thee my "troth." On giving the ring, the Man is directed to say,

"With this ring I thee wed, this gold and silver I thee "give, and with my body I thee worshippe, and with al my "worldly goodes I thee endew."

*** The above "Institutio Sacra," was presented to me in September, 1833, by my kind friend Seth William Stevenson, of Norwich, F. S. A.

*Jones's* Classical Atlas, on an entirely New Plan, the Antient and Modern Names of Places being given on the same Map, but printed for the sake of Perspicuity in different Coloured Ink, 4to. 1830

CONTENTS.

1. *Orbis Veteribus notus*
2. *Italiæ Pars Meridionalis*
3. *Italia Pars Septentrionalis*
4. *Gallia*
5. *Hispania*
6. *Britannia*
7. *Germania, Dacia, Pannonia, Noricum, Vendelicia, Rhætia, et Illyrici Pars*
8. *Macedonia, Thracia, Moesia, et Illyrici Pars*
9. *Graecia, Septentrionalis*
10. *Graecia, Meridionalis, et Peloponnesus*
11. *Insulæ Maris Ægæi*
12. *Asia Minor*
13. *Armenia, Colchis, Iberia, et Albania*
14. *Syria, Mesopotamia, et Assyria*
15. *Palaestina*
16. *Persis, et Indiae Pars*
17. *Ægyptus*
18. *Numidia, et Libya*

Jordani, Exercitium, de Vita et Passione Jhesu Christi, S. A. 24mo.

This very rare and curious little volume, (in B. L.) originally consisting of signatures A. to O. (inclusively) in eights, is defective in the following particulars: of sheet A. the first leaf (but probably only a blank fly leaf) and the eighth are wanting, of sheet I. five leaves are wanting, also the first leaf of signature L. so that there is an actual deficiency of *eight* out of one hundred and twelve leaves; but nothing more.

The work *commences* upon the *second* leaf of signature A. with the following words: "Ad laudem omnipotentis Dei, "gloriosque Virginis Matris ejus Marie incipit hic quod-"dam Exercitium devotissimum circa Vitam, Passionem, "Resurrectionem et Glorificatorem Domini nostri Jhesu "Christi per devotissimum Fratrem Jordanum Ordinis "Sancti Augustini compilatum." Then the Prologue to the Meditations as it follows:—"Incipit feliciter Prologus—Si "desideras perfecte mundari a Viciis—Si nobiliter ditari in "Virtutibus—Si altissime illuminari in Scripturis—Si glo-"riose triumphare de Inimicis—Si copiose consolari in Ad-"versis—Si devote conversari in Terris—Si frequenter com-"pungi in Cubilibus—Si dulciter flere in Orationibus—Si "ferventer accendi in Meditationibus—Si perseverare in Ac-"tibus Bonis—Si compleri spiritualibus Gaudiis—Si rapi in "Excessu Mentis—Si divinis frui secrætis—Si feliciter "mori in Extremis—Si perhenniter regnare in Celis—Ex-"ercere in Vitam et in Passione Jhesu Christi Filii Dei quem "Pater misit in Mundum ut omnibus preberet Perfectionis "Exemplum et sequaces suos ad eternum perduceret Reg-"num. Ama igitur Christum—sequere Jhesum—amplec-"tere Crucifixum." Then a list of the twelve sorts of fruits to be expected from the persevering perusal of the Book; afterwards some lines of St. Bernard upon the person of Christ. Then an account of the Division of the Work, which commences upon the reverse of the fifth leaf of sheet A.

The Volume is divided into sixty-five short sentences or scriptural passages, with a prayer to each. To all the passages and some other portions of the Book, are annexed illustrative Engravings of very early, rude, and extraordinary designs and execution. As I cannot find in the Bibliotheca Britannica, or elsewhere, that any other edition of Jordan's Exercises (or Meditations), besides the above, was printed at Antwerp, (than one in 1485, by Gerard Leeu) I shall here introduce one Example (the 18th) from the 65 Sentences or Articles into which the Work is divided, with its concluding Prayer:—

"Decimus octavus Articulus est, Christi in Faciem Per-"cussio *Mattheus*, Alii, Palmas in Faciem ejus dederunt."

"ORATIO.

"Domine Jhesu Christe qui in Faciem tuam, speciosissi-"mam Judeorum Manibus cedi voluisti, Da michi queso tue "imaginis faciem in me semper illesam illibatamque servare "nequm Iniquitatum mearum sceleratis Manibus offendatur."

On the Recto of signature O. 8, is the following Colophon:

"Exercitium devotissimi fratris Jordani, de vita et "passione et resurrectione Jhesu Christi ad laudem dei com-

" pletum est in mercuriali oppido Antwerpiensi. Per me " Henricum Eckert de Homberch."

*** This Book was formerly in the Library established at Utkinton, (Tarporley), Cheshire, and was presented to me by Gamaliel Milner, of Thurston, in the county of York, Esq.

*Ireland's* Picturesque Views of the Severn, with Historical and Topographical Illustrations, by *Thomas Harral*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1824

The above Work forms the conclusion to the late Mr. Ireland's Publication upon the Principal Rivers of England, and other Works enumerated on p. 127 of the first volume of this Catalogue.

The Embellishments of the above Volumes are from Mr. Ireland's Designs, and it is observed by *Mr. Harral*, (the Editor) in his Preface; that the volumes (upon the Severn) independently of the interest which they are of themselves calculated to excite, and of their value as *Companions* of the *Thames*, the *Medway*, and the *Wye*, are necessary to the possessors of Mr. Ireland's Picturesque Views on the *Avon*. In that publication, the Avon, was illustrated, no further than Tewkesbury; in this it is pursued conjointly with the Severn from Tewkesbury to the Ocean. Thus while complete in themselves, they form an essential sequel to, and completion of Mr. Ireland's Work relating to the Sister Stream.

Junius Adrian, v. article " Hadriani," &c.

*Justinus* cum Notis Selectissimis Variorum, 8vo. 1669, apud Elzeviries

For an account of Justin, the Historian, and Trogus Pompeius, v. 1 vol. p. 129.

The *Elzevirs* were famous Printers of Amsterdam and Leyden, and deserve commemoration for the many valuable books they printed, and the perfection to which they carried their Art, at a comparatively early period *Lewis*, the first of the family, was distinguished for his editions from the year 1595. He was succeeded by *Bonaventure*, *Abraham*, and *Daniel*: the *latter* of whom died in 1680.

## L

*Langendorff*, v. article " Guillermus."

*Lassels's* Voyage of Italy, in two parts, 12mo. Paris, 1670.

The Title-page of this volume gives a tolerably copious account of what the reader has to expect therein. It is thus worded—" The Voyage of Italy, or a complete Journey " through Italy, in two parts, with the characters of the " People, and the description of the chief Townes, Churches,

"Monasteries, Tombes, Libraries, Pallaces, Villas, Gardens, Pictures, Statues, Antiquities; as also of the Interest, Government, Riches, Force, &c. of all the Princes. By *Richard Lassels*, Gent. Opus posthumum, corrected and set forth by his old Friend and fellow Traveller S W. Printed at Paris by *Vincent Du Moutier*, 1670."

I am unable to discover any particulars of *Richard Lassels*, the writer of this work. It appears by the dedication, that he had been in the employ of Richard Lord Lumley, Viscount Waterford; to whom he bequeathed it by his last will and testament. It appears also by the Preface, that he and his fellow traveller [S. Wilson] singly or together had taken three long Voyages into Flanders, six into France, five into Italy, and one into Germany or Holland.

That the above publication was *approved*, may be fairly presumed from the Preface to *Mr. Addison's remarks on several parts of Italy, &c.* wherein is the following passage—"As there are few men that have talents or opportunities for examining so copious a subject [a general account of the country] we may observe among those who have written on Italy, that different Authors have succeeded best on different sorts of curiosities. Some have been more particular in their accounts of Pictures, Statues, and Buildings; some have searched into Libraries, Cabinets of Rarities, and Collections of Medals; as others have been wholly taken up with Inscriptions, Ruins, and Antiquities. Among the Authors of *our own Country* we are obliged to the *Bishop of Salisbury*, for his masterly and uncommon observations on the Religion and Government of Italy; *Lassels* may be useful in giving us the names of such Writers as have treated of the several States through which he passed; *Mr. Ray* is to be valued for his observations on the natural productions of the place; *Monsieur Misson* has wrote a more correct account of Italy in general than any before him, as he particularly excells in the Plan of the Country, which he has given us in true and lively colours."

*Lavington's* Consideration of the *Enthusiasm* of Methodists and Papists, with Notes, Introduction, and Appendix, by the Rev. *R. Polwhele*, Vicar of Manaccan & of St. Anthony, 8vo. 1833.

In the Introduction to this last Edition of the above Work, the *Life* of the Author is stated in the following manner.

The Author of the Enthusiasm, *George Lavington*, Doctor of Laws, succeeded Bishop Clagget, in the See of Exeter. Descended from a family long settled in Wiltshire, he was born at the Parsonage House of Mildenhall, in that county,

and baptized 16th Jan. 1683; his Grandfather *Constable*, being then Rector of that parish. Joseph, father to Bishop Lavington, is supposed to have exchanged his original Benefice of Broad Hinton, in Wilts, for Newton Longville, in Bucks, a Living and a Manor belonging to New College, in Oxford. Transplanted thither, and introduced to the acquaintance of several Members of that Society, he was encouraged to educate the eldest of his numerous children (George) at Wykeham's Foundation, Winchester; whence he succeeded to a Fellowship of New College, early in the reign of Queen Anne. *George*, while yet a school-boy, had produced a Greek Translation of Virgil's Eclogues, in the style and dialect of Theocritus, and this Translation is still preserved at Winchester in MS. At the University, Mr. Lavington was distinguished by his wit and learning; and equally so by a marked attachment to the Protestant Succession, at a period when a zeal of that complexion could promise him neither preferment nor popularity. But if some of his Contemporaries thought his ardour in a good cause excessive, still their affection and esteem for him remained undiminished by any difference of political sentiment. In that respectable body, without a single enemy, he contracted many valuable friendships, which terminated only with the death of the parties; and in 1717 he was presented by his College to their Rectory of Hayford Warren, in the Diocese of Oxford. Before this [event] his talents and principles had recommended him to the notice of many eminent persons in Church and State.—Among others, Talbot then Bishop of Oxford, intended for him the Benefice of Hook Norton, to which the succeeding Bishop (Potter) collated him. Earl Coningsby, not only appointed him his own Domestic Chaplain, but introduced him in the same capacity to the Court of King George I. in whose reign he was preferred to a Stall in the Cathedral Church of Worcester. This he always esteemed one of the happiest events of his life; since it laid the foundation of that close intimacy, which ever after subsisted between him and the learned *Dr. Francis Hare*, the Dean. No sooner was the Dean removed to St. Paul's, than he exerted all his influence to draw his friend to the Capital after him; and his endeavours were soon crowned with success. Dr. Lavington, in 1732, was appointed to be Canon Residentiary in that Church. In consequence of this station he obtained successively the Rectories of St. Mary, (Aldermary) and St. Michael Bassishaw, and in both those parishes he merited the esteem of the citizens, as a Minister attentive to his duty, and as an instructive and awakening Preacher. He would probably never have thought of any other advancement, if the

death of Dr. Stillingfleet, Dean of Worcester, in 1746, had not recalled to his memory the pleasing ideas of many years spent in that city in the prime of life. His friends, however, had higher views for him, and on the death of Bishop Clagget, Lord Chancellor Hardwick and the Duke of Newcastle, recommended him to the King, to fill the vacancy in the See of Exeter. without his solicitation or knowledge. From this time he resided at Exeter among his Clergy; faithful to his charge and jealous of all encroachments on the prerogatives of the Church, and much more of all *inventions* that might perplex the simplicity of the Gospel. It is not therefore to be wondered at that the Reveries of a Whitfield or a Wesley, were treated by [Bishop] Lavington with far other feelings, than those of cold indifference, of silent contempt, or of affected pity.

He died in 1762 universally lamented. His life had been devoted to God's honour and service, and with [his] life, his death was in perfect accordance, for the last words pronounced by his faltering tongue, were Δόξα τω Θεω.

In Exeter Cathedral behind the Throne, is a plain white marble tablet, on the top of which is a mitre. The Epitaph is as follows:—

To the Memory of GEORGE LAVINGTON, LL. D.
Who having early distinguished himself
By a conscientious and disinterested attachment
To the Cause of Liberty and the Reformation,
Was successively advanced to Dignities
In the Cathedrals of Worcester and St. Paul,
And lastly to the Episcopal Chair of this Church.
Endowed by Nature with superior Abilities,
Rich in a great Variety of acquired knowledge;
In the Study of the Holy Scriptures, consummate;
He never ceased to improve his Talents,
Nor to employ them to the noblest purposes.
An instructive, animated, and convincing Preacher,
A determined Enemy to Idolatry and Persecution,
A successful Exposer of Pretence and Enthusiasm,
Happy in his services to the Church of Christ,
Happier who could unite such extensive cares
With a strict attention to his immediate charge.
His absences from his Diocese, were short and rare
And his Presence was endeared to his Clergy
By an easy access, and a graceful hospitality,
A winning Conversation, and condescending Deportment.
Unaffected sanctity dignified his Instructions,
And indulgent Candour, sweetened his Government,
At length having eminently discharged his Duties
Of a Man, a Christian, and a Prelate,

Prepared by habitual Meditation
To resign Life, without Regret,
To meet Death, without Terror;
He expired with the Praises of God upon his lips,
In his 79th year, Sept. 13th, 1762.

*Lee's* Canterbury Tales, 2 vols. 12mo. 1832. (Engravings.)

This Edition of the Canterbury Tales by *Sophia and Harriet Lee*, forms No. XII and XIII of Colburn and Bentley's Standard Novels, wherein is a Preface by Harriet Lee, (the survivor of the two highly gifted Authoresses) from which the following portion may be a useful insertion.

"Some perplexity having arisen from the insertion of two "names in the Title-page of *The Canterbury Tales*, it was "observed to me, that to prefix a short explanatory address, "ascribing each to its distinct Author, would be desirable in "the present Edition; and I readily comply with the sug-"gestion, since it allows me opportunity to make such men-"tion of her who is no more, as may prove acceptable to the "curiosity, or perhaps to a gentler or better feeling in the "reader. If I introduce particulars relative to myself, I "hope they will be considered as belonging to the general "subject."

"The Outline of the Work was exclusively mine, and af-"forded me a convenient prospect of pursuing, or discon-"tinuing it as circumstances might permit. I wrote the four "first stories, with great ardour and rapidity, chiefly to in-"dulge the pleasure I always found in writing; yet it must "be owned, not without a latent, and (Author-like) an in-"creasing hope that I might be fortunate enough to please "the public. The stories were printed in one volume as soon "as finished, and my hope was not disappointed, since the "success of the work was such as to render a continuation "desirable. For this however, I was not altogether pre-"pared, but a previous arrangement made between my eldest "sister and myself, afforded an auxiliary whose acknowledged "talents left nothing to fear from the condition, but that the "second party might, as is often the case in conditions, en-"tirely supersede the preceding one."

"*Sophia Lee*, as the Author of *The Recess*, and of the "comedy called *The Chapter of Accidents*; already held a "distinguished place in public favour. The richness of in-"vention, and the versatility of talent, which characterized "those efforts of her pen, were again displayed in *The Young "Lady's Tale, or the two Emilys*, and in *The Clergyman's "Tale, or Pembroke*. After contributing these and the In-"troduction inserted in the first volume she declined taking

"any future share in the Work, and left the additional "Volumes, whatever their number might prove, to me, *in* "*whose mind*, as she smilingly observed, *thick-coming Fancies* "*allowed no room for further Co-partnership.*"

Contents of Volume 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Introduction.* | |
| *The Traveller's Tale* - - | *Montford.* |
| *The Poet's Tale* - - - | *Arundel.* |
| *The Frenchman's Tale* - - | *Constance.* |
| *The Old Woman's Tale* - - | *Lothaire.* |
| *The Young Lady's Tale* - - | *The Two Emily's.* |
| *The Officer's Tale* - - - | *Cavendish.* |

Contents of Volume 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| *The Clergyman's Tale* - - | *Pembroke.* |
| *The Author's Address to* - - | *The Reader.* |
| *The German's Tale* - - | *Kruitzner.* |
| *The Scotsman's Tale* - - - | *Claudine.* |
| *The Landlady's Tale* - - | *Introduction.* |
| *Do.* - - - - - - | *Mary Lawson.* |
| *The Friend's Tale* - - - | *Stanhope.* |
| *The Wife's Tale* - - - - | *Julia.* |

## *Lewis's* History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Church of Favresham, in Kent—of the adjoining Priory of Davington and Maison-Dieu of Ospringe and Parish of Bocton subtus le Bleyne, &c. 4to. MDCCXXVII. (Plates.)

By *John Lewis*, of whom an Annotation occurs in the second volume, p. 102.

The Embellishments are—

1. *View of the Abbey in Ruins*
2. *The Monk of Cluni*
3. *The Abbey Seal*
4. *The Nun—and*
5. *The Chaplain.*

*** There is bound up with the above History, a Dissertation of the Antiquity and use of Seals in England, collected by an Anonymous Writer in 1736, (printed and published in 1741), 4to. Plates.

## *Liebei, Gotha Numaria*, Folio, Plates, 1730.

This splendid Work bears the following Title, in red and black ink—"*Gotha Numaria*, sistens Thesauri Fridericiani, "Numismata antiqua Aurea, Argentea, Ærea, ea ratione "descripta, Ut generali eorum notitiæ exempla singularia "subjungantur, Authore CHRISTIANO SIGISMUNDO LIEBE. "Accedunt ex Andreæ Morellii Specimine universæ Rei "Numariæ antiquæ Excerpta, & Epistolæ Tres Ez. Span-"hemii, quibus rariores ejusdem Thesauri Numi illustrantur "—Amstelædami, apud R. & J. Wetstenios & G. Smith, "MDCCXXX."

Contains a finely engraved Title-page and Portrait of Frederic II. Duke of Saxe Gotha, and various Fac-Similes of Coins.

Presented to me by Mr. Parsons, of Norwich.

*Lilly's* six Court Comedies, 12mo. 1632.

This Volume contains the *six Court Comedies often presented and acted* before Queene Elizabeth, by the Children of her Majestie's Chappell, & the Children of Paule's, written by the only rare Poet of that time the wittie, comicall, facetiously quicke, and unparalleled *John Lilly*, Master of Arts. Which Comedies are alluded to on p. 202 of the third volume of this Catalogue, where, and also on p. 146 of the first volume may be found a long Annotation (or two) upon the Author.

*Edward Blount*, (the Editor's), Address to the Reader, (from which an *extract* is given on the said, p. 202 of the third volume) contains such an inflated encomium upon *John Lilly*, and his Writings, and is so curious a composition in itself, that it would be unpardonable to omit it here.

" To the Reader—Reader, I have (for the love I beare to " Posterity) dig'd up the Grave of a rare and excellent Poet, " whom Queene Elizabeth then heard, graced, and rewarded. " These Papers of his lay like dead Lawrels in a Church-yard; " but I have gathered the scattered Branches up, and by a " Charme, (gotten from Apollo) made them greene againe, " and set them up as Epitaphes to his Memory. A Sinne it " were to suffer those rare Monuments of Wit to lye covered " in Dust, and a Shame such conceipted Comedies, should be " acted by none but Wormes. Oblivion shall not so trample " on a Sonne of the Muses; and such a Sonne as they called " their Darling. *Our Nation are in his Debt, for a new En-* " *glish which he taught them. Euphues and his England began* " *first that Language. All our Ladies were then his Scholars,* " *and that Beauty in Court, which could not parley* " *Euphueisme was as little regarded as shee which now there* " *speaks not French.* These his Playes crown'd him with ap- " plause, and the spectators with Pleasure. Thou canst not " repent the reading of them over. When old *John Lilly* is " merry with thee in thy Chamber, thou shalt say, few, or " none of our Poets now are such witty companions; and " thanke mee, that brings him to thy acquaintance. Thine " ED. BLUNT."

*Litio Roberti De*, Opus Quadragesimale, B. L. Folio, 1473, (by Ulric Zel.)

Having had no success in my researches after the *Author* of this Work, I shall give such an account of the volume and the Printer of it, as may, I trust, bestow all the satisfaction which the nature of the matter before us will admit.

The Book commences with these words, "Sacro theologiæ "magistri necnon sacri eloquii preconis, celeberrimj fratris "Roberti de Litio, ordinis Minorum professoris: Opus qua-"dragesimale putilissimum quod de penitentia dictum est. "Feliciter incipit."

The Impression is without signatures, running titles, numerals, or catchwords. The initial letters are, for the most part, written in with red ink; and a full page contains 37 lines, the whole executed in double columns in the *large Gothic Type* of the Printer. On the reverse of the 357th leaf, we read this *Colophon*.

"Celeberrimi sacri eloquii preconis fratris "Roberti de licio opus: miram non meo facundie "ver: et rei redolentis suavitatem: de penitia con-"fectum per Ulricu Zel, de Hanau artis impres-"sorie mgrm Colonie impressum finem cepit "optatum. Sexto decimo Kal. mensis februarii "M. cccc. lxx. iij."

Two leaves (the table) follow. The present copy of the work is one of the very few books executed in this celebrated Printer's *larger type*, (to which *his name* is subjoined), of whom Dr. Dibdin thus speaks. "There can be no doubt, I "think, of *Ulric Zel's* being the father of the *Cologne* Press. "the first book of his printing *with a date*, is the St. Chry-"sostom upon the 50th Psalm, (of 1466, in 4to.) in the Co-"lophon of which he describes himself *Ulric Zel of Hanau*, "*a Clerk of the Diocese of Mentz*. In the *Singularitate Cle-"ricorum of St. Austin*, of the date of 1467, the same desig-"nation of himself occurs, but in neither the colophon of the "one or of the other, is the word *Cologne* to be found, yet "it is unquestionable that Zel lived and carried on his busi-"ness at Cologne. His productions are almost endless, and "with the exception of two works only, are *without* dates."

*Litio Roberti De*, Sermones de Timore Divinorum Judiciorum Dei, &c. B. L Folio, 1479, (by Creuszner)

On the reverse of the 117th leaf of this volume, appears the Colophon in these words:—

"Sermones clarissimi in sacra theologia Magis-"tri Fratris Roberti Caraczoli de Litio Ordinis "Minornm de timore judiciorum Dei. Impressi "in Civitate Imperiali Nurembergen. per Fride-"ricum Creuszner. Anno domini Millesimo qua-"dringentesimo septuagesimo nono. ¶ Laus deo "clementissimo."

And on the reverse of the 125th leaf, is another Colophon in these words:—

"Tractaculus de Morte Clarissimi in sacra "theologia Magistri fratris Roberti Caraczoli d' "Litio ordinis Minorum feliciter explicit. Im= "pressus Nuremberge, per Fridericum Creus= "ner incolam civitati, ejusdem Anno dni. M.cccc. "LXXIX."

It is observable that the surname "*Litio*" is sometimes printed *Licio* in his works, and that in the above volume (last described) there is the addition of *Caraczolus* to his christian name.

*Liturgia*, Seu Liber Precum Communium et Administrationis Sacramentorum Aliorumque Rituum et Ceremoniarum in Ecclesia Anglicana Receptus, &c. 12mo. 1744

It appears by a reference to p. 60 of the second volume of Carlisle's Description of the Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales, that *Thomas Parsell, B. D.* the Editor of the above Translation of the Liturgy of the Church of England, was appointed *Head Master*, of Merchant Taylor's School, in the parish of St. Lawrence, Pountney, (London), in 1707. This Editor has in the Epistles, Gospels, and Psalms, used the version of *Sebastian Castellio*, whilst the Editor of the Latin Liturgy of 1703, (mentioned on p. 141 of the first volume) in these several particulars followed the translation commonly called the *Vulgate*.

*Lowndes's* Bibliographical Manuel of English Literature, 4 vols. 8vo. 1834

The first part of this article appeared in the second volume of this Catalogue, p. 107. On the 1st of Jan. 1834, *William Thomas Lowndes*, (the Author) dedicated his Work to the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, &c. and in a portion of his Preface he gives the following account of his design in publishing it.

"The *Bibliographer's Manuel*, was undertaken to supply a "Desideratum in English Literature, by presenting the Col- "lector, the Author, and the Bookseller, with a Notice in "Alphabetical Order, under the Names of their respective "Authors, of the principal Works in the various Depart- "ments of Divinity, Ecclesiastical and Civil History, more "particularly of Great Britain, Biography, Voyages, and "Travels, Antiquities, Heraldry, Jurisprudence, Science, "the Arts, and Belles-Lettres, &c."

*Lubini*, Horatius, 4to. 1612

The Title of this Volume is as follows—"Quinctus Horatius Flaccus accuratissime emendatus et explicatus—Paraphrasi nova scholiastica *Eilhardi Lubini*. Jam de integro edita, et multis in locis correcta."

*Eilhard Lubin*, a Theologian and Philologist, was born in 1565, at Westerstede, in the county of Oldenburg; of which place his Father was Minister. He studied at several German Universities, and acquired an exact knowledge of the Greek language, with the branches of science usually taught in those seminaries. He was appointed Professor of Poetry at Rostock in 1595, and of Theology ten years afterwards. He was twice married and died in 1621.

Professor Lubin made himself known by several Philological publications—of which were, "Antiquarius, sive Priscorum et minus Usitatorum Vocabulorum Brevis Interpretatio." "Clavis Linguæ Græcæ, sive Vocabula Latino-Græcæ." Editions of "Anacreon"—"Juvenal and Persius," with Notes—"Horace" and "Juvenal," *with a Paraphrase*. The "Anthologia" with a Latin Version; "Epistolæ veterum Græcorum," Gr. et Lat.; the "Dionysacs of Nonnus," Gr. and Lat.; "Commentaries on the Epistles of St. Paul"—"Monotessaron," being a Harmony of the Evangelists. His Latin Poems are printed in the third volume of the "Deliciæ Poetar: German." The Work however by which he obtained most fame in his life, though now forgotten, was a treatise on the Origin of Evil, entitled "Phosphorus, de prima causa et Natura Mali, Tractatus Hypermetaphysicus." The Hypothesis he proposed, was that of Two co-eternal Principles, God and nothing, of which the latter stood in the place of the Evil Principle of the Manicheans and other Theorists. To those who are conversant in the History of metaphysical Controversies, it will not appear extraordinary that this unintelligible system had its opponents and defenders.

## M

*Madden*, v. article "*Shaw and Madden*."

*Magazine*, v. article "Saturday's Magazine."

*Magna Charta* cum Statutis, &c. 12mo. 1608.

A duplicate copy of this Edition of the Great Charter of England, is mentioned in the first volume of this Catalogue, p. 149, without any description; and which omission I shall now supply by giving the title throughout, and the address to the reader. It is a volume of 258 leaves, for the greater part printed in B. L. and thus intituled, "Magna Charta, cum Statutis tum antiquis tum recentibus maximopere animo

tenendis jam noviter excusa, et summa diligentia emendata et correcta. Cui adjecta sunt nonnulla Statuta, nunc demum tipis adita. London, Imprinted for the Companie of Stationers, 1608, cum privilegio." The reader is then addressed in the following terms—"The former Booke intituled *Magna Charta* did conteine divers old Statutes, Lawes, and other Things, although good, not verie necessarie to be had in one so portable a Volume, and the same confusedly, and not orderly digested; and in many places (for want of perfect copies) very faultie. This conteineth the most necessary of those old Statutes, and divers later and new Statutes most convenient to bee had perfect and ready, not only by all Students of the law for their private studies, Readings, Mootes, Bolts, Cases, and other Exercises; but also by the practisers of the same for their daily affaires and causes: Which statutes be those that are conteyned in the Table next following, wherein the statutes, which this booke conteineth, are in such order as they be placed in this booke. The other table doth conteine the titles in order of alphabet wherein the statutes in this booke conteined are collected in the collection of statutes compiled by *M. Rastall:* which titles are set in this booke, over every such part of the said statutes, as are in that collection and thereunto is added the Number, at the which the same is to be found in the collection. The words conteined betweene the two markes, which sometimes yee shall find in the booke, do shew what is corrected or added to the statutes, more then was before imprinted, the corrections whereof, are to be warranted by divers antient coppies which have been carefully conferred for the same purpose."

*** Presented to me by the Rev. Mr. Evans, Vicar of Everton, Notts.

*Maitland*, v. article "Fitch"

*Mammotrectus*, Seu Expositio Vocabulorum quæ in Bibliis occurrunt, B. L. 4to. 1479. (Jenson).

Dr. Dibdin in the Bibliotheca Spenceriana has described two Editions of the above extraordinary work—the *first* (printed in 1470 by *Helyas Helye*)—in the *first* volume, on pp. 154 to 158, and the *second* (printed in 1482 by Andrea Jacobus de Catthara) in the *fourth* volume, on p. 529.

Some former owner of my edition of 1479, having at a very distant period, written upon the fly-leaf of it, the words followiug (videlicet) "Præsens Codex, Mamotrecti, *stupendæ* "*Raritatis est*, et omni Jure, inter *Cimelia* Bibliothecarum "referri potest," caused me to use uncommon diligence to find another copy in existence, but having no success in this laborious and indefatigable pursuit, I was obliged to have re-

course to the learned Editor of the Spencereana and his work, where I found that Earl Spencer's Edition of 1482 came the nearest to *Jenson's* Edition above, (although three years posterior in point of date), but that the full account rendered of the Edition of 1470 (anterior to mine by about nine years) could alone enable me to give any fair description of the work.

According to Mons. *Serna Santander* (says Dr. Dibdin), the Author of Mamotrectus was *John Marchesinus*, a Priest of the Order of Minor Friars or of St. Francis, and a native of Reggio; who composed it in 1466, for the use of the *less instructed* in his own profession. It contains (according to the same Authority)—1. An Exposition of the Phrases of the Bible, and of the Prologues of St. Jerome.—2. Two little Treatises of Orthography, and of Accents —3. A short Declaration of the Months, Festivals, &c. of the Jewish Priests.—4. An Explanation of Antient Words and Terms in Responses, Hymns, Homilies, &c.—5. A Declaration of the Rules of the Minor Friars. In a *note* the Doctor adds—

"*Marchand* subjoins a curious observation: *Sixte de Sienne* "*—rend ainsi raison de ce titre de Mammotrectus. Vir simplex* "*et devotus—de suâ exiguâ facultate oblulit in templum domini* "*quod habebat, hoc est* DICTIONARIUM VOCABULORUM "TOTIUS BIBLIÆ, *Latinarum Vocum prolationem Accentum, et* "*Significationem, crassâ et rudi Minervâ, explicans: quod quia* "*rudibus Clericis, et adhuc in linguâ latinâ infantibus, veluti* "MAMMAM *sugendam et infantibus manibus tractandam, instar* "*piæ nutricis, exhibuerat,* MAMMOTRECTUM *inscripsit tacito* "*ob humilitatem suo ipsius nomine.* Histoire de l'Imprimerie, "1740, p. 57-8."

In another note he says—

"The *Abbé Rive* has discoursed somewhat desultorily, but "not without evincing a good deal of curious research, upon "the name of the Author, and upon the Title of this Work; "see his *Chasse aux Bibliographes*, p. 148-50. The work, is "in part, as *Rive* properly observes, a sort of *Lac Puerorum*. "The reference to Wolfius's *Biblioth: Hebraica*, pt. 11, p. 1367, "is worth perusing; for here is found a *Lectio Hebraica* "*Parvulorum*, as early as the year 1488."

On the reverse of signature S. 5 are these words—"Expli-"ciunt expositiones et correctiones Vocabulorum libri qui "appellatur *Mamotrectus* super totam bibliam," and at the end "of the Work is this Colophon—"Actum hoc opus Venetiis "Anno Domini, 1479, nonas kalendas Octubris, per incly-"tum Virum, Nicolaum Jenson, Gallicum."

## *Manchester* Account of, (parts 10, 11, and 12.)

The first nine parts of the historical and descriptive account

of the Collegiate Church—the Free Grammar School—and Chetham's Hospital in Manchester are (with a list of 34 plates) announced in the third volume (pp. 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66.) The work being now completed, it is only necessary to remark (in continuation) that besides prefixes and other Adjuncts, these volumes comprise—

1. The History of *Manchester School*, (in 124 pages) by *William Robert Whatton.*

2. The History of *Chetham Hospital*, by the same Writer, in 230 pages (making together 354 pages.)

3. The History of *Manchester College and Collegiate Church*, the *first part* (in 418 pages) by *Dr. Hibbert.*

4. A continuation of the *first part* in 184 pages [together 31 chapters] and

5. An Architectural Description of the Collegiate Church and College, by *John Palmer*, in 158 additional pages (making together 342 pages), and N. B. Palmer's Architectural Description is called and printed as the *second part* of the History of the College and Collegiate Church of Manchester.

Four additional Plates for the Work have also been delivered, namely, Portraits of Thomas Calvert, D. D. (Warden) and of Charles Lawson, A. M. (High Master), and two Views of the Collegiate Church, [S. E. and S. W.] with Wood Cuts on the Letter-press, not particularized.

*Marriott's* Practical Sermons, 8vo. 1829, Volume 4th

*Mathias* (v. article "Pursuits of Literature")

*Matthew* of Westminster, and *Florence* of Worcester, (in one volume) Folio, 1601

The Works of these two Antient Historians and Chroniclers, being printed together at Francfort, by *Wechel*, &c. paged consecutively, as one volume, I shall first give the general title of the book, and then such particulars of the respective Writers, as I have been able to glean after a laborious research.

THE GENERAL TITLE.

"Flores Historiarum per Matthæum Westmonasteriensem "Collecti: præcipue de Rebus Britannicis Ab exordio "mundi usque ad annum Domini MCCCVII.—Et.

"Chronicon ex Chronicis ab initio mundi, usque ad an-"num Domini MCXVIII. deductum: Auctore Florentio "Wigorniensi, Monacho, Cui accessit Continuatio usque an "Annum Christi, MCXLI. per quendam ejusdem Coenobii "eruditum.

"Subjectus in Calce operis, INDEX rerum satis locuples."

*Matthew of Westminster*, an Antient English Chronicler,

who flourished according to some Biographers (such as Bale, Pitts, and Vossius) in the year 1377, while Bishop Nicolson, thinks he did not outlive 1307, because in that year he ended his history, was a Benedictine of the Abbey of Westminster, and a choice Collector of the *Flowers* of former Historians, from whence, and from the title of his book, he is usually styled *Florilegus*. His History commences from the Foundation of the World, but the chief object of it is the English portion. It was published at London (with the same title as above) in 1567. It is divided into six ages, but is comprized in three books. The first extends from the Creation to the Christian Æra. The second from the Birth of Christ to the Norman Conquest. The third from the last-mentioned period to the beginning of Edward the Second's Reign. Seventy years more were afterwards added, which carried it down to the death of King Edward IIIrd. (in 1377.) He formed his work very much upon the model and plan of *Matthew Paris*, whom he imitated with great care.

"It is most likely" (said Bishop Nicolson) "that *Roger de Wendover* was a common parent to *both the Matthews*," and "the main of what is published under both their names came from that hand."

But Matthew of Westminster wrote with so scrupulous a veracity that he is never found to wander a tittle from the truth, and with such diligence, that he omitted nothing worthy of remark. He is also commended for his acuteness in *tracing*, and for his judgement in *selecting* facts, the regularity observed in the method of his plan, and his skill in Chronological computations. He is in short except by the Prelate above mentioned, very highly esteemed, as one of the most venerable Fathers of English History.

The description of Mathew of Westminster and his History, by the quaint *Thomas Fuller, D. D.* is so favorable to the Monk, and so characteristic of the Doctor's style of writing, that I assure myself of the thanks of my friends for inserting it *verbatim*.

"Mathew of *Westminster* was bred a Monk therein, and as "accomplished a scholar of any of his age. Observable is the "grand difference betwixt our English History as he *found* it "—and as he left it. He found it like Polyphemus, when "his eye was *bored* out—a *big* and *bulky body*, but blind. "Memorable actions were either presented without any date, "which little informed, or too many dates, which more dis-"tracted the reader. Our Mathew reduced such confused "sounds to an articulate and intelligible voice, regulating "them by a double directory of time, viz.: the beginnings and "deaths of all the Kings of England, and Archbishops of "Canterbury.—He named his book *Flores Historiarum*; and

"if sometimes (for it is but seldom) he presenteth a Flower "less fragrant, or [a] blasted bud the judicious reader is not "tyed, to take what he tenders, but may select for his own "ease, a Nosegay out of the choicest Flowers thereof.— "He dyed about the year 1368."—[Q. Which is exact— "Bishop Nicolson, or Dr. Fuller?]

*Florence of Worcester*, was a Monk of that Cathedral Priory, and held by his contemporaries in high esteem, for his diligent application to Literature both sacred and profane. The earliest History in the twelfth century was written by him. His *Chronicon ex Chronicis*, is a General History, commencing with the beginning of the world and ending (with his life) in 1119, but it was continued fifty years further by another Monk of the same religious house. It is an Epitome of Marianus Scotus, a Monk of Mentz, in Germany), but it is enriched by many additions and faithful collections out of the Saxon Chronicle, and other writers made with much care and judgment. Florence so scrupulously adheres to his authorities, that he sometimes retains even their very mistakes, and yet to do him justice, he is not guilty of all the contradictions that have been laid to his charge. An ingenious person has observed, that he makes his friend Marianus die in the year 1052, & yet affirms that the same man was made a Presbyter seven years after (A. D. 1059.) But in truth, the Gentleman himself is more upon the blunder than his Author; the phrase of *Sæculum reliquit*, does not (as he imagines) import the same thing with *Mortuus est;* but signifies only (as it does in the same year and on the same occasion in Mathew of Westminster and others), the man's leaving the concerns of this world (secular affairs) to turn regular and secluse.

*Maturin's* Universe, a Poem, 8vo. 1821.

By the *Rev. C. R. Maturin*, of whom a notice appears on p. 158 of the first volume of this Catalogue.

*May's* Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England, first written in Latine, and after done into English by *Thomas May*, *Esq.* (2nd. Edit.) 12mo. 1655.

The above work is on the title-page said to be expressed in three parts—

1st. The Causes and Beginnings of the Civil War of England.

2nd. A short mention of the Progress of the Civil War.

3rd. A compendious relation of the Original and Progress of the second Civil War.

*Thomas May*, the eldest son of Sir Thomas May, Knt. of Mayfield, in Sussex, was born there about 1595. He was

entered a Fellow Commoner of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. Coming to the Metropolis, he was admitted a Member of Gray's Inn, but it does not appear that he ever studied the law professionally. He cultivated the literary turn which he had acquired by close study at the University, and became acquainted with most of the Poets and men of Wit who were then in reputation.

We learn from Lord Clarendon, that his Father had spent the family estate, and that a scanty annuity was all his inheritance. "He brought down his mind to his fortune (says that "writer) by a great modesty and humility in his nature, which "was not affected, but very well became an imperfection in "his speech, which was a great mortification to him, and kept "him from entering into any discourse but in the company of "his very friends."

Some of Mr. May's compositions were of the Dramatic class, and three Tragedies, and two Comedies are extant in his name, which seem to have obtained applause in their time, though they are now forgotten. He wrote several poetical translations, but what principally contributed to his reputation was *Lucan's Pharsalia*, with a *continuation* of the poem to the Death of Cæsar, in seven books of his own composition. This last he translated into Latin Hexameters, and with so much success that it has been added to several of the best editions of Lucan, and has given him a name among classical scholars. He also translated Barclay's "Icon Animorum," and had a share in the Version of his "Argenis," and he published several historical original Poems and Characters.

Mr. May was once in considerable esteem with King Charles I. who used to call him *his Poet*. A proof of his regard appears in the following story. On the presentation of a grand masque at Court by the Gentlemen of the Inns of Court in 1633, May being one of the spectators and standing in the way of the hot-headed Lord Chamberlain, Herbert Earl of Montgomery, the latter, not knowing him, broke his staff on his shoulders. His Majesty, who witnessed this indignity, noticed it in such a manner that the Earl made an apology to the Poet, with a conciliatory present of fifty pounds. The King's favour however was not bountiful enough to secure his Poet's attachment. Either disappointment with respect to some place for which he was a candidate, or (according to Lord Clarendon) the refusal of a small pension; gave him so much disgust that he quitted the Royal party; and upon the breaking out of the civil war entered into the service of Parliament. Being appointed Secretary to the Parliament he was injoined the task of composing a narrative of its transactions. This he performed in a folio volume, of which he afterwards published *the above-mentioned Breviary*.

His work became famous, and was extremely obnoxious to the Royal party. Lord Clarendon, who speaks handsomely of Mr. May in the preceding part of his character; says with relation to this performance—"He prostituted himself to "the vile office of celebrating the infamous acts of those who "were in rebellion against the King, which he did so meanly, "that he seemed to all men to have lost his wits when he left "his honesty." He has not however been without an advocate—for *Granger* in the second volume of his biographical history (p. 63), after describing the portrait of May, as given before the above *second* edition of his *Breviary* [having over the head a chaplet of laurel] says—"His last work was his "history of the Parliament of England. There is more can-"dour in this history than the Royalists were willing to allow "him; but there is less elegance than one would expect from "the pen of so polite and classical a scholar."

Mr. May died suddenly in Nov. 1650. *Andrew Marvell*, in a satirical and humorous Poem, has represented him as a Martyr to Bacchus.

## Meisnerus, Politica, Politica oder Statistisches Stadte, Buch. Folio. 1700

The *Bastard* Title to this extraordinary Volume bears the following short mixture of Latin and German, "Politica, "Politica, oder Statistisches Stadte, Buch—sumptibus Ru-"dolph Johannis Helmers, Anno 1704."

The *Latin* portion of the *general Title* (printed in red and black ink) is thus expressed—"Politica Politica id est Urbium "Designatio civili Prudentiæ Parandæ accommodata: "Quippe hic præter genuina & graphica IↃCCC. Civita-"tium, Arcium, ac Munimentorum a toto Orbe celeberri-"morum Simulacra, etium Nobilium, Prædia cælata invenias: "Quibus singulis Locorum Insignia, et Agalmata, præterea "etiam ad civilem non minus, quam Morum philosophiam "apprimè facientia Emblemata & Symbola ingeniosa, cum "versibus egregiè Latinis Rythmis autem Germanicis, sa-"gacem spirantibus antiquitatem, adjecta videas.—OPUS "cujus vis Ordinis atque Ætatis hominibus Oculorum & "Mentis oblectamento usuique futurum concinavit DANIEL "MEISNERUS, P. L. C. sumptibus Rudolphi Johannis "Helmers, Anno 1700."

[Then follows upon the same leaf a title in the German language of nearly similar import, beginning *Oder Statistisches Stadte—Buch.*]

The above original and interesting work was part of the labours of one *Daniel Meisner*, (a German) but of whom I cannot find any published account. The 800 engravings of which the volume consists, are subdivided into eight distinct

portions or parts of 100 each, classed under the respective Letters A. B. C. D E. F. G. H. and each Part has its separate Title page.

The Title before the first of these numbered Centuries, marked A. is inclosed by an engraved border, that has a View of Nuremberg, at the top; of Francfort on the Main, at the bottom; of Prague and Strasburg on one side, and of Wilna and Augspurg on the other. The four corners have figures representing human occupations and employments—1. A man looking through a telescope at a distant village, his left foot resting upon a globe [the word *Decet* inscribed above.] 2. A female sitting near to an arbour, with a basket of flowers at her side [the inscribed word, *Delectat*]. 3. A naked youth drawing mathematical diagrams upon a table, on which lies a Box-compass opened [inscribed *Juvat*]. 4. A man ploughing with oxen [inscribed *Oportet*]. The words within the border are in the German language, and import, as if intended to serve for the volume *entire*—that it is a new emblematical book in which in eight Centuries the most distinguished Cities, Fortifications, Palaces, &c. of the whole world, (shadowed forth as it were and on copper plates engraven), are illustrated to the life with beautiful Latin and German verses, very agreeable and useful to see, to read, and to contemplate; but *omit* to mention the Cities, &c. shewn in this particular Century A.

The Title of the second Century, marked B. imports in the German language that this portion contains 100 Cities, Fortifications, Country Seats, and Palaces, in Thuringia, Saxony, Silesia, Poland, Prussia, Pomerania, Mechlenburgh, Holstein, Denmark, Sweden, &c. and is within a border having the scriptural emblems of the four Beasts, representing the Empires of Persia, Assyria, Rome, and Greece, at the corners.

The Title of the third Century, marked C. placed upon a tree, whose root is inscribed *Gaudium*, and the branches *Spes*, and is surrounded by emblems representing from the Zodiac, Ver, Æstas, Autumnus, and Hyems. It imports to shew (in German) the Cities, &c. in Steyrmarck, Austria, Mahern, Bohemia, Alsace, Switzerland, &c.

The Title of Pars Quarta, marked D. placed between figures of Justice and Piety, and surrounded by emblems inscribed Pax Bellum Abundantia et Invidia, is in German, and imports to shew Cities, &c. on the Rhine, in Luxembourg, Henegaw, Gueldres, &c.

The Title of Pars Quinta, marked E. is within a border quite full of emblems, figures, and mottoes of little service to be here enumerated, is in the German language, and imports

that this Century shews Cities, &c. in Flanders, Brabant, Holland, Zealand, Nassau, and Westphalia.

The sixth Title, marked F. is placed between a representation of a storm at sea having the motto; "In silentio et spe "Fortitudo mea"—and another on land, having the motto "Nec Sorte nec Fato," surrounded by four emblems severally designated, Sanguineus, Colericus, Phlegmaticus, and Melancholicus, and imports to have the views, &c. in the Wetteran and Hesse.

The Title of Pars Septima, marked G. (also in German,) is placed between two views—a Tree without Foliage, and a Tree full of Foliage and Fruit (some of the latter falling to the ground), the first inscribed "Gaudium meum spes est"—the other "Haud facile Virtus extinguitur," surrounded by emblems marked Terra, Aer, Aqua et Ignis, and importing in the German language, that this Century contains views in Lotheringia, France, *England*, Spain, &c.

The German Title of the Eighth (or last) Century, marked H. is placed between two engraved Enigmas, and surrounded by figures denoting Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and imports that it contains views of Cities, &c. in Italy, India, Turkey, Hungary, &c.

As the seventh Century G. contains Views, &c. of eleven Towns and Places, that are or were once parts of the British Dominions, I judged that it might *amuse*, if it should not gratify, the courteous reader to find with what severity this obscure German characterizes the subjects of this Nation, particularly on the score of *Drunkenness*, which doubtless from many passages in Shakespear had formerly been the stigma of the country; yet it is once or twice carried in this volume to the absurd length, that the *names* of some of the Cities are supposed to have been derived from the inebriety of the inhabitants.

My plan in the further part of my subject will be to give the Name of the Place, with its Motto, its Emblem, the Latin Verses literally, and a free *Translation* of the German Verses, which I have been enabled to do through a kind friend skilled in the language.

No. G. 45, Brightstowe in Engellandt.

A *Plan* of the City of Bristol (as situated between the counties of Gloucester and Somerset) *The motto*, multi ab ebrietate seducuntur. *The emblem*, a monkey sitting on the ground drinking out of a large flagon, a man kneeling and taking a direct aim at the monkey with a gun.

Ebrietas multos captat potando bibaces
Ac his ante diem, fata cruenta parat.

The German verse imports, that taking too much makes

drunkenness, and the man dies from intemperance—all ye drunkards shun this—in the pitcher is your price.

No. G. 46, Excester in Engellandt.

A *Plan* of the City of Exeter, walled round. The *motto*, Immoderatus Amor Interritum causat. The *emblem*, one serpent apparently devouring another.

Inter serpentes mirabilis arte cupido est,
Foemina namque suum perdit amore virum.

The German lines mean, that among serpents is a wondrous love, which leads them into great danger. The female is so ardent in her love, as to bite her husband's head off.

No. G. 47, Carlisle in Anglia.

A *Plan* of the City of Carlisle. The *motto*, Corvus non albescit. The *emblem*, a man with a watering pan sprinkling three crows under a net.

In Radiis solis quanquam subtilibus undis
Aspergas corvum, non tamen albus erit.

The German verses signify, if a man should use all his diligence in endeavouring to bleach the crow white; yet it is all without effect, his labour and skill are thrown away.

No. G. 48, Corcke in Engelland.

A *Plan* of the City of Cork [Ireland]. The *motto*, Sauciatus medico indiget. The *emblem*, a stag wounded with an arrow, eating a plant.

Cervus ubi Venatoris male læsus forte sagitta est
Ad medium sanans, anxius ipse fugit.

The German below it means, the stag when pierced by the arrow of the hunter with speed seeks the *Dittang* for a cure, which herb heals him by its virtue.

No. G. 49, Nordovicum Angl.

A Ground *Plan* of the City of Norwich, with its antient walls. The *motto*, Remedia ad sanitatem servandam creata sunt. The *emblem*, a crow eating the leaves of a laurel tree, a chameleon lying dead under the tree

Inficitur corvus letulam ubi vicerit hostem
At Lauri Foliis ipse venena necat.

The German underneath imports, when the crow has poisoned himself by overcoming the chameleon, he uses for a cure the laurel tree, by means of which he expels from himself the poison.

No. G. 50, Hull in Engellandt.

A Ground *Plan* of the fortified Town of Hull. The *motto*, Carcer nonnunquam firmam propugnaculum. The *emblem*, an owl safe within a cage from the fierce attack of many birds.

Noctua clausa manet secura in carcere firmo
Insidias volucrum vetat enim cavea.

The German verses below mean, when the owl is in a cage,

the craft of her enemies cannot injure her—nor is her bondage useless—thus separated from them, she gives in turn to her enemies, repose.

No. G. 51, Edenburck in Schottl.

A Ground *Plan* of the Metropolis of Scotland, with its Walls and Castle. The *motto*, vim suscitat Ira (from Virgil.) The *emblem*, a gentleman or citizen handsomely clothed, from whose mouth issues a stream of *swords* and *SSS!*

Ira Furor brevis est, ingrescunt sanguine Venæ
Littera serpentis triplicatur, et arma ministrat.

The German lines underneath import, that in anger Alexander the Great spilt the blood of his friend Clitus—a passionate man does nothing but sputter S S without number.

[Some *recent* owner of my book has written on its inner cover, two lines from the 44th stanza of Lord Byron's *Beppo*, being an *elucidation* (as he terms it) of the *Edinburgh Hero.*

" Like our harsh Northern whistling, grunting, guttural,
" Which we're obliged to hiss, and spit, and sputter all."]

No. G. 52, Ochsenfuhrt in Engellandt, Univers:

A *View* of the University of Oxford, (with the City Arms above.) The *motto* (in German) as the horse so the rider. The *emblem*, Bacchus sitting on an ass holding a large wine cup in his hand.

Ebrius arcadico vehitur bene Bacchus asello
Pigritiæ ebrietas uvida mater erit.

The German verses upon this cut import, that Bacchus sits on an ass, drunk and riotous—hiccuping and sweating—horse and rider are well matched—drunkenness makes a man a dirty clown.

No. G. 53, Nonciutz in Engellandt.

A *fine View* of the Palace of Nonsuch, before its demolition. The *motto*, Fulmen ex Pelvi. The *emblem*, a pelican upon rising ground frightening divers animals by her screams.

Ex Pelvi fulmen dicitur esse
Cum torvam vocem tollit Onocrotalus.

The German poetry beneath means, that a crop goose, when she screams with all her might makes every beast run far away from her, but he who understands such screams, is not at all put out of his way by it.

No. G. 54, Vindesor in Engellandt.

A *View* of Windsor, the Royal Arms and the Arms of the Borough above—the London Arms below. The *motto*, Propria Laus sordet. The *emblem*, a captain conversing with a shepherd.

Propria Laus sordet: Quare que pollet honore
Ipsûs ad astra poli ne sua facta vehat.

The German verses have this meaning, self praise they say

is offensive and is not resorted to by great heroes. For this reason if you have performed a notable exploit, your own virtue is able to make it known.

No. G. 55, Chester in Engelland.

A *View* of the City of Chester on the Banks of the river Dee (the City Arms above). The *motto*, Invidia sibi ipsi nocens. The *emblem*, a personification of envy—snakes instead of hair—she is biting a human heart, and holds a coiled serpent in her left hand.

Tantum sibi non cæteris Livor nocet
Namque Invidus sua mandit Interanea.

The German lines say, thou enviest every man his happiness, and yet thou canst not prevent it. The envious man torments himself the most, by perpetually gnawing his own heart.

The above Volume is in a handsome old fashioned binding; has a cypher composed of the Letters F and R [something resembling this form ] stamped in gold upon the back, surmounted by a regal crown—and no doubt it did once belong to Frederick, King of Prussia. It appears to have since been a part of the *Berlin* Library.

*Meyrick's and Smith's* Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands. Imp. 4to. coloured plates, 1821.

The title of the above volume is in these words—"The "Costume of the original Inhabitants of the British Islands, "from the earliest periods to the sixth century. To which is "added—that of the Gothic Nations on the Western Coasts "of the Baltick, the Ancestors of the Anglo-Saxons, and "Anglo-Danes."

By *Samuel Rush Meyrick*, LL. D. and F. S. A. and *Charles Hamilton Smith*, Esq.

*** Besides a Frontispiece, there are 24 Plates finely coloured.

*Miller's* Letters from Italy, 3 vols. 8vo. 1776.

Of the Writer of these Letters I can only obtain the *surname*. In Watts's Bibliotheca Britannica, the work is merely noticed in the words following—"Miller or Millar "Mrs. near Bath, Letters from Italy, describing the Man-"ners, Antiquities, Paintings, &c. of that Country in the "year 1770-1, to a Friend residing in France."

The Editor of these Letters, after observing in his preface, that he cannot plead indifference to them and their Author, says, that he finds himself impelled to anticipate the reader's

approbation of that spirit of tenderness and benevolence, that animated warmth, so honestly avowed, and so feelingly exerted in the defence of freedom and the interests of humanity, which abundantly display themselves in the pages now before us. The preface concludes with the following lines—"The "Author's declining to give her name to so circumstantial "a narrative, as renders it singularly improbable it should "long remain concealed, seems to call for some apology; "all the Editor has to say in regard to this peculiarity is, that "the utmost that could be obtained from her, was an ac-"quiescence in their anonymous publication."

*More's Practical Piety*, 2 vols. (bound together), 1813

——— *Moral Sketches* of prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer, 9th Edition, 8vo. 1821

The deservedly celebrated *Hannah More* was born in 1744, at Stapleton, in Gloucestershire. She was one of the five daughters of a Schoolmaster who, at the time of her birth, kept the charity school at the Fish-ponds, (Stapleton), and afterwards had a private school at Bristol. His means were not sufficiently ample to give his children many of the advantages of education; but this deficiency was supplied by their own talents and perseverance; and the literary abilities of *Hannah*, having been made known to some of the neighbouring gentry, a subscription was formed for establishing her and her sisters in a school of their own.

Her first publication, "the search after Happiness," was written when the Authoress was eighteen years of age, although not published until 1773, when it was dedicated to *Mrs. Gwatkin*, of Cornwall, through whose means the Misses More had obtained many pupils from that county and Devonshire.

Another of their warmest friends was the *Rev. Sir James Stonhouse*, Bart. who was a very popular preacher at Bath, Abbey Church. The establishment proved eminently successful, and for a long series of years stood foremost among the female schools in the West of England.

Through the means of Sir James Stonhouse, Hannah More was introduced to *Mr. Garrick*, and her intimacy is marked by "An Ode to Dragon, Mr. Garrick's House-dog," which was printed in 4to. 1777. In 1785, Miss More wrote a Biographical Preface to the Poems of *Ann Yearsley*, the milk-woman, by whom she was subsequently treated with singular ingratitude.

Mrs. Hannah More resided for twenty-five years, in a cottage built by herself and Sisters at *Barley Wood*, in the parish of Wrington, (formerly a Market Town) in the county of Somerset, (seven miles from Axbridge), a spot which she greatly embellished by her taste; but when she had for many years been confined to her room, she at length determined to remove to *Clifton*, and (about 1828) sold Barley Wood. This excellent woman (Hannah More) died in Windsor Terrace, (Clifton), 7th Sept. 1833, in the 88th year of her age; few persons having enjoyed a higher degree of public esteem and veneration. Early in life, she attracted general notice by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honoured with the intimate acquaintance of many highly eminent individuals who equally appreciated her amiable qualities, and her superior intellect. But, under the deep conviction, that to live to the glory of God, and to the good of our fellow creatures, is the great object of human excellence, and the only one which *can* bring peace at the last, she quitted in the prime of her days the bright circles of fashion and literature, and devoted herself to a life of active christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. Her practical conduct beautifully exemplified the moral energy of her christian principles. She was the delight of a widely extended sphere of friends, whom she charmed by her mental powers, edified by her example, and knit closely to her in affection, by the warmth and constancy of her friendship. She lived and walked in an atmosphere of love, and it was her delight to do good; the poor for many miles round her felt the influence of her unceasing benevolence, and her numerous schools attested her zeal for the improvement and edification of the rising generation. In these works of faith and charity, she was aided for a long course of years, by the concurring efforts of four sisters who lived with her, who regarded her with mingled feelings of admiration and affection, and towards whom her conduct was ever marked by the kindest and most endearing consideration.

Mrs. Hannah More's last illness was accompanied by feverish delirium, but the blessed influence of christian habits was strikingly exemplified, even under the decay of extreme old age, and its attendant consequences. When a gleam of reason occasionally returned, she broke forth into earnest prayer, and devout ejaculation, and invariably met the affectionate attentions of the friends who sedulously watched over her sick bed, by unceasing and most expressive returns of grateful love. In one of these lucid intervals, she exclaimed, "I not only believe, but I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Sometimes she said " I am going home," and called upon her favourite sister Patty to receive her, " Patty, Patty, I am coming."

The remains of Mrs. Hannah More were removed for interment with those of her sisters, in Wrington Church-yard. She wished her funeral should be devoid of public paraphernalia; but in its stead, suits of mourning to be given to fifteen poor old men of her acquaintance. On passing through Bristol all the bells of the churches tolled; at the entrance of her native parish the scene was imposing. About a mile from Wrington all the gentlemen of the neighbourhood met the procession, and for the last half mile the road on either side was lined with villagers, chiefly in black, scarcely one without a riband. At the entrance of the village, charity children, amounting to more than two hundred, with a great number of the Clergy in their gowns, headed the procession. Her remains lie near the grave of Locke.

Mrs. More is said to have realized upwards of £30,000 by her writings. Her charities during her life were unbounded, and it is believed that there are upwards of 200 charitable legacies in her will, extending to upwards of twenty-seven thousand pounds.

Hannah More was the Authoress of the following highly esteemed publications:—

1. Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education.
2. Hints towards forming the Character of a Young Princess.
3. Practical Piety, (as above.)
4. Christian Morals.
5. Essay on the Character and Practical Writings of St. Paul.
6. Thoughts on the Importance of the Manners of the Great to general Society, and an Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World.
7. Cœlebs in Search of a Wife.
8. Stories for the Middle Ranks of Society, and Tales for the Common People.
9. Sacred Dramas.
10. Search after Happiness.
11. Tragedies, containing Percy, the Fatal Falsehood, and the Inflexible Captive.
12. Poems.
13. Moral Sketches, &c. (as above.)

*Motherwell's* Minstrelsy, Antient and Modern, with an Historical Introduction and Notes, 4to. Cuts, 1827

By *William Motherwell,* who dedicates his volume to

Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. with an engraving of his Coat of Arms.

The Introduction is comprised in CV. pages, the Minstrelsy, with Notes, (chiefly Scottish) in 390 pages, and the Appendix in XXIV. pages. There are 32 engraved tunes in musical notes, besides the engravings on wood here mentioned:—

1. *Title Page, within a Saxon Arch and Ruins.*
2. *A Knight on Horseback, with a Lady behind him.*
3. *And (as a Frontispiece to the Appendix) a Skeleton armed sitting on a Horse, and bearing a Pennon inscribed "Aviser Fine," a Minstrel (playing the Bagpipe) before him.*

## N

*Nelson's* Practice of true Devotion, 12mo. 1749.

Of the excellent and pious Author, *Robert Nelson, Esq.* Memoirs will be found in volume the 1st p. 172, and in volume 2, p. p. 214, 215.

*Nicolas*, v. article "Carcanet."

*Nicolas's* History of the Battle of Agincourt, crown 8vo. 1827.

The Author's own account of his work may be gathered from the following portion of his Preface.

"An Apology for the Publication of a *History of the Battle* "*of Agincourt* could scarcely be prefixed to it without con- "veying a tacit but severe reflection on the literary taste of "the age, for if there be a subject that ought in an eminent "degree to excite attention, it is a detailed account of an "event which is identified with the military renown of this "country, the imperishable glory of which Englishmen are "taught to appreciate almost as soon as they are taught to "read. Two causes only could prevent a volume on the sub- "ject from being favorably received; either that no new in- "formation could be given, or that the attempt to supply it "had entirely failed.

"In justification of a History of the Battle of Agincourt, "it may be sufficient to cite the observation of the late *Bishop* "*Nicholson*, the competency of whose judgment few will have "the temerity to dispute. Speaking of Henry the Fifth in "his *Historical Library*, that learned Prelate says—*His* "*single Victory at Agencourt might have afforded matter for* "*more volumes than (as far as I can yet learn) have been written* "*on his whole reign.* Since that opinion was expressed, nu- "merous historical documents of the first importance have "been brought to light; and, as it will be seen by the follow- "ing pages, many of them present highly valuable informa- "tion on Henry's first invasion of France. But even if no

"other data had been found, Bishop Nicholson's remark "would not be less just; for a concentration of all recorded "facts relative to that expedition, was a desideratum which "could only be supplied by a Writer making it the sole ob-"ject of his attention. *Dr. Lingard* and *Mr. Sharon Turner* "have done as much as could be expected in illustration of "it, but no one can be ignorant of the difference between "writing a history of a particular event, and the Herculean "task of examining and relating every material transaction in "the annals of this country, from the time of the Romans. "In a panorama of the metropolis and its vicinity, whatever "may be the extent of the painting or the skill of the artist, "St. Paul's Church would become a trifling object, and the "simile may perhaps be allowed to convey an accurate idea "of the difference between the labours of the historian of "England, and of even so splendid a part of it as the victory "of Agincourt. The one can do little more than give a cor-"rect outline of the principal features as they are presented "to his notice, whilst it is the duty of the other to fill up the "canvas with every thing by which it can be illustrated or "embellished. Individual conduct, letters, and all the usual "materials for biography not only demand the attention of "the local historian, but require to be woven, either entire "or in parts into his narrative. By these and a critical ex-"amination of dates can he alone hope to arrive at just con-"clusions, to reconcile conflicting testimony, or from the "mass, sometimes of prejudiced, often of ignorant chro-"niclers, to compose a true and consistent statement. The "time which these investigations consume prevents the pos-"sibility of their being effectually pursued by the general "historian; and if more than a year has been necessary to "produce a history of one event, a life as extended as that "of the Patriarchs of Scripture would be requisite for a his-"tory of England on a similar plan,"

"The cause which produced this work, as well as the plan "upon which it has been written must be briefly explained.

"A research among the MSS. in the British Museum ac-"cidentally discovered a list of the Peers, Knights, and Men "at Arms, who were at Agincourt. From the interest "which it possessed for their descendants, and still from its "containing data for estimating the amount of the English "army on that occasion, it was immediately printed, and a "few pages were intended to be prefixed to it, containing a "description of the battle, so as to make a small tract; but it "appeared that a history of that victory which would be at all "deserving of the appellation, would at least form an ordinary "sized volume. The original idea was therefore abandoned

"and it was resolved to collect all which had been said by "*contemporary* writiers of both countries on the subject, toge- "ther with an account of the preparations for the expedition "itself, from the public records.

"In the execution of this task, the plan of former historical "works has been slightly deviated from; for instead of merely "citing the authorities for each assertion, the authorities "themselves are translated and given at length in the first "part of this work; to which the Author has added his own "narrative, deduced from such of the preceding statements "as were consistent with each other and with truth.

"The most valuable writer of the period is the anonymous "chronicler, or rather historian, who is so continually re- "ferred to in the following pages. His labours have never "been printed, but exist in the British Museum in the Cot- "tonian MS. Julius E iv. and the Sloane MS. 1776. It appears "that he was a Priest, and having accompanied the expedi- "tion, was as he expressly tells us, present at Agincourt, "where *he sat on horseback with the other Priests, among the* "*baggage in the rear of the battle.* His M.S. is in Latin, and "it has never, it is believed, been cited by any other histo- "rian than Mr. Sharon Turner, and by him only in the oc- "tavo edition of his work. Such parts of it as relate to the "year 1415 have now been literally translated; and every "word which occurs from the day on which the fleet quitted "England until Henry entered his Palace at Westminster, "after his return, has been introduced into the text. A few "other in-edited chronicles of the time, & more particularly that "which has been published from the Harleian M. 565, and "entitled a *Chronicle of London*, have also been carefully con- "sulted, and some curious facts have been gleaned from "them. Of the printed authorities the most accurate seems "to be the history of Charles VI. by Jean le Fevre, Seigneur "of St. Remy, who asserts that he was with the English Army: "and the circumstantial manner in which he relates what he "saw carries with it evidence both of his veracity and powers "of observation. The contemporary writers who are more "generally known, namely, the Biographer of Henry, who "styled himself Titus Livius, Elmham, Walsingham, Har- "dyng, Otterbourne, Monstrelet, Pierre de Fenin, and es- "pecially Jean Juvenal des Ursins, and those edited by Mons. "Laboureur have been copiously quoted, whilst most valuable "information has been derived from the Fœdera, and Rolls "of Parliament.

"As however the authority for every assertion in the work "is given in the notes, a more detailed enumeration would "be superfluous."

*Nicolas's* Memoirs and Remains of Lady Jane Grey, 8vo. 1831

The Author dedicates his volume to the most Honourable Richard Plantagenet, Temple Nugent, Brydges, Chandos, Grenville Marquess of Chandos, only son of her Grace, Anne Eliza, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, the present representative of the Lady Jane Grey; gives a fine engraving of the Lady Jane, from the original picture by Hans Holbein, and commences his preface with the following passage—"at "a period when reprints of the work of the early writers are "daily issuing from the press, it is not a little extraordinary "that a perfect collection of the literary productions of *Lady* "*Jane Grey* should never have appeared; nor is this neglect "justified either by the obscurity of the Author, or by their "own want of merit. The name of that illustrious female is "well known to the world, and were there nothing but her "royal birth, her youth, and beauty, and a most eventful "life to excite interest, her lucubrations would possess high, "though melancholy claims to attention; but with respect to "the pieces themselves, it is merely requisite to observe, that "when compared with the writings of her contemporaries, "their literary excellence appears in so strong a light, that a "doubt is created whether they could possibly have been the "compositions of a girl under seventeen years of age. Her "peculiar situation, together with other circumstances, tend "however to convince us of their authenticity, and one of "them exists at the present day in her own manuscript."

*** A Family pedigree illustrates the work.

☞ The Author and Publisher of the two last described articles was Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, who is mentioned on p. 71 of the third volume of this Catalogue—and both of the above interesting works were kindly presented to me by my friend William Mee, Esq. of East Retford.

*Northern Antiquities*, (Illustrations of), 4to. 1814

The *title* of this beautifully printed volume (by Ballantyne and Co.) announces it to contain, Illustrations of Northern Antiquities from the earlier Teutonic and Scandinavian Romances; being an Abstract of the Book of Heroes and Nibelungen Lay, with translations of Metrical Tales from the old German, Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic languages, with notes and dissertations; and the *Preface* acknowledges, that the purpose of its publication is to introduce the reader to the Metrical Poems and Romances of the antient Gothic dialects, a subject intimately connected with the earlier history of European literature, but to which English Antiquaries have as yet but partially turned their eyes. The field of Icelandic

Antiquities has indeed been investigated by *Percy*, by *Johnstone*, and more lately by *Mr. Herbert*, with zeal, perseverance, and success. But the Romances of antient Germany have been as yet unnoticed, and with the metrical Tales of Denmark and Sweden, offer a new and interesting subject of speculation to the English reader.

Of *Gothic* structure, was the *Northern* side
O'er wrought with ornaments of barb'rous pride;
There huge Colosses rose, with Trophies crown'd,
And Runic characters were grav'd around.
There sat Zamolxis with erected eyes,
And Odin here in mimic trances dies.
There on rude iron columns, smear'd with blood,
The horrid forms of Scythian heroes stood;
Druids and Bards (their once-loud harps unstrung)
And Youths that died to be by Poets sung.
[*Pope's Temple of Fame.*]

The Volume is divided into portions, executed as follows—

1. On the antient Teutonic Poetry and Romance } by Henry Weber.
2. The Glossary (to the entire work) }
3. Popular Heroic and Romantic Ballads, translated by R. Jamieson, A.M. and F.A.S. and
4. Abstract of the Eyrbiggia, and Saga, by Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

*Nugæ Antiquæ*, 2 vols 8vo. 1804

The title of these interesting volumes is expressed in the following terms:—"*Nugæ Antiquæ*, being a miscellaneous "collection of original papers, in Prose and Verse, written "during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen "Mary, Elizabeth, and King James, by *Sir John Harrington*, *Knt.* and by others who lived in those times, selected "from authentic remains, by the late *Henry Harington*, M.A. "and newly arranged, with illustrative Notes by *Thomas* "*Park*, F.S.A.

Notices respecting Sir John Harrington will be found in the first volume of this Catalogue, p. 100; in the second volume, p. 249; and in the third volume, p. 184.

*** The above volumes were, with his usual kindness, presented to me by my worthy friend Seth Wm. Stevenson, F.S.A.

*Newton's* Digest of the Evidence, taken before two of his Majesty's Municipal Corporation Commissioners, at the Guild-hall, in the City of Norwich, in November 1833; with an Appendix.

*** Of this work (not printed for *sale*) the above copy was

obligingly presented to me by Mr. Alderman Edmund Newton, of Norwich.

P

*Painter's* Palace of Pleasure, beautified, adorned and well furnished with pleasant Histories and excellent Novels, very requisite for delight and profit, chosen and selected out of divers good and commendable authors, by *William Painter*, edited by *Joseph Haselwood* (from the edition printed by *Thomas Marsh*, 1575) in 2 vols 4to. 1813

The late Mr. Haslewood (to whom the literary world was indebted for many curious and valuable *reprints* of scarce books) observes in his preliminary matter to these volumes, that *William Painter* was probably descended from some branch of the family of that name which resided in Kent. Except a few official dates, there is little else of his personal history known. Neither the time nor the place of his birth has been discovered. All the Heralds in their visitations are uniformly content with making him the *Root* of the pedigree. His liberal education is in part a testimony of the respectability of his family, and it may be observed, he was enabled to make purchases of landed property in Kent, but whether from an hereditary fortune is uncertain. The materials for his life are so scanty, that a chronological notice of his writings may be admitted without being deemed to interrupt a narrative of which it must form the principal contents.

He himself furnishes us with a circumstance, from whence we may fix a date of some importance in ascertaining both the time of the publication and of his own appearance as an author. He translated from the Latin of Nicholas Moffan (a soldier serving under Charles the Fifth and taken prisoner by the Turks) the relation of the murder which Sultan Solyman caused to be perpetrated on his eldest son Mustapha. This was first dedicated to Sir William Cobham, Knight, afterwards Lord Cobham, Warden of the Cinque Ports; and it is material to remark, that that Nobleman succeeded to the title Sept. 29th, 1558, and from the author [Moffan] being a prisoner until Sept. 1555, it is not likely that the translation [by Painter] was finished earlier than circa 1557-8.

The Latin Tract of William Fulke, D. D. called "Antiprognosticon, &c." on the back of the title whereof are *verses;* the first of which being entitled "Gulielmi Painteri *Ludimagistri* Sevenochensis Tetrastichon," and a *translation* of the Antiprognosticon, fully satisfied Mr. Haslewood that Painter *was* the Master of Sevenoaks School; but of his appointment

to it he was not able to obtain any particulars. He adds that that situation was probably left (by Painter) for one under Government of less labour, as he was appointed by Letters Patent 2d Eliz. (1560-1) to succeed John Rogers, deceased, as Clerk of the Ordnance in the Tower, with the official stipend of eight-pence per diem, which place he retained for life. His first dedication of the Palace of Pleasure *concluded* "from my poore house besides the Toure of London the "fourth of November, 1567."

At what period he married it cannot be stated. His wife was Dorothy Bonham, of Cowling, and their six children were all nearly adults, and *one* married at the time of his death in 1594, we may therefore conclude that event [his marriage] could not be later than 1565. His will is dated 19th February, 1595, and he probably died immediately after its date. It was proved at Canterbury 3d Feb. 1595, and he was interred in the city of London.

*** My copy of Painter's Palace of Pleasure, edited and beautifully printed in two volumes (the *second* in two parts) by Mr. Haslewood, is handsomely bound in white calf leather and gilt leaves, &c.

I shall conclude this article, by copying verbatim, the account of its Editor, as it is printed in the *Obituary* of the Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1833, p. 467.

"JOSEPH HASLEWOOD, ESQ. F. S. A."

"Sept. 21. At Addison Road, Kensington, in his 64th "year Joseph Haslewood, Esq. of Conduit-street, Solicitor, "and F. S. A. This respectable gentleman was born in "London, Nov. 5, 1769, and early in life was taken into the "office of his uncle Mr. Dewbery, a Solicitor, in Conduit-"street, whose partner and successor in business he after-"wards became."

"Mr. Haslewood's fondness for early English Literature "and Bibliography, naturally led him to the collection of a "considerable Library of Black Letter Lore, and Eliza-"bethan Poetry; and the pages and fly leaves of his books "bear ample testimony by their numerous MS. Notanda, "that he was not only a Collector but a Reader of the Works "with which his shelves were so amply furnished.

"In books of Angling, and in those of Hawking and Field "Sports, his collection is confessedly unrivalled; and the "productions of the private press of his friend *Sir Egerton* "*Brydges*, at Lee Priory, are more compleat than will be "probably found in the Library of the worthy Baronet him-"self, who invariably presented a copy of every work to his "friend Mr. Haslewood, who was his co-adjutor also in se-"veral literary undertakings. He was one of the founders of

" Roxburghe Club, and has left a very curious manuscript " volume, tracing the rise of that Society, which emanated " from the Literati who attended the sale of the Library of " the late Duke of Roxburge; forming themselves into a club " to commemorate the sale of the famous *Boccaccio*, which " was purchased by the Duke of Marlborough for *two thou-* " *sand, two hundred, and sixty pounds*, the greatest sum ever " paid for a single volume, and which now forms one of the " many gems in the princely Library of Earl Spencer. Mr. " Haslewood's volume, under the quaint title of *Roxburghe* " *Revels*, records the annual festivities of the Club from the " first meeting at the old St. Alban's Tavern in 1812, to the " present time, and at his recent sale, obtained £40.

" In most of the notices of Mr. Haslewood, which have " gone the round of the daily journals, he is particularly re- " presented, as having been a *bon vivant*; to which distinction " however, Mr. Haslewood had no further claim than falls to " the lot of the greatest portion of mankind in preferring a " good dinner to a bad one, a sin to which it is believed most " of the Roxburghe Members are equally addicted with " their late associate.—Mr. Haslewood was punctual in the " discharge of his religious duties by attending upon public " worship, and whenever ill health or other circumstances " interfered to prevent him, his constant practice was to read " the church service in private. Although neither a classical " scholar nor an elegant writer, Mr. Haslewood was a la- " borious and faithful editor of many rare and beautiful re- " prints of early English poetry and prose, which might " otherwise have perished, and assisted several of the mem- " bers of the Roxburghe Club in correcting and printing the " volumes which they occasionally presented to the society."

After giving a list of the works in which Mr. Haslewood was connected, either as joint or sole editor, or to which he was an occasional contributor, the account proceeds to state " that he was a valuable contributor to the Gentleman's " Magazine, chiefly under the signature of Eu Hood, among " which may be noticed—Accounts of ancient Theatres in " London, 1813 and 1814, and a series of articles headed " '*Fly Leaves*,' commencing in 1822. His health had been " declining for several months previous to his dissolution, " which occurred at Kensington, whither he had removed " from Conduit-street for the benefit of his health. Shortly " prior to his decease he seemed better, so much so that his " immediate relations were engaged to dine with him on the " 22d of September. On the evening of the 21st, however, " he was attacked with spasms of the heart, which terminated " fatally, and he was interred at Islington, Sept. 28 [1833.]

*** Mr. Haslewood's name occurs in the first volume of this Catalogue, pp. 15 and 75; in the second volume on p. 20; and in the third volume p. 168.

*Parr's* Preface to his Edition of Bellendenus, containing animated Strictures on the great Political Characters of the Time, freely translated, 8vo. 1788

The above volume not comprising within its pages, the least particle of the works of *William Bellenden*, [Lat. Bellendenus] it will not be necessary in this place to say more of him, than that he was a Man of elegant Literature, born in Scotland in the sixteenth century, was a Professor of the Belles Lettres at Paris in 1602, and made a long residence in that capital.

Of the Rev. *Samuel Parr, LL. D.* here assumed to be the actual publisher of the above *translation* of *his own* super-excellent Latin Preface to *his own* fine edition of Bellendenus; a sufficient account will be found at p. 252 of the third volume of this Catalogue.

*Parsons* on the Monuments and Painted Glass of Churches in Kent, 4to. 1794

The title of this work is thus expressed—"The Monuments "and Painted Glass of upwards of one hundred Churches, "chiefly in the eastern part of Kent; most of which were ex-"amined by the Editor in person, and the rest communicated "by the resident Clergy. With an Appendix, containing "three Churches in other Counties, to which are added, a "small collection of detached Epitaphs, with a few notes on "the whole. By *Philip Parsons*, A. M. Minister of Wye, "in Kent."

*Philip Parsons*, an English Divine and Miscellaneous Writer, was born at Dedham, in Essex, in 1729. His family was antient and settled at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, as early as the reign of Henry VII. where some of their descendants still reside. He lost his father when very young, and owed the care of his education to his maternal uncle, the *Rev. Thomas Smithies*, Master of the Grammar School, at Lavenham, in Suffolk, with whom he continued till he went to Cambridge, where he was entered of Sydney Sussex College, and took his degree of B. A. there in 1752, and M. A. in 1776.

After he had taken orders, he was appointed to the free school at Oakham, in Rutlandshire, and remained there till 1761, when he was presented to the school and curacy of Wye, by Daniel, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. In the sedulous discharge of the two-fold duties of this preferment, he was engaged upwards of half a century, and was dis-

tinguished by his urbanity, diligence, and classical talents; nor was he less esteemed in his clerical character. He was also presented to the rectory of Eastwell in 1767, by the same patron, and to the small rectory of Snave, in 1776, by *Archbishop Cornwallis*, who enhanced the value of this preferment by a very kind letter, in which his Grace testified his high respect for the character and talents of the new incumbent.

Mr. Parsons was the Author of several publications, wrote some of the papers in *The Student*, Simplicity (a Poem.) The Monuments and Painted Glass (above described), &c. &c. This work, which is interspersed with judicious remarks and interesting anecdotes of the Compiler, is become scarce owing to the fire in Mr. Nichols's premises; but is highly valuable to the Antiquary & lover of such researches. He contributed much by preaching sermons & writing letters to the establishment of *Sunday schools* in the county of Kent. The last years of his life were passed in great retirement, alternately engaged in the discharge of his ministerial functions, and in literary pursuits and correspondence, which however were interrupted by the loss of his sight about a year before his death, and at the same time by a painful disorder He bore these trials with exemplary patience and resignation. It was his frequent practice when on his bed, and free from the more excruciating pains of his disorder, to compose moral, lively, and religious pieces; which he afterwards dictated to a faithful amanuensis, who wrote them down. He died at Wye in 1812, in the eighty-third year of his age.

*Pickering's* Catalogue of Biblical, Classical, and Historical Manuscripts, &c. 12mo. 1834, containing a Fac-simile specimen of a Fragmenta Biblica in semi-uncial Saxon Writing of the eighth century.

*Pilkington's* Exposition of the Prophets Aggeus and Abdias B. L. 12mo. 1562, printed by Willyam Seres.

The title of this volume is in the following words:— "Ⓐ Aggeus and Abdias Prophetes, the one corrected, and "the other newly added, and both at large declared. *The "earnest love that I bear to thy house hath eaten me up. "Psal. lxix, Joan* 11.—*Phinees hath turned away my anger "because he was moved with love of me. Num. xxv.*" This title is printed in a compartment with the Queen's Arms at top, Seres's Device or Mark on each side, and the Stationers' Arms at bottom.

Before *Aggeus* is a preface *to all that love the earnest pro-*

*motinge of God's Glorye in his Church by true Religion.* [The *first* edition of the Commentary on Aggeus was printed by Seres in the year 1560, and contained a preface concluding thus—"Among many other things, that I a poore workman in God's "house wold have sayde to encourage other workmen, and "specially those that shoulde be the chiefe buylders and "pyllers of his church, these few thinges at this time shall "serve, because the printer makes hast, and I have not leasure. "James Pylkynton, Maister of S. John's College, in Cam-"bridge"] and at the end of it only the initial letters I. P. L. C. D.—Before *Abdyas* is a preface *to all the enemies of God, his woorde, people, and religion, to leave their wickedness; and to comforte the good man fully too beare their madness, and patiently to loke for God's goodness.* And at the end of the volume (in small type) is printed "Jaco. P. Ep. D."

*James Pilkington,* a learned and pious English Prelate (the third son of Richard Pilkington, of Rivington in the parish of Bolton, in Lancashise) was born in 1520, and had his education in St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity in the year 1558, was made Master of that College, and was one of the revivers of the Greek tongue in the University. Strype says that he was presented to the Vicarage of Kendal, in Westmoreland. He was, however, a voluntary exile in the cause of religion, leaving England to avoid the Marian Persecution, and associating with the Geneva Reformers imbibed their opinions, from whence returning under the auspices of Elizabeth, he was in 1560 made Bishop of Durham. By Patent under the Great Seal (in 1564) the Queen confirmed to him all the old charters relative to this Palatinate, by *Inspeximus* of each record in like manner as had been granted by Henry V. to Bishop Langley, and soon after [1565] Bishop Pilkington granted *his* Charter of Incorporation to the citizens of Durham to be governed by an Alderman and twelve Burgesses. Fuller says, that nine years after the enthronization of this Prelate, the Northern Rebels came to Durham, and first tore the *Bible,* and afterwards the *English Liturgy* into pieces. Unhappy (though most innocent) book (says he) equally odious to opposite parties, such who account the Papists Heretiques esteem it *Popish,* whilst the *Papists* themselves account it heretical. The *Bishop* had fared no better than the *Book,* cou'd he have been come by.

Anthony Wood says, that in the 8th year of Q. Elizabeth, Bishop Pilkington erected a Free School at Rivington [the place of his birth] sub Nomine et Auspiciis R. Elizabethæ, and endowed it with lands and tenements to the yearly value of 27*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* The Queen having seized the Earl of West-

moreland's estates within the Bishopric of Durham, Bishop Pilkington instituted his suite, wherein it was determined *That where he hath jura regalia, he shall have forfeiture of high treason.* Nevertheless it was *enacted by Parliament* (13 Elizabeth) that the Queen should have *for that time,* all those lands and goods against the Bishop, and Fuller tells us that the Reason for *Parliament* taking the forfeited lands from the Bishoprick of Durham was the great expence sustained by the state in defending the Bishop's family and his see in that rebellion, *when both his infant daughters, conveyed away in beggars cloaths, were sought for to be killed by the Papists.* He adds, *These afterwards with £4000 a piece were married, the one to Sir James Harrington, the other to Mr. Dunce, of Berkshire, which portions the courtiers of that age did behold with envious eye, for which the Bishoprick sped no whit the better.* In another place, *and I have heard that Queen Elizabeth being informed that Dr. Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, had given £10,000 in marriage with his daughters, and being offended that a Prelate's daughter should equal a Princess, in future took away £1000 a year from that Bishopric, and assigned it for the better maintenance of the Garrison of Berwick.* This payment continued some time after the Bishop's death. Chalmers says that Dr. Fuller has not been quoted fairly. He gives the story, but in his index calls it *false,* and refers to another part of his history, where we are told that the Bishop gave only £4000 with his daughters. There is some probability, however, that the revenues of Durham, augmented as they must have been by these forfeited estates, became an object of jealousy with the Crown.

The year 1564 was remarkable for a contest about the ecclesiastical habit, and though Bishop Pilkington entertained scruples about the habit, and disliked the cap and surplice, yet he was by no means for forcing compliance upon other people; and when he observed this matter was going to be urged by the Court, he used the following striking passage in a letter to Leicester, "that in those superstitious parts where "he lived, Priests went with swords and daggers, and such "coarse apparel as they could get, not regarding colour or "fashion. That this realm had a scarcity of preachers, and "many places were left destitute of any: the Bishops wear-"ing their white rochets began first of *Sisimus,* an heretic "Bishop of the Novatians; and the others have the like foun-"dation." He justifies himself, and answers the objection *Medice cura teipsum,* from St. Paul's practice, who, he says, used circumcision for a time, as of liberty; but when it was of necessity he would not bend to it. Bucer when asked why he did *not* wear *quadrato Pileo?* made answer, *quia Caput non est quadratum.*

Besides the above commentaries on the Prophets of Haggai and Obadiah, Dr. Pilkington wrote an Exposition on Nehemiah, and a Tractate on the causes of the burning of Paul's Church, against a libel cast in the streets at West Chester, Anno 1561.

Bishop Pilkington departed this life in January, 1575, aged 55, and was first buried at Aukland, but was afterwards removed and interred in the choir of Durham Cathedral, before the high altar at the head of Bishop Beaumont's tomb.

Willis says, the proper Epitaph for this good Prelate, as transmitted to him by Mr. Baker, of St. John's, was as follows—

*D. Jacobo Pilkingtono* episcopo Dunelm. dioc.
(Cui per annos 14, menses 10, et dies 23, maxima
Fide præfuit) Lancastrensi, ex equestri
*Pilkingtonorum* familia, Rivingtoniæ oriundo;
Et schola ibid. grammaticalis sub nomine et auspiciis
Elizabethæ reginæ fundatori piissimo:
Cantabrigiæ in col. D. Johan. primum alumno, post
Magistro, ac tandem in Acad. ipsa professori disertissimo,
In *Aggeum* et *Abdiam* et in *Nehemiæ* partem
Anglice interpreti vere ecclesiastico.
Mariana tempestate religionis ergo inter alios
Pios, exuli Christiano.
Eruditione, judicio, pietate, disputatione, concione,
Justitia et hospitalitate, viro sui seculi clarissimo.
*Aliciæ* ex equestri *Kingsmillorum Sigmentoniæ* in com.
Hampton marito; ac, *Josuæ*, *Isaaci*, *Deboræ*, et *Ruthæ*,
Liberorum parenti sanctissimo.
Aucklandiæ episc. 23 Januarii, 1575. Eliz. regin, 18
Morienti, et ibi condito; Posthac Dunelmi 24 Maii
Sepulto anno ætatis 55.
Domini Jesu servo posuit *Robertus Swiftus*, suus in
Ecclesiasticis cancellarius et alumnus.

## *Pinder's* Speculum Passionis, &c. Cuts, Folio, 1507

By *Udalricus Pinder*, of whom I have not been able to obtain the slightest account whatever.

Before the prologue of this rare and curious volume, is the following title printed upon the recto of a fly-leaf, whose reverse contains a large engraving of the Crucifixion.

"SPECULUM PASSIONIS domini nostri Jhesu Christi.
"In quo relucent hec omnia singulariter vere et absolute: puta.
"Omnis perfectio Yerarchie—Omnium Fidelium beatitudo.
"Omnes Virtutes. Dona. Fructus—Et spiritualium bonorum
"omnium efficacia. Quod in fine prime partis hujus speculi
"manifestissime comprobatur."

The work is divided into three parts (or portions) consisting each of many articles, and is illustrated by about forty small engravings on wood, and by thirty-eight large wooden cuts each occupying the entire page; and the letter-press is concluded on the reverse of the ninetieth leaf by the Colophon expressed in these words:—

"Speculum de passione domini nostri Jhesu Christi cum "textu quatuor evangelistarum, & quam plurimorum docto- "rum uberrimis desuper glosis: cum figuris puloris & magistra- "libus & cum mirum immodum contemplationibus & "orationibus devotis: non minus & de duodecim admirandis "fructibus ligni vite; & stupendis mysteriis sanctissime "crucis per doctorem Udalricum Pinder convexum: & in "civitate imperiali Nurenbergen. bene visum & impressum "finit feliciter Anno salutifere incarnationis. M.CCCCC. vii. "Die vero, xxx mensis Augusti."

## *Pinkerton's* Literary Correspondence (by Turner) 2 vols. 8vo. 1830

*John Pinkerton*, F. S. A. an ingenious but eccentric writer (of whom a portrait is given in this work) was born at Edinburgh in February 1758, and was the third and youngest son of James Pinkerton, (a dealer in hair) descended of a respectable family, originally settled at a village *of the same name* in the neighbourhood of Dunbar. After acquiring the rudiments of education at a small school in the suburbs of the Scottish metropolis, he was in 1764 removed to one of a more respectable character at Lanark, kept by a brother-in-law of the Poet Thompson. On arriving at a proper age, his father articled him to Mr. Aytoun, a writer of the signet at Edinburgh, in whose office he continued five years; but did not neglect the cultivation of a taste for poetry, which he had early imbibed, and of which the first fruits appeared in 1776 in the shape of an Elegy, called "Craigmiller Castle." On the death of his father in 1780 he went to London, where he settled the following year, and published an octavo volume of miscellaneous poetry, under the unassuming title of "Rhymes" with dissertations "on the oral tradition of Poetry, and on the Tragic Ballad" prefixed. This work he followed up the succeeding year by two others; one in quarto containing Dithyrambic Odes, &c. the other entitled "Tales in Verse." A passion for collecting Medals accidentally excited in his boyish days, by coming into possession of a small but rare one of the Emperor Constantine, drew his attention to the imperfection of all books published on the subject, and led him to draw up a Manual for his own use, which eventually grew into a very excellent and complete "Essay on Medals," printed by Dodsley in 1784, in two volumes, 8vo. a compila-

tion in which he was much indebted to the assistance of *Messrs. Douce and Southgate.* This book has since gone through two other editions, the last by Mr. Harwood. Mr. Pinkerton's other works are "Letters on Literature," published in 1785, under the assumed name of *Heron*, in which he depreciates the value of the antient Authors, and recommends a new system of Orthography even more fantastical than that advocated by his countryman *Elphinstone.* This book however obtained him the acquaintance of *Horace Walpole*, of whose witticisms, &c. he published a collection under the title of "Walpoliana," in two small volumes, with a portrait; "Antient Scottish Poems, from the (pretended) Manuscript "collection of Sir Richard Maitland, Knt. Lord Privy Seal "of Scotland, &c. comprising pieces written from about 1420 "till 1586, with notes and a glossary." It is perhaps unnecessary to add that this "Collection" is a literary forgery. "The Treasury of Wit, 1787," two vols. 12mo. under the fictitious name of *Bennet.* "Dissertation on the Origin and "Progress of the Scythians or Goths, being an introduction "to the antient and modern History of Europe." "A Col-"lection of Latin Lives of Scottish Saints," 8vo. 1789, (now scarce). "An Edition of Barbour's old Scottish Poems." "The Bruce," 3 vols. 8vo. in the same year. "The Medallic "History of England," 4to. "An Enquiry into the History "of Scotland preceding the reign of Malcolm the Third," 2 vols. 8vo. 1789, (reprinted with additions, 1799). "Scottish "Poems," reprinted from scarce editions, 3 vols. 8vo. "Iconographia Scotica, or Portraits of Illustrious Personages "of Scotland, with notes," 2 vols. 8vo. 1795—1797. "The "Scottish Gallery," 8vo. 1799. "Modern Geography, di-"gested on a new plan," 2 vols. 4to. 1802, (reprinted in 3 vols. 1807). "General Collection of Voyages and Travels," 19 vols. 4to. "Recollections of Paris," 2 vols. 8vo. "New "Modern Atlas," in parts, 1809—and "Petralogy, or a "Treatise on Rocks," 2 vols. 8vo. 1811.—Mr. Pinkerton married a lady of great respectability; but the irregularities of his conduct diminished the comforts of his union, and tended greatly to cause him to lose his rank in society. In the latter part of his life he removed for a short period to Edinburgh, and on two several occasions resided for some years at Paris, where he died in 1826.

In youth Mr. Pinkerton wrote for his pleasure and reputation; in age for his daily bread. The Editor quotes *thus* from the Quarterly Review, vol. 41, p. 138. One of the most eminent of our writers [Sir Walter Scott] in drawing a comparison between *Pinkerton*, and a very kindred spirit, *Ritson*, observes with no less truth than sadness, that "*the*

*Sun set heavily on both; for Joseph Ritson's Whimsicalities terminated in mental alienation; and the career of Pinkerton, which in its commencement attracted the notice of Gibbon, who desired to adopt him as an associate in the proposed task of Editing the British Historians, ended in exile, in obscurity, and we fear, in indigence. His studious and laborious disposition deserves praise; and the defects we have had to notice with pain, arose in youth from the arrogance of inexperience; and in his latter years, from mortification at the failure of a long series of literary attempts, some of which merited another fate."*

*** *Mr. Dawson Turner* (the Editor) is noticed in various parts of this Catalogue.

Polwhele v. article "Lavington"

Pompeii account and description of, 2 vols. 12mo. Cuts, 1832

A number of literary characters associated in the year 1832, whose object was to give as much useful information as could be conveyed in an amusing form, and under their especial superintendence to publish with the title of "A "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," various works (enumerated in a prospectus issued the same year). The plan has been adopted, and in the number of their publications is the one called *Pompeii* (printed in two volumes, 12mo.) above recorded.

The *first* volume of which contains an account of the destruction of the City with its subsequent discovery, and a full description of the public edifices hitherto explored; it also exemplifies the customs of the Romans as connected with those buildings, such as the baths, theatres, gymnasia, &c and is illustrated with four engravings and one hundred and thirty-nine wood cuts.—The *second* volume contains an account of the most remarkable houses, which have been disinterred, the paintings, domestic utensils, and other articles found therein, and such information upon the domestic *manners* of the antient Italians, as seemed requisite to the illustration of those remains. This branch of the subject is neither less interesting nor less extensive than the other, and is embellished by four engravings and one hundred and fifty-four wood cuts.

*** Vide, *Goldicutt's* specimens from Pompeii, mentioned in this volume.

*Preface* (by the Rev. *Joseph Hunter*, F.S A.) to the Publication of the Great Roll of the Exchequer of the 31st Henry I. heretofore regarded as the Great Roll of the 5th Stephen.

*Prickett's* Historical and Architectural Description of the Priory Church of Bridlington, in the East Riding of the county of York, (Plates) Imperial 8vo. 1831

By the *Rev. Marmaduke Prickett*, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Author of this brief but interesting and elegant publication laments (and not without cause) the paucity of the materials to be obtained by the most diligent research, and says that there is scarcely anything to be met with, more recent than the works of Dugdale and Burton, as to the History of this Priory, except the scanty hints to be gleaned from the notice taken of the Town in some local topographical works, which repeat the same facts with little or no variation. He acknowledges that his work is indebted to Thompson's Historical Sketches of Bridlington, (1821), and that he received from Mr. Thompson the first intimation of the existence of a document published by the permission of *John Caley, Esq.* F. S. A. in the Appendix, and that he was also indebted to Mr. Caley for his liberality in furnishing the Engravers with drawings of the Priory seals. Mr. Prickett makes acknowledgments also to the liberality and kindness of *Mr. Thomas Rickman*, in looking over the architectural part of the work; to the *Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D. D.* for assistance in decyphering the Dodsworth MSS.; to *Walter Culverley Trevelyan, Esq.* for the plate of an antient sculptured stone; to *Sir William Ingilby, Bart.* for permission to inspect a MS. register of the Priory, in his possession; to *Sir William Strickland, Bart.* and *Archdeacon Wrangham*, for much encouragement and assistance; to *Eustachius Strickland, Esq.* for a transcript of the Torr MSS.; to *Robert Nairne, Esq.* and the *Rev. W. Greenwood*, for researches and collections of MSS.; and to two of the *Lords Trustees* of the Manor of Bridlington, for information from papers in the Town chest.

The Volume is illustrated by the following excellent Plates:—

1. *Priory Gate, Bridlington, with Church, as seen through it.*
2. *Priory Gate from the side next the Church.*
3. *Priory Church, S.W. view.*
4. *Priory Church, N.E. view.*
5. *Priory Church, Interior, west end.*
6. *West Front, S.W. door.*
7. *North Porch.*
8. *Architectural Details.*
9. *Antient Sculptured Stone.*
10. *Ground Plan of the Church.*
11. *Priory Seals, &c.*
12. *Antient Fonts.*
13. *Filey & Flamborough Churches*
14. *Flamborough Rood Loft, and Sir Martin de la See's Monument.*
15. *Carnaby & Boynton Churches*
16. *Rudstone Church and Norman Door, Kilham Church.*
17. *Map of Bridlington and the Vicinity.*

*** The above beautiful volume was kindly presented to me by Thomas Hull, Esq. M D. of Beverley.

*Pursuits of Literature;* a Satirical Poem in four Dialogues with Notes; to which are added an *Appendix*, the citations translated and a complete Index, the 16th Edition, 4to. Royal paper, 1812

Ever since the first appearance of the first Dialogue of the above Anonymous Poem (between 30 and 40 years since), the reading world has been puzzled with conjectures as to the writer of it, for even at this late period he has not avowed himself openly in print, nor is his name decisively known. Many Authors of note have been gravely fixed upon but repeatedly changed. The name of *Thomas James Mathias, Esq.* (formerly Treasurer in the Queen's household) seems by the following quotations, to have kept a stronger hold upon the public opinion than any other person; but whether he is now alive residing (as formerly) at Naples, or any where else upon the continent, does not appear.

The *first* quotation which I am led into, by the uncertainty of the question is from a note in *Dibdin's* Library Companion, p. 732, (printed in 1824) where speaking of the Poet Gray's works, he says, "The more recent Edition by *Mr. Mathias* "in two widely spread quartos, sunk with the weight of lead "upon the market. Huge as is the ordinary size of these "Tomes, and little calculated as were the works of Grey for "such a ponderous superstructure, there are yet *large paper* "*copies* at a price, which at first appalled the timid and "startled the rich. The prices however both of the small "and large paper are materially abated, and I prophecy." But hence "Μὰντι κακων!—methinks I hear one of the Syn-"dics of the Cambridge University Press exclaim; yet note "well. An Edition of *the Pursuits of Literature* was struck "off on paper of the same size, in both forms; *as if Thomas* "*James Mathias had been the principal Author of this latter* "*work.* What will be the verdict of posterity"?

The *second* quotation is from Watts's Bibliotheca Britannica, vol. 2, [also printed in 1824] wherein Mr. Mathias is stated to be the writer of many works, and of which "*The Imperial Epistle from Kien Long to George the 3rd*;" "The Political Dramatist of the House of Commons;" "A Letter to the Marquis of Buckingham, chiefly on the subject of the numerous French Emigrant Priests, &c." by a Layman; "and the shade of Alexander Pope on the Banks of the Thames," are there distinctly enumerated with their respective dates; and all these four productions form the *Appendix* to the above recorded Edition of the Pursuits of Literature.

The *third and last* quotation is from a Letter (with the sig-

nature of Frederic Bewley) printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for September 1827, pp. 195, 196, and 197, praising the late Dr. Parr for his systematic and unmeasured commendation of the genius and acquirements of T. J. Mathias, Esq. and wherein it is added "that duly to estimate the unconfined "verge and scope of Parr's liberality on this account—and the "magnanimous expulsion from his heart of every vindictive "and uncharitable feeling, we must call to mind the harsh "and unsparing severity with which in various places, he is "treated in *the pursuits of Literature*. It is *now* no secret "that this work was written by Mr. Matthias, before he left "England for his present place of residence, (Naples): he "unreservedly communicated the fact, which before was "more than half unveiled, to many of his friends. Amongst "others to that eminently clever man the late Mr. Justice "Harding. From *him* I heard this disclosure, and Parr, as "appears from one of his notes in the Bibliotheca Parriana, "was also fully apprized of the authenticity of this far-famed "satire."

*** Mr. Bewley is unknown to me, but *his* testimony seems direct to the point.

## Q

*Quinti Curtii Rufi*, Historia Alexandri Magni, 8vo. 1664

There is an engraved title to this work, bearing the inscription following:—"Q. Curtii Rufi, Historia Alexandri "Magni cum Notis Selectissimis variorum Raderi, Treins-"hemii, Loccendi, Blancardi, &c. Editio accuratissima "accurante C. S. M. D. Amstelodami, Ex Officina Elzeve-"riana CIↃ, IↃCLXIIII."

The *Elzevira* Family were famous Printers at Amsterdam and Leyden, and deserve commemoration for the many valuable books they printed, and the perfection to which they carried their art, at a comparatively early period. *Lewis*, the first of the family, was distinguished for his editions from 1595. He was succeeded by *Bonaventure*, *Abraham*, and *Daniel*, the latter of whom (who was one of those who printed the above volume), died about 1680. The Elzevirs fully equalled the Stephenses in the choice of books, and the knowledge of business, and surpassed them in the beauty of typography. Their small types, in particular, have a clearness and elegance, which perhaps have never been equalled.

*** The above beautiful book and the *Florus*, mentioned in

this volume, were both presented to me by the Rev. Gervas Woodhouse, of Derby.

N. B.—A short Memoir of the Author is to be found in vol I, p. 200, v. also vol. III. p 226.

## R

*Reynolds* Ten Histories of the Triumphs of God's Revenge against the crying and abominable Sin of Adultery, (Sculptures), Folio, 1679

A short account of *John Reynolds*, the writer of these Histories occurs in vol. 1, p. 205 of this Catalogue, at which place his thirty Histories of the Triumphes of God's Revenge against the crying and execrable Sinne of Wilful and Premeditated Murther, is Catalogued, (printed in 1635.) To which volume of 1635, originally published without engravings, (save the title page) I have been lately enabled to add all the Sculptures (but one) which were given in a third edition of the same work on Murther, published in 1679.

The above mentioned Ten Histories are illustrated by similar Plates, (of very inferior workmanship it is true, but) very curious in their designs; the plate for each book (as in the case of the Murders having six or eight divisions) explanatory of the distinct portions of each Tragedy related, and shewing the persons in the supposed dress of the respective Countries and Times.

*Richardson's* Account of Statues, &c. 8vo. 1722

The title of this book is thus expressed at length: " An " Account of some of the Statues, Bas-reliefs, Drawings, " and Pictures, in Italy, &c. with Remarks, by Mr. " Richardson, [sen. and jun.]

*Jonathan Richardson*, a Painter and a Writer on the Art of Painting, was born about 1665. He was intended by his father-in law for, and put apprentice to, a Scrivener, with whom he lived six years; but by the death of his master, was enabled to follow the bent of his inclination for painting. He then became the disciple of Riley, with whom he lived four years, and finally connected himself by marrying his niece.—The degree of skill which he attained, by no means corresponded with the ideas he entertained of the art, which were certainly of a just and elevated kind. There are however, (says his biographer) great strength, roundness, and boldness in the colouring of his heads, which are drawn and marked in the manner of *Kneller*, with freedom and firmness, though the attitudes in which his subjects and his figures are placed, the draperies which clothe the latter, and the backgrounds from which they are relieved, are insipid and tasteless. It is certainly a very curious circumstance, that when

he wrote with such fire and judgement, dived so deep into the inexhaustible stores of *Raphael*, and was smitten with the native lustre of *Vandyke*, he should so ill apply to his own practice, the sagacious rules and hints, he gave to others.—Full of theory, profound in reflections on the art, and possessed of a numerous and excellent collection of drawings, he appears to have possessed no portion of invention, as applicable to the painters art, and drew nothing well below the head, plainly manifesting the peculiarity of taste or feeling which leads to excellence in that profession.

Thus much however *must* be said of him, that when *Kneller* and *Dahl* were dead, he stood at the head of the Portrait Painters, in this country, and practised in it sufficiently long to acquire a tolerable competency. He quitted his occupation some years before his death, when *Hudson*, who had married one of his daughters, maintained the family honours for awhile. Richardson himself, by temperance and tranquillity of mind, enjoyed a life protracted amidst the blessings of domestic friendship, to the advanced age of eighty, and died in 1745, respected and lamented.

He had a son with whom he lived in great harmony, as appears by the *joint* works they composed. In 1722 came out the above Account of some Statues, &c. in Italy. The Son made the journey, and from his observations and letters, they both at his return compiled this *valuable* work. In 1734 they published a thick octavo of Explanatory Notes and Remarks on Milton's Paradise Lost, with the Life of the Author. In apology for this last performance, and for not being very conversant in Classic Literature, the Father said "*that he had* "*looked into them through his Son.*" *Hogarth*, whom a quibble could furnish with wit, drew Richardson peeping through the nether end of a telescope, with which his son was perforated, at a *Virgil* aloft on a shelf; but Hogarth, it is but justice to add, destroyed the Plate, (upon due reflection) and recalled the prints as far as he could.

The sale of Mr. Richardson's Collection of Drawings, in 1747, lasted eighteen days, and produced about £2000; his Pictures about £700. Mr. Hudson, his son-in-law, bought in many of the drawings.

*** The above volume was presented to me by John Maude, Esq. of Moor House, near Wakefield, often before mentioned.

*Ruperti*, (Tuicensis) de Voluntate et Omnipotentia Dei, Libri due, Item, *Vita* ejusdem, partim ex *Trithemio*, partim ex Apologetico ipsius, Norembergæ, apud Joannem Petreium, M.D XXIIII

*Rupert*, a learned and pious Benedictine Abbot, in the twelfth century, was a native of Flanders, and born in the territory of Ypres, in the year 1091. He embraced the Monastic life, at a very early age, in the Abbey of St. Lawrence, near Liege, where his application to his studies was incessant, until he had made an extraordinary progress in all the literature of the times, and had acquired a knowledge of the Scriptures, superior to that of most of his contemporaries.

By his unrivalled merit in that community, he secured the distinguished favour of the Abbot *Berenger*, but at the same time provoked the envy, and ill offices of the indolent and ignorant Monks. On this account Berenger, when he was sensible that he was near his end, recommended Rupert to the protection of *Cuno*, Abbot of Siegberg, in Westphalia.—Under this Abbot's patronage, delivered, as we are informed by Rupert himself, from the persecutions of false brethren, our learned Monk began to communicate to the world his Commentaries on the Sacred Scriptures, (in 1117.) By these and other productions of his pen, his reputation was raised so high, that Frederic, Archbishop of Cologne, took him from the Cloister, and made him *Abbot* of the Benedictine Monastery at *Duyts* or Deutz, on the Banks of the Rhine, opposite to that city. Here he died in 1135, about the age of 44.

Rupert was one of the principal persons, who contributed to introduce a new mode of commenting upon the Scriptures, in this century: for instead of following the example of the antient Fathers, who were accustomed to explain the text either literally or allegorically, or imitating the ecclesiastical authors between the eighth century, and his own time, whose works of this kind consisted only of *Catenas*, or continued collections of Explications and Glosses from the writings of different Fathers; he endeavoured to illustrate the Scriptures chiefly by the use of Dialectics, discussing a variety of subtle questions relating to Doctrinal Points, and producing a great number of common places. It is also deserving notice, that his opinion relating to the Eucharist differed widely from the Roman Catholic Doctrine of more modern times, since he held that though the real body and blood of Christ were present in that Sacrament, yet the real substance of the bread and wine also remained in it.

Rupert's writings upon Scriptural and Theological subjects were very many, and published in separate forms, but the whole of them were collected together, and printed at Cologne, in 1553, at Antwerp, 1565, 1577, 1598, and 1602, and lastly at Paris, in 1638, in two volumes, folio.

*John Trithemius*, (Abbot), a very learned man, (who wrote

a life of Rupert), was born in 1442, at the village of Trittenheim, near Treves, whence he derived his Latin name.—After studying in the Universities of Treves and Heidelberg, he became a Monk of the Benedictine Monastery of Spanheim, of which he was Abbot in 1483. He had governed this house for 22 years, when he was obliged to leave it, by the machinations of a faction of the Monks, and was placed by the Bishop of *Wurtsburg* at the head of a Monastery in that city, where he died in 1518, at the aged of 76.

Trithemius was a person of vast erudition, a Philosopher, Mathematician, Chemist, Poet, Historian, and Divine, and conversant in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, in which last he wrote with facility, though not with elegance. He was the author of a great number of books in Latin, on various topics, of which the historical and *biographical* are most in esteem. His works of Piety and Morality chiefly relate to the Monastic and Sacerdotal Life, Miracles of Saints, and the like. His Philosophy was of the mystic character of the time. The one which brought upon him *the charge of Magic*, was an innocent work on Steganography, or the Art of Writing in Cyphers, which contained some singular characters, ignorantly taken for Talismans. On the whole, he appears to have been a person whose great learning, was considerably tinctured with credulity, and whose ideas were superior to his judgement.

The Colophon of Rupert's volume is thus expressed:—"Norembergæ apud Joan Petreium, Anno M.D XX.IIII. "Mense Aprili." And on the reverse of the subsequent fly leaf is the well executed Device of the Printer, representing a double-edged sword, (surrounded with flames) holden in an upright position, by a naked right arm and hand at the hilt, and having the initial letters I. and P. on the sides, the whole within a double ring or circle, whereon is inscribed in capital letters, *Sermo Dei ignitus, et penetrantior quovis Gladio ancipiti.*

On the title-page the sword, &c. is represented, but without the motto.

## S

*Saavedra Faxardo*, v. article "Astry"

*Sacheveral*, v. article "Homilies"

*Saturday's Magazine*, 8vo. Cuts, [all that has been published]

This Penny Magazine is stated to be published under the Direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

I quote the finishing passages of the *Introduction* contained in the first number of the work, [July 7, 1832] which will explain the Editor's intentions.

"An old Latin Poet, a very fashionable man in his day; said that the most popular book, would be that which mixed up the useful with the agreeable. We shall make such a mixture in this Magazine By the side of the truly useful, we shall place that which ought alone to be truly agreeable, and we will do our best to make one reflect light upon the other. Whether the information which we convey to our readers, be given in the form of an Essay or a Tale, we shall keep in mind our great object of combining innocent amusement with sound instruction. We shall not relate Ghost Stories, except to explain the delusions from which impressions of the reality of such things have proceeded and will often proceed; we shall tell no Newgate Legends of Murder and Robbery, except sometimes to point out the horrible excesses, and dismal end to which a man may come step by step downwards, from the first dram he drank, the first oath he swore, and the first Lord's Day he profaned. But then on the other hand, we shall shew forth some of the wonderful things of natural history; we shall recount the origin and progress of some of the greatest of human inventions, such as navigation, printing, the telescope, steam engines, and so on; we shall remind our readers of remarkable events in the annals of our own dear country, and of other great kingdoms on the continent; and we shall sometimes, as occasion may serve, indulge ourselves with proving how sweetly the Poets of England used to sing, and how sweetly some of them yet live to sing. One way or another we hope to be popular in this Magazine, which comes out on the Saturday, when most men have a pause from labour. We are not for interfering with the family talk, or the friendly walk; much less with the duties of the sabbath, or the study of the Bible, and we trust every one of our readers has one.

"All these good things may be done, and served, and yet there will be plenty of time for perusing these few pages; the reader shall never find in any one of them, a line which shall be contrary in its tendency to the improvement, and the happiness of any member of his family.

"Thus much to explain the character and object of this Magazine! We hope to give good proofs that our intentions are as honest, as our means of performance are great; and we trust that after a fair trial, our readers will not think our woodcuts or our engravings the best part of our work. For the present, we say Farewell! and put an end to this somewhat lengthy introduction."

*** Every half-yearly volume has an Index of names and subjects, with numerous engravings.

*Scott's* Waverley, or Sixty Years Since, a Novel (with Engravings) 2 vols. 12mo. 1830

In the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1832, pp. 361, &c. is a very full account (or rather History) of the late Sir *Walter Scott*, Bart. the proudest name in the modern annals of Literature, and the writer not only of the above work, but of all the volumes (numerous as they were) distinguished by the name of the Waverley Novels—and also of a very valuable collection of interesting productions, both in verse and prose, far exceeding in amount the space that could be here allotted for their recapitulation. The account is contained in 45 columns of the same Magazine (to which the curious reader will doubtless refer, until some full and well digested Life of Sir Walter gets out into the world)—a very brief abstract of which is only here to be produced.

Sir Walter Scott was one of the sons of Walter Scott, Esq. writer to the signet, by Anne, daughter of Dr. John Rutherford, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. He was born (1771) in a narrow alley at the head of the College Wynd leading from the Cowgate to the College-gate; but on account of the delicacy of his health he was early placed with his grandfather at Sandyknow, where at the evening fire, he learned much of that *Border Lore* which he wrought up in his fictions. In 1779 he went to the High school. He wished to be a soldier, but his malady had the effect of contracting his right leg. In 1783 he was placed in the University. At the age of 16 his health was greatly restored, but the lameness remained. In 1792 he was passed *Advocate*, with the usual forms. His success in this profession was not great. In 1797 he married Margaret Charlotte, daughter of the deceased John Carpenter, Esq. of the city of Lyons, possessing an annuity of £400 per annum. In 1799 he was appointed Sheriff of Selkirkshire, with a salary of about £300 per annum, and Sir Walter soon afterwards relinquished his profession of Advocate, and was afterwards appointed principal Clerk in the Court of Session. On the failure of Constable and Company, (the booksellers and publishers), Sir Walter was involved in almost inextricable pecuniary difficulties, and at the age of 55 years sat down to the task of redeeming a debt exceeding £100,000. In doing this, he parted with every thing rare and valuable, and cheerfully endured many other privations. In 1827 the secret of *The great Unknown* Author of the Waverley Novels, was publicly disclosed by *Lord Meadowbank*. The state of Sir Walter's health now required care, and by the advice of his physicians

he went in 1831 to various parts of Italy. He returned to his seat at Abbotsford and died there in September 1832, and was buried in Dryburgh Abbey.

The brevity used in the above abstract of the incidents of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, so contained in the obituary, has been purposely adopted in order that *his character*, might be displayed in this annotation more fully than it could otherwise have been done, and with which such his *character* (strictly adhering to the words of the obituary) I shall close the interesting detail.

"It is by far the greatest glory of Sir Walter Scott, that he "shone equally as a good & virtuous man, as he did in his capacity "of the first fictitious writer of the age. His behaviour through "life was marked by undeviating integrity and purity, inso-"much that no scandalous whisper was ever yet circulated "against him. The traditionary recollection of his early life "is burthened with no stain of any sort. His character as a "husband and father is altogether irreproachable. Indeed in "no single relation of life does it appear that he ever incurred "the least blame. His good sense and good feeling united, "appear to have guided him aright through all the difficulties "and temptations of life, and even as a politician, though "blamed by many for his exclusive sympathy in the cause of "established rule, he was always acknowledged to be too be-"nevolent, and too unobtrusive to call for severe censure. "Along with the most perfect uprightness of conduct, he was "characterized by extraordinary simplicity of manners. He "was invariably gracious and kind, and it was impossible ever "to detect in his conversation, a symptom of his grounding "the slightest title to consideration upon his literary fame, or "of his even being conscious of it. *Of all men living, the "most modest, as likewise the the greatest and most virtuous was* "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

*Seals* a Dissertation on, v. article *Lewis*

*Sedgwick's* (Adam) Remarks on Mr. Beverley's Letter to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. By Professor Sedgwick, 1834

*Sermons*, &c. Miscellaneous, 8vo V. Y.

This Miscellaneous Volume (given to me by John Maude, Esq.) contains :—

1. Bateson's *Sermon* on the Death of the Rev. John De la Rose, of Sheffield, (1723.)
2. Bragge's Essay Concerning the Soul of Man, (1725.) By Robert Bragge, Minister of the Gospel.
3. Calamy's *Sermon* on the Ministry of the Dissenters (vindicated), 1724.

A notice of Dr. Calamy will be found in the 1st vol. p. 44

4. Coningham's *Sermon*, in the Charity School, Gravel Lane, Southwark, (1715.)

By the Rev. James Coningham, A. M.

5. Wright's *Sermon*, at Salter's Hall, on the Anniversary of the Coronation, (1724.)

By S. Wright, an English Dissenting Clergyman, born in 1682, and died in 1746.

6. A Protestant's Plain Reason for Dissent from the Church of England, (1724.)

*Sermon* (anomalous) by a *Layman* of the county of Derby, 8vo. 1804

This Sermon (printed 30 years since) was *lately* presented to me by *William Swymmer Leacroft, Esq.* the nephew of the anonymous, but not concealed, writer (now deceased.)

*Shaw's* Memoirs, by Broadley, 8vo. 1824

The title of this little Tract (not printed for sale, but for distribution amongst the Editor's Friends, and dedicated to his own Brother), is in these words:—" Memoirs of the Life of " Master *John Shawe*, sometime Vicar of Rotherham, after- " wards Minister of St. Mary's Church, Lecturer at the " Holy Trinity Church, and Master of God's House Hospi- " tal, at Kingston-upon-Hull; written by himself, with notes " explanatory and biographical, by *John Broadley*, F. S. A. " F. L. S. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, " &c. &c. &c."

Mr. John Broadley states that this biographical sketch is now for the first time printed; that it was taken from a transcript preserved in the *British Museum*, made by Dr. Thomas Birch, from the original manuscript, corrected and interlined in several places by Mr. Shawe himself; that the precise expressions of the Author were preserved without any attempt at correction; and that therefore Mr. Shawe has been left to tell his own story in his own manner.

In 2 Hunter's South Yorkshire. pp. 22, 23, there is a list of the Vicars of Rotherham; the most remarkable name wherein (he says) is that of *John Shaw*, (presented to the Living in 1639), a native of Sick-house, a seat of antient yeomanry between Stannington and Bradfield, from which wild region his father sent him, being an only child and of promising abilities, to Christ Church, Cambridge. He left the University a decided *Puritan*, and began to exercise his Ministry at Brampton, near Chesterfield. While Minister there he married (in 1632) Mrs. Dorothy Heathcote, a daughter of George Heathcote, of Cut-thorpe. They soon removed to Chimleigh, in Devonshire, where he was sent by an Association of Merchants who exerted themselves to place

zealous Ministers in obscure parts of the kingdom, (a practice which was suppressed by Archbishop Laud and the Attorney General.) He was there three years, and then returned to his own estate at Sick-house, where he resided for some time. He was soon called to be Lecturer of the Church of All Saints in the Pavement at York, but really (as Archbishop Neale said) to head the Puritan party in York against him. He was made Chaplain to Philip, Earl of Pembroke, which was a protection to him, and it introduced him into the midst of the politics of the time, to which he eagerly devoted himself. The Earl gave him the vicarage of Rotherham, and he is said to have had great success there in the exercise of his Ministry. But he must have been often absent, for he was Chaplain to the English Lords Commissioners at the treaty of Ripon (1640), and afterwards attended the Earl of Holland when disbanding the army at Doncaster.

It was then that he was present at a dinner which Lady Carlingford gave the King: when King Charles asked a question concerning the possibility of cutting off the supply of water from Hull. This was supposed afterwards to betray an intention even then arising in the royal mind of making a forcible attempt upon that important place.

When the Royal standard was set up, uncertain of the event, and knowing how far he had committed himself, Shaw left Rotherham and fled to Hull; but Sir John Hotham disliked his turbulent spirit and would not suffer him to remain. He returned to Rotherham, and was in that town when it was taken by the Earl of Newcastle, and Shaw with difficulty escaped, lying hid in the steeple of the church during the three days and nights in which the Earl's forces were in the town, and then removed himself to the neighbourhood of Cartmel, and again into Yorkshire. After the taking of York a Committee was appointed to sit there to assist Lord Fairfax in the management of public affairs. To this Committee Mr. Shaw was *Chaplain*. There was also an assembly of Ministers to decide upon the cases of those Ministers who were charged to be *ignorant* and *scandalous*, and to eject if necessary. Mr Shaw was one of this Assembly, and acted as the *Secretary*. Lord Fairfax gave him at this time the living of Sherringham; and he preached in York Minster (1644) at the taking of the solemn league and covenant.

Mr. Shaw had at this time entirely deserted his people at Rotherham, and spent the next 17 years of his life at Hull, and was Master of God's House Hospital. In 1657 he lost his first wife, & in 1659 married one of the daughters of John Stillington of Kelfield, Esq. In 1662 Mr. Shaw again became an inhabitant of Rotherham, and dying therein in 1672,

he was buried in the Church, with the following inscription on his grave:—

Johannes Shaw, A. M.
è Col. Christi Cantabrigiæ oriundus
quondam hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius
ob insignem Eruditionem, Pietatem et κυπον εν λογω
inter præcipuos Thologos
piis doctisque
constanter numeratus;
ac tam Barnabas quam Boanerges rite habitus
In Mansiones coelestes translatus
Anno Ætatis 65, Aprilis 19, 1672.

*** Shaw's Memoirs, as above reprinted and edited by John Broadley, Esq. deceased, were sent to me as a gift by his brother, Henry Broadley, Esq. of Melton Hill, M. A. F. S. A. &c. &c. to whom I have not, at present, the honor of being known.

*Shaw's and Madden's* Illuminated Ornaments, selected from Manuscripts, and early printed Books from the 6th to the 17th Centuries, drawn and engraved by *Henry Shaw*, F. S. A. with descriptions, by *Sir Frederic Madden*, K. H. &c. Assistant Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, 4to. (Plates) 1833

The periodical paper called the *Athenæum* (being No. 322 of a Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts) published on Saturday, the 28th December, 1833, after some remarks upon the state of Art in England, goes on to say, "We have been led into these remarks by the beautiful work before us [the above volume] especially that portion of it containing a Fac-simile of a fragment of the Canons of Eusebius in Greek, originally prefixed to a copy of the Gospels of the sixth century, now in the British Museum. These fac-similes consist of four pages coloured in every respect like the original. The manuscript portion is inclosed within columns fancifully composed of circles, surrounded by capitals of a mingled Greek and Gothic pattern, over the tops of which are thrown semicircular arches embellished with foliage, and flowers, and portraits. The original in its perfect state could not be otherwise than splendid: mutilated and soiled as it is, we regard it as beautiful, and consider even the fac-simile valuable.

The real worth of Mr. Shaw's interesting work is much increased by a dissertation from the pen of Sir Frederic Madden, of the British Museum, on the art of illuminating Missals and Manuscripts. *Walpole* has briefly alluded to the subject,

and *Dibdin*, in his Bibliographical Decameron, has given us some valuable information and many beautiful specimens; but nothing like a connected account of its rise, progress, and final extinction has yet been written—we may pray for but not expect it. The present work will afford some useful materials to that bold person, who shall seek to form a history of our embellished literature manuscript and printed."

Sir Frederic thus indicates the aim and scope of his inquiry, "It is believed with some degree of confidence, that an attempt like the present which aims merely at the correct illustration of a humbler branch of the art, may not prove unwelcome to the admirer of those tasteful and elaborate ornaments which decorate the books of the middle ages. Leaving therefore the history of the higher grade of miniature painting—its rise, decline, revival, and final extinction, to those who may be hereafter enabled to enter on it, more fully (and how desirable would it be even if accomplished in regard to Great Britain alone) it will be the object of the present introduction to offer some general remarks on the practice and and style of ornamenting manuscript volumes in gold and colours, more particularly as exemplified in borders, arabesques, and initial letters; on all of which the pencil has been exercised with an elaborate minuteness and beauty of execution, which in some respects may challenge more admiration, than the larger & more masterly efforts of the limner."

The Athenæum proceeds at still greater length to quote from Sir Frederic Madden's Introduction; and to continue the Review of the above beautiful work—than would be compatible with the plan of this Catalogue to follow.

*** The above volume is enriched with forty specimens of Fac-similes of illuminated Capitals, Borders, Alphabets, Letters, Arms, and other Ornaments, executed upon 59 Engravings.

*Shaw's* History and Antiquities of the Chapel of Luton Park, a Seat of the Most Honourable the Marquis of Bute, Atlas, Folio, with 20 superior Engravings, 1829

The beautiful and elaborately finished work, which is the subject of the above History (by *Mr. Henry Shaw*, mentioned in the last described interesting article) has been recently placed in a Chapel at Luton Park, built expressly for the purpose by Mr. Smirke, under the direction and superintendence of its noble proprietor. I shall omit the history of the former Chapels, as irrelevant to the design of this Catalogue, and give from the account of the *present* Chapel (contained in the first section of Mr. Shaw's volume) a brief description of its characteristic peculiarities.

It consists of such an endless variety of ornaments and embellishments [in a great measure brought from the older buildings] as when considered in the detail, to induce a person at first sight to imagine, that the several parts of it must have been constructed at very different periods, but it perhaps may be admitted on a more accurate examination, that the whole must have emanated from one grand and consummate design.

There is indeed a complete uniformity in the relative parts conducive to one great end, and productive of one general effect. The whole of the interior presents a rich display of panel work, beautifully carved in oak and ornamented by an assemblage of elegant cornices, embattlements, niches, canopies, crockets, and finials, having the usual accompaniments of stalls, seats, and *Misereres*, as in the Choirs of our Cathedrals, with a splendid pulpit and desk of Tabernacle work, surmounted by a gorgeous canopy, which is carved by several gradually diminishing stages to the height of more than eighteen feet from the floor. At the upper end is an altar-screen, consisting of two tiers of solid arch-work, divided by a bold fascia, charged with oak leaves, vine leaves, roses, lilies, and thistles, each containing ten niches, with perks for the reception of statues, and having their recesses finished with the most florid and fanciful tracery, of which a similar example will not easily be found in this country.

There is also an altar which is particularly curious and worthy of special notice. It is in the highest state of preservation, and is the most complete, if not the only specimen remaining of those numerous altars in our Churches and Monasteries which were indignantly destroyed in general either by the Reformers of the sixteenth, or by the Puritans of the seventeenth century. From the inscriptions it appears to have been the principal altar, framed after the model of the Ark of the Covenant under the Jewish Theocracy; the little loops or rings of wire still remaining, on which were suspended the "Cortinæ bombycinæ," or curtains of silk which veiled from vulgar gaze, the emblem of the great mystery of Holiness. Like its sacred prototype, it is of a portable size, being about three feet high from its base, hollow, and pierced with open work at the sides, to make it light and more elegant, and when the curtain was drawn aside, admitting a partial view of the relics and sacred treasures enclosed. We shall find by a reference to history, that such altars were actually carried in procession on solemn occasions. They were also made hollow, and of a square form, in accordance with the express directions contained in the twenty-seventh chapter of the Book of Exodus.

Among other arrangements in this Chapel, we must not overlook one which is extraordinary, and perhaps unique, except in our modern vestry rooms, that of a chimney-piece and fire place. On each side of it and above it, are vacant niches (thirty-three in number) with triple canopies elaborately carved and interspersed with crockets and finials, over which is a double cornice of plain and ornamental work, most tastefully combined.

Mr. Shaw goes forward to describe the most remarkable and interesting *inscriptions* which are found on the altar and divers other parts of this wonderful relic; including also the cross-flory carved at each end in the centre of the open net work, and on the two transoms of a door, (again mentioned in the history or section II) but they are much too long to be inserted here.

" Such are the inscriptions and embellishments (says Mr. " Shaw) of this truly interesting relic of antiquity, which we " have the more minutely described because though the work " must evidently have been executed before the Reformation, " there is a total absence of the greater part of those corrup- " tions of pure Christianity, which had been carried to the " utmost point of endurance at the period immediately pre- " ceding that great event."

*** The engravings are of the finest execution and truth.

*Sleidan's* Four Chief Monarchies, translated into English, (v. 1 vol. p 231)

This *Key* of Sleidan's Latin History, was printed in 12mo. 1661.

*Smith*, v. article " Meyrick and Smith"

*Smith* on the Principles of Forensic Medicine, 8vo.

The talented Author of this Work, (John Gordon Smith, M. D. F. R. S. L.) having in September, 1833, expired an unfortunate inmate of the Fleet Prison, having once been an inhabitant of the town in which I have resided for more than half a century, and having during the short period of our acquaintance, kindly presented to me the above copy of his much valued publication, (which was omitted to be stated in its proper place, vol. 1. p. 232), I hope I am performing but a common act of justice, when I here introduce (out of many accounts of Dr. Smith, which have made their appearance since his demise), the narrative of him, which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1833, on pp. 278 and 279, believing, as I do that such narrative is the most fair and candid of all that have yet come before the public.

" This eminent character, who was born in the year 1792, was at a very early period educated to become a member of

the medical profession, of which he was an eccentric but distinguished ornament. He entered the army as Surgeon to the twelfth regiment of Lancers, with which corps he served during the greater part of the Peninsular War, and, when the illustrious Colonel Ponsonby, their leader, was dreadfully wounded at Waterloo, it was through the skill, and most unremitting attentions which that gallant soldier received from the subject of our memoir, that his life was preserved. On Professor Smith's return to England he was placed on the half pay list, and was appointed to the honourable office of Librarian to his Grace the late Duke of Sutherland, (then Marquis of Stafford), in which situation he continued for the space of four years. He subsequently made his appearance as an Author, with his celebrated work on Medical Jurisprudence, which has in many important features been the guide of the learned Judges in cases of Forensic Medicine, and gone through several editions; and with the exception of Dr. Beck's (of New York) work on the same subject, they are far superior to any that had previously or have since appeared. In his "Hints to Medical Witnesses, Counsel, &c." a work which ought to be in possession of every Medical Practitioner and Barrister, he proves, and his public experiments in his Lectures at the London Mechanics' Institution, still further corrobated, that the unfortunate Elizabeth Fenning was innocent of the crime for which she was executed in 1815, and by chemical tests he ably pointed out that the evidence of the medical witnesses was founded on erroneous and unscientific conclusions.

When the University of London opened in 1828, Dr. Smith appeared enrobed as the first English Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. His introductory lectures delivered within the walls of that establishment will point out to posterity his talent and philanthropy. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, that an unfortunate soldier, named Butler, was charged with the wilful murder of a gentleman of the name of Neale, whom he had accompanied home in a state of intoxication, and who afterwards in his company died of apoplexy. The evidence given at the Coroner's inquest by the late Joshua Brookes, Dr. Dennis, and Mr. Kirton, most unjustifiably tended to throw an opinion that Butler had murdered Mr. Neale. Dr. Smith on seeing the printed evidence of the witnesses, waited upon them, and convinced them that from the appearances produced on dissection, the deceased died of apoplexy. At the London and Westminster Medical Societies, Dr. Smith introduced the subject of this gentleman's death, and the majority of the members of those learned bodies (nearly 300 in each) coincided with Dr. Smith in his

opinion; the result of these discussions caused a subscription to be raised to defend Butler, and several members, with one of the Sheriffs, accompanied Dr. Smith to Newgate, to assist the prisoner in his defence; which was intrusted on the day of trial to that truly scientific Barrister, Mr. Clarkson, and the prisoner was acquitted.

Another case we may mention was that of an unfortunate female who wished to procure abortion, and took medicines in order to effect it; finding herself ill in consequence, she consulted a medical gentleman but subsequently died.

At the Coroner's inquest, Mr. Hely, of St. James's-street, stated that certain appearances found on dissection were the result of violence on the part of the surgeon. *A verdict of wilful murder* was returned, and the unfortunate practitioner was tried for his life. On the trial Dr. Smith, by permission of the Court, proved that the appearances said to be that of violence, were nothing more than what is always found on dissection—and on this being stated the Court instantly directed an acquittal. When the late coroner for the city of London, Mr. Shelton, died, Dr. Smith became a candidate for the office (and a more efficient character could not have been found); but his sterling talent was here neglected on behalf of private friendship, and the present coroner, Mr. Payne appointed. Shortly after this mortifying defeat, he resigned his chair in the University of London and lectured at his private residence in Foley Place. As a sedulous student he was an almost daily visitor in the reading rooms of the British Museum, and to add to his information on his favourite subject of medical jurisprudence, he attended almost every criminal trial where life was concerned at the Old Bailey and the neighbouring circuits. The Judges invariably listened to his opinions on medico-legal subjects with that attention they deserved. In conjunction with Dr. Ryan, his exertions have caused the Examiners of the Apothecaries Hall to compel candidates for licentiate to study the (until now) neglected but truly important subject of Forensic Medicine. Notwithstanding all his knowledge and ability he became involved in pecuniary difficulties, combined somewhat with irregular habits, which terminated his truly useful honoured but short existence, within the walls of a prison, where he gradually sank and expired. It is but right to mention that he was attended in his dying moments, as well as during his illness, by his amiable and talented friend, Dr. Edward Harrison, of Holles street, Cavendish-square. Dr. Smith, like many other great men, had a favourite subject of study, viz. "Forensic Medicine," and for his zealous attachment and endeavours to cultivate it among Members of the

Medical Profession, he was deemed an eccentric though useful physician. Some years ago he endeavoured to form a class at the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, for the study of this science, but he failed, only a few private friends attending his prælection—the same was the case at the London University, but subsequently his exertions have induced the public authorities to compel medical pupils to study it, and the present Professors of Medical Jurisprudence feel the result of his labours. He benefitted others, whilst he died in a gaol. On Monday, Sept. 16, [1833] a Coroner's inquest was held on his remains in the Fleet Prison, when a verdict was returned, " Died by the Visitation of God."

H. W. D.

*Spencer's* Discourse on Prodigies, and Treatise on Vulgar Prophecies, 8vo. 1665.

*John Spencer*, D. D. a Learned Divine of the English Church, was born in 1630, at Bocton under Bleane, in Kent. His father dying whilst he was an infant, the care of his education was undertaken by an uncle, who sent him to the Free School at Canterbury. His proficiency in learning procured for him a recommendation to a Scholarship in Corpus Christi College (Cambridge), where he was admitted in 1645 and took Orders. He served different Cures, and becoming distinguished for his pulpit compositions, was appointed University Preacher, in which capacity he hailed the event of the Restoration by a thanksgiving sermon, which was printed under the title of " The Righteous Ruler." Some fanatics having in a periodical paper entitled " Annus mirabilis," brought to notice a number of pretended prodigies, as portending future changes in the state, Mr. Spencer conceiving it of dangerous consequence thus to unsettle men's minds, published his first edition of the Discourse concerning Prodigies, and to the *second* edition (as above) in 1665 he added the Treatise concerning Vulgar Prophecies. In 1665 he proceeded D. D. In 1667 he was instituted to the Rectory of Landbeach, in Cambridgeshire; was elected Master of his College and appointed Archdeacon of Sudbury. In 1672 Dr. Spencer became a Prebendary of Ely, and was instituted Dean of the same Cathedral in 1677. Dean Spencer published many valuable works, the greatest of which was " De Legibus Hebræorum, &c." in two volumes folio. He was esteemed one of the greatest scholars and divines of the age in which he lived, & was a most liberal benefactor to his own College, upon which he settled by deed of gift, an estate of above £200 yearly value, for the augmentation of the stipends of the Master, Fellows, Scholars, &c. besides considerable legacies left to it by his will, in which he also gave

to the Church of Ely £200, half of which he ordered to be laid out in building a comely Font in the Cathedral, which was accordingly executed in fine marble, and curiously wrought with the following inscription round it:—" Legatum " Johannis Spencer, S. T. P. Decani hujus Ecclesiæ, A. D. " 1693." [N. B. An Engraving of this elegant Font is given in 2 Stevenson's edition of Bentham's Ely, opposite p. 236.] The Dean likewise bequeathed £50 and the Furniture of his Deanery to the Minor Canons and Singing Men, with legacies to the Vergers, Choristers, &c. and £20 to the poor of the two parishes in Ely.

He died at his Lodge in Corpus Christi College (1693), and was interred in the Chapel there under a plain stone of black marble, with the following inscription upon it:—" Hic " jacet qui magnum adeo sui apud Bonos et Reipub: Lite- " rariam, reliquit Desiderium Vir rarissimæ Munificentiæ " paritur ac Eruditionis Johannes Spencer, S. T. P. Ecclesiæ " *Eliensis* Decanus, Archidiaconus *Sudburiensis*—Et hujus " Collegii Præfectus, qui obiit 27° die Maii.

Anno { Dom. 1693<br>Ætatis 63<br>Præfecturæ 26.

*Stanhope's* Christian Pattern, or a Treatise of the Imitation of Jesus Christ, originally in Latin, by Kempis, 8vo. 1759.

Of the Translator, *Dr. George Stanhope*, Dean of Canterbury, v. Memoirs in the first Volume, p. 239; also articles Imitation of Christ, Kempis, &c.

*Stonehenge*, a Treatise on, 8vo. Stark (Gainsburgh) S. A.

Swan's Translation of the Gesta Romanorum, 2 vols. 1824

The title-page is thus expressed, " *Gesta Romanorum*, or en- " tertaining Moral Stories invented by the Monks as a fireside " recreation; & commonly applied in their discourses from the " pulpit; whence the most celebrated of our Poets and others " from the earliest times have extracted their plots translated " from the Latin, with preliminary observations and copious " notes. *By the Rev. Charles Swan, late of Catherine Hall,* " *Cambridge.*

" They [the Monks] might be disposed occasionally to re- " create their minds with subjects of a light and amusing " nature; and what could be more innocent or delightful than " the Stories of the GESTA ROMANORUM." Douce's Shakespear.

*** The above translation is dedicated to the Right Ho-

nourable Lord Viscount Palmerston—has an Introduction upon the subject of the Work containing cxlviii pages, and is handsomely bound in calf.

## T

*Taylor's* Essay on the Standard and Measure of Value, 8vo. 1832

Presented to me by the Author, *Mr. John Taylor*, of Upper Gower Street, (Bookseller and Publisher to the London University.)

*The Monk's Hood pull'd off*, or the Capucin Fryar described (in two parts) translated from the French, 12mo. 1671

The Address of the anonymous Translator to the Reader thus begins—"Anno 1665. The former of these two small "Tracts (composed by the great *Du Moulin*, of France,) was "made English and published, and the other (written by Mr. "Clovet, once a famous Capucin) coming since accidentally "to my hands, and finding it designed as a Supplement to "compleat the Description of the Capucin [I] immediately "resolved to *English* it likewise, and now present them both "to your view. You will not I suppose think this publication "unseasonable, if you consider the growth of Popery in Eng-"land; which is so great, that it is now become the mode to "turn Papish."

Of the writer of the principal tract (translated as above) I find that *Peter Du Moulin*, a learned and very eminent Protestant Divine, was the son of Joachim du Moulin, a Protestant Minister at Orleans, and born at Buhy, in the French Vexin, in 1568. He pursued his studies in Paris and London, and taught philosophy at Leyden with great applause. Became Pastor to the Protestant Church of Charenton (near Paris) and acquired high reputation as a preacher, and by his able and spirited writings against the Roman Catholics. He was also Chaplain to Catherine de Bourbon (sister of Henry IV.) In 1615 he visited England on the invitation of King James I. In 1620 he presided in the Synod of the Protestants at Alais. He afterwards withdrew to Sedan, and spent the remainder of his life under the protection of the Duke de Bouillon, and acquired celebrity as a preacher and professor by the numerous productions of his pen, critical, practical, and controversial.

A vein of keen satire pervades several of his controversial pieces. He died at Sedan in 1658, at the great age of 90. His works were numerous. *The Capucin, or the History of those Monks*, was published in 1641. Of the writer of the *Supplementary Track* (translated as above) I do not find any account.

*The Wonderfull Woorkmanship of the World*, a Discourse of Christian Natural Philosophie by Danæus, translated by Twyne, B. L. 4to. 1578

The title to the above Discourse runs thus, "The Wonderfull Woorkmanship of the World; wherein is contained "an excellent Discourse of Christian Naturall Philosophie, "concernyng the Fourme, Knowledge, and Use of all thinges "created specially gathered out of the Fountaines of Holy "Scripture, by *Lambertus Danæus;* and now Englished by "T. T. Imprinted at London for *Andrew Maunsell*, in Paule's "Church-yard, at the sign of the Parret, 1578."

Of the original writer of the above mentioned work, I can find but little. *Lambert Danæus, otherwise Daneau*, an eminent French Protestant Divine, was born at Orleans about the year 1530, resided for some time at Geneva, and died at Castres in 1596. He published many theological works—as to the Discourse itself it was written in Latin; and was dedicated by the Author (by the signature of Lambert Danæus, *Frenchman)* to the Right Honourable the Lord Friderike of Nachod, Lorde of Danouiz, and of Boske, &c. his verie good Lorde and Patrone—whom he highly commends for his noble birth, virtues, and christian graces.

The Worke is *englished* (as the phrase is) by *Dr. Thomas Twyne*, (of whom an account is given in vol. 1, p. 266) who in his address to the Right Honourable Syr Francis Walsingham, Knight, one of the principall Secretaries to the Queene's Majestie & of her most honourable privie Counsel—thus mentions the worthy writer and his excellent publication: "I am "not discouraged, but rather hartened sembably with duetie "to offer this my simple travell unto your honour; being the "*worthy woorke* of the learned divine, M. Lambert Danæus, "of Geneva, concerning Christian Naturall Philosophie, and "the wonderfull Woorkemanship of this World. *A Woorke* "doubtlesse of great Availl to the Knowledge of God in his "Creatures. *A Woorke* of wonderfull efficacie, to set forth "the hononour and glorie of God the Creator. *A Woorke* of "merveilous Force to stirre up men's mindes to the contem-"plation of true knowledge and learning, which is gathered "out of the holy scriptures only. *A Woorke* of rare effect to "declare the prayse of God the Woorkman, and to establishe "assured fayth, and true religion. To bee short, *A Woorke* "so farre surpassing allother Woorkes of like argument written "either by Christian or Heathen Philosophers, as the proofes "and auctorities used by them both, bee differing: the one "beeyng founded uppon the assured Ground of God's woord, "and holy scriptures; the other established upon the fickle

"Foundation of Man's Reason and Judgement. This Woorke "therefore Right Honorable so profitable, so pleasant, so "necessarie, so full of varietie of Godly matter, so substan- "cially grounded by warrant of scriptures, so surely con- "firmed by auctoritie of Doctours and Fathers, in most hum- "ble and duetifull manner I present unto your Honor, "Hoping that as in the Latine it hath bin generally liked "of the learned, so likewise you will not mislike that it now "go abroad in the Englishe tongue under the protection of "your Right Honourable name, by him who resteth your "honours most humble at commandement,

"THOMAS TWYNE."

*** Presented to me by John Maude, Esq. of Moor House, near Wakefield.

*Turbervile's* Booke of Falconrie, or Hawking, 4to. by Purfoot (Cuts), 1611.

*George Turbervile* [de turbida Villa], an English Poet, descended from a family of considerable note in Dorsetshire, was a younger son of Nicholas Turbervile, of Whitchurch, son of Henry Turbervile of the said place, and he the fifth son of John Turbervile, of Bere-Regis, was (as supposed) born about 1530 at Whitchurch, educated at Wickham's School, near to Winchester, became Perpetual Fellow of New College (Oxford) in 1561, left it (before he was graduated) the year following, and went to one of the Inns of Court, where he was much admired for his excellencies in the art of poetry. Afterwards being esteemed a person fit for business, as having a good and ready command of his pen, he was entertained by *Thomas Randolph, Esq.* to be his Secretary, when he received commission from Queen Elizabeth to go Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia. After our Author's arrival at that place, he did at spare hours exercise his muse, and wrote Poems describing the places and manners of the country and people of Russia in 1568, written in letters to Edward Dancie, Edmund Spencer (not the Poet), &c. at London. These may be seen in the Voyages of R. Hakeluyt, printed in 1598, vol. 1, p. 384, 385, &c. After his return, he was esteemed a most accomplished gentleman, and his company was much sought after and desired by all ingenious men, especially upon his publication of his labours entitled *Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs, and Sonnets, London,* 1570. Some if not most of which were published a little before that time. This book was the same (as I conceive says Anthony à Wood) which was printed with additions under his name in October 1587, with this title—Tragical Tales, Epitaphs, and Sonnets, &c. He also translated in English the Eglogues of John Baptist Fiera, Mantuan 1594. Which Eglogues Tur-

bervile turned in English verse, and added an *argument* to every Eglogue. [*Chalmers* says—" The only copy known of " this volume, is in the Royal Library (now transferred to " the *Georgian* department) in the British Museum."] Also about the same time he translated into English verse, and set out *the Heroical Epistles of the learned Poet Publius Ovidius Naso; with Aul. Sabinus answers to certain of the same*, The said Eglogues [continues honest Anthony] were afterwards translated by another hand; but not without the help of that translation of Turbervile, though not acknowledged. The person that performed it was *Thomas Harvey*, who writes himself *Gent*. But whether the same *Thomas Harvey* who was Master of Arts, the first Master of Kington School in Herefordshire (founded 1620) and the Author of *The Synagogue*, in imitation of divine *Herbert*, I know not. As for *George Turbervile*, he lived and was in great esteem among ingenious men in 1594, but when he died I cannot yet learn. I find one *George Turbervile* to be Author of Essays, politick and moral, printed 1608. *The noble art of Venery, or hunting and hawking, printed with figures in* 1611, 4*to*. Whether *George Turbervile*, before mentioned, was the Author of the said two books, or another of *both* his names, who was a Dorsetshire man born and a Commoner of Gloucester Hall in 1581, aged 18—or a third G. Turbervile, who was born in the said county and became a student in Magdalen Hall 1595, aged 17, I cannot justly tell you, unless I could see and peruse the said two books, of which I am as yet totally ignorant. Notwithstanding the doubts of Anthony à Wood, as to which of the three (named by him) was the Author of the Essays of 1608 and of the book of Falconrye—it is observed by *Chalmers*, that the intelligent Editor of *Philips*'s *Theatrum*, is of opinion that the book of Falconrie was the production of our Poet, from its having commendatory verses prefixed by *Gascoigne* and the curious biographical tract of Whetstone lately reprinted in the Edition of the English Poets, before Gascoigne's works, notices a production of that Author on Hunting, which *Mr. Park* thinks is the one printed with the above book of Falconrye, and usually attributed to Turbervile. Besides these our Poet wrote commendatory verses to the works of several of his contemporaries.

It is now high time that I should enter upon the description of the volume before us; which it is impossible I can do to the reader's satisfaction better than in copying what will be found in *Dr. Dibdin's* Bibliographical Decameron, vol. 1, pp. 247 to 252, but as it will be too great a trial of his patience to travel through such a lengthy detail, I trust that a few excerpta from that interesting volume will suffice. On

the subject of Hawking and Hunting, the Doctor first introduces one of the interlocutors saying, "Turbervile rendered these pursuits very fashionable in the times of Elizabeth and the first James, and the cuts in his publication, evidently of foreign execution, shew a master in the art of design. * * * * The Bewick of his day has thus represented the king of birds called the Brown or Yellow Eagle, [his fac simile engraving which immediately follows in Dibdin is copied from p. 7, of Turbervile,] and he says that the Author's description (which he quotes) partakes of the spirit of the Artist's representation. * * * * * A little onward we find this Eagle performing all the offices of the Hawk; but we must hasten to an exhibition of the figure of King James—you see it here at the bottom of a large cut entitled "How to flee a Hearon." [A fac-simile of a portion of the large cut on p. 81, and also on p. 112 of Turbervile (wherein the King is represented sitting on a horse, viewing the aery contest) is given on p. 250 of Dibdin] * * * * * Whether James gave an extraordinary fee to the Artist to represent him a *second* time within the pages of the popular volume under discussion, I will not take upon me to affirm, but I can easily promise you a graphic treat of no ordinary kind in requesting your attention to the ensuing representation of the same Monarch. [Then follows a fac-simile engraving of the entire cut on p. 362 of the original work.] * * * * * You observe it comes immediately beneath the title of "A "Treatise and brief Discourse of the Cure of Spaniels when "they be any way overheat: devised and written by Mr. "Francesco Sforzino Vicentino, the Italian Gentleman Fal-"coner." In a note on this cut (which is also given on the title-page) the Doctor says, "I consider this cut to be a fine "representation of the art of engraving."

*Turner's* History of the Anglo Saxons, comprising the History of England from the earliest period, to the Norman Conquest, 3 vols. 1823, (4th edition)

By *Sharon Turner*, F. A. S.

*Turrecremata* (Johannes de), Expositio super Psalterio, (printed by Schoyffer), 1474, folio

The present is probably the fourth edition of the *once popular* (using the phrase of *Dr. Dibdin*, when describing the sixth edition of the same work, of 1476, v. 1 Bib. Spenc. 163) Exposition of the Psalmes, by *John de Turrecremata*. The *first* impression appeared at Rome, (by Udalricus Gallus, for Ulric Han), in the year 1470.

In regard to the intrinsic merit of the work, *Seelen* thus

warily observes " De ipsa expositione pro ratione Studii, " quod sæculis fuit barbaris, exegetica, erit judicandum.— " Est enim nihil aliud quam nuda, eademque satis jejuna, " Versionis Psalmorum Vulgaræ paraphrasis." Selecta Litteraria, 1726-8, p. 555. Yet the Author, according to the same authority, has been numbered by Ghilinus, Antonius, and Schottus, among the " Lumina suæ Ætatis. Ibid.

In the description of the above beautifully printed, clean, well-bound and matchless volume, I shall follow the plan adopted by Dr. Dibdin in describing Earl Spencer's edition of the year 1476.

The Work begins on the recto of the first leaf (at top) in the following manner :—

**Beatissimo patri, et clementissimo, Domino Pio secundo, pontifici maximo, Johannes de Turrecremata Sabinensis Episcopus sancti romane ecclesie cardinalis, Sancti Sixti vulgariter nuncupatus Post humilem recommendationem ad Pedum Oscula beatorum.**

On the recto of third leaf, it begins thus:

**Psalmus primus in quo describitur Processus in Beatitudinem,**

**Beatus Vir qui non abiit a Via Recta recedendo in consilio impiorum, Pravis eorum Machinationibus consentiendo qui in Via peccatorum non stetit sed Vitam suam immaculata, &c. &c,**

The Gothic Capital Letters in this Volume are similar to the specimen of those in the Spencer Copy, and (according to *Laire*) are fac-similes of those of the first edition of 1470.

The Book is without running titles, pages, signatures, and catchwords, and on the reverse of the leaf containing the one hundred and fiftieth Psalm is the following Colophon, printed entirely in *red* letters, and having the Printer's usual Device (two shields of arms depending from the branch of a tree) underneath :—

" Reverendissimi cardinalis tituli sancti sixti domini, Johannis de Turrecremata Expositio brevis et utilis super toto Psalterio Moguntie impressa Anno domini M.cccclxxiiij. tercio Idus Septembris, per *Petrum Schoyffer*, de gernezhem feliciter est consummata."

Of Peter Schoyffer, (the Printer) an ample account will be found in the second volume of this Catalogue, (pp. 37 to 39) and a fac-simile of the device used beneath the Colophon, is given in 1 Bib. Spenc. p 11.

*Cardinal John de Turrecremata*, a celebrated Dominican, was a Spaniard by birth, and a native of the Burgh of *Tor-*

*quemada*, and born in 1388, of an illustrious family, at Valladolid. He attended the Council of Constance in 1417, was admitted Doctor of the Sorbonne, in 1429, held some important offices in his Order, and became Master of the Sacred Palace. Pope Eugenius IV. sent him to the Council of Basil, where he strenuously supported the Court of Rome.—He was created Cardinal in 1439; did great services to his Order, and died at Rome in 1468. His Works are Commentaries on Gratian's Decretal, a Treatise on the Church and the Papal Authority, Expositio super toto Psalterio, [as above] which are all now of great rarity. He wrote also various others in Latin, in which says L'Avocat he servilely defends the ultramontane opinions, like a slave to the Court of Rome, rather than like an impartial Divine and a Bishop. He was unquestionably an excessive bigot, and of a most persecuting spirit.

*Twyne's* Translation of Danæus, v. The Wonderfull Woorkmanship of the World, &c.

## W

*Wainwright's* Strafford and Tickhill, (Plates), 4to. 1829

By *John Wainwright*, and edited by John Blackwell, printer and publisher of the Iris Office, Sheffield, who accounts for the work being unfinished, by the Author having left this country.

The Volume bears the following title:—" Yorkshire, an " Historical and Topographical Introduction to a Knowledge " of the Antient State of the Wapentake of Strafford and " Tickhill, with ample accounts of Doncaster and Conis- " brough, and of the Villages, Hamlets, Churches, Antiqui- " ties, and other matters connected therewith." In the Dedication of it—To the Right Honourable William George Moncton Arundel, Lord Viscount Galway, of the County of Galway, and Baron of Killard, in the county of Clare, in Ireland, it is called *the First Volume of the History of Strafford and Tickhill*, and is illustrated with the following well-engraved Plates:—

1. *Wadworth Hall, near Doncaster*
2. *An Inscribed Altar found in St. Sepulchre's Gate*
3. *The Cross of Otto de Tilli, (Cut in Wood)*
4. *The Font, (Cut in Wood)*
5. *Nether Hall, near Doncaster*
6. *Ground Plan of Conisbrough Castle, (Cut in Wood) and*
7. *Two Fire Places in Conisbrough Castle.*

*Walter's* Two Sermons preached at the Lincolnshire Assizes, March 4th, and July 22nd, 1832, 8vo.

By the *Rev. Weever Walter*, Rector of Gate Burton, and Chaplain to the High Sheriff for the County of Lincoln, [William Hutton, Esq.] and lately appointed Head Master of the Grammar School, at Glamford Briggs, in the County of Lincoln.

The above Sermons were severally (with express permission) dedicated to Sir John Bayley and Sir James Park, and to Sir James Allan Park and Sir John Vaughan, the respective Judges before whom those Assizes were severally holden, and were presented to me by the worthy Preacher.

*Wharton's* Report of the Enquiry made by two of his Majesty's Commissioners, into the existing State of the Corporation of *Beverley*, in 1833, with an Account of all the Charities vested in the Corporation as Trustees, with other Interesting Matter, 8vo. 1833

Compiled by J. Wharton.

*Wilmot's* Historical View of the Commission for Enquiry into the Losses, Services, and Claims of the American Loyalists at the Close of the War between Great Britain and her Colonies, in 1783, with an Account of the Compensation granted to them by Parliament, in 1785 and 1788, 8vo. 1815, [Allegorical Plate]

The following *abridged* memoirs of John Eardley Wilmot, Esq. the author of the above work, are extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1815, pp. 83, 84.

"June 23, at Tottenham, in the 67th year of his age, died John Eardley Wilmot, Esq. second son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He received the first rudiments of education at Derby and Westminster Schools, at both which places he remained but a very short time. From thence he was placed at the Academy at Brunswick, and having remained there till he was 17, he went to University College, Oxford, where he was contemporary with many men, who have since distinguished themselves in public and private life. He was at first intended for the Church; and it was for his use that the Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Warburton, wrote the Directions for a Young Clergyman, since pub-

lished in his Posthumous Works; but upon the death of his elder brother in the East Indies, and upon the elevation of his father to one of the highest judicial situations, his intended pursuits were changed, and the profession of the law was ultimately fixed upon. From All Souls College, of which he had been elected a Fellow, he removed to the Temple, and studied the Law under the superintendance of Sir Eardley. He was at the usual time called to the Bar and sent the Midland Circuit. He soon after married the only daughter of S. Sainthill, Esq. by whom he had four daughters and one son. In 1783 he was made a Master in Chancery, having been chosen for Tiverton, in Devonshire, in the two preceding Parliaments. At the termination of the American War he was appointed one of the Commissioners for settling the claims of the American Loyalists. In 1784 he was elected Member of Parliament for Coventry, and made one in the Administration of Mr. Pitt. He promoted greatly the subscription for the support of the French Emigrants. In 1793 Mr. Wilmot married a second wife (Sarah Anne, daughter of Colonel Haslam), by whom he had a son and a daughter, both of whom died in their infancy. It was in the spring of 1804, that finding himself ill able from bodily infirmity, to continue the various employments he had so long zealously fulfilled, as also from an innate and hereditary love of retirement and study he resolved to quit London entirely and live in the country. He accordingly resigned his Mastership in Chancery, his situation as distributor of relief to the French Refugees, and some of the many important trusts which his kindness and the importunity of friends had induced him to accept He bought Bruce Castle, formerly the seat of the Colerane family, situated at Tottenham, about five miles from London, near enough to town to continue what remained of the duty of Commissioner of American claims, and to discharge several trusts which were of a family nature He passed his time in his favourite employments, reading and study, to which may be added active benevolence. Having been one of the best of sons, as well as best of fathers, he wrote the life of Sir Eardley, whose memory he revered to adoration. [See vol. ii. p. 212.] He published the life of Bishop Hough and other works. The last publication which his labours have given to the public was *the View* of the Commission above mentioned. He had long suffered under paralytic affections, but the cause of his death was a disease which must have been some time increasing: water in the chest. After the preceding account, it is almost unnecessary to write the character of so good a man. His numerous friends and relations could best appreciate his virtues. As a son,

father, husband, & brother he was most tender and most affectionate; as a friend unremittingly zealous, sincere, and benevolent; as a master liberal and kind; to all most courteous and attentive, in every thing preferring the happiness of others to his own, and suffering no obstacle, however difficult, nor any repulse, however ungrateful, to overcome his exertions to do good. To the poor he was a liberal, and often an unknown benefactor, and always increased the obligation of his charitable beneficence by the affectionate sympathy by which he bestowed it. As long as humility and benevolence shall be esteemed two of the greatest as well as rarest of human virtues, the name of Mr. Wilmot will be endeared to posterity, and his example looked up to by the followers of true Christianity.

*** The above volume was given to me by the only son of my deceased old friend William Stevenson, Esq. of Norwich, both of whom were so fortunate as to be honoured with the friendship of the excellent and amiable author.

*Wilson's* Miscellanies, in Prose and Verse, consisting of *The Inspector*, a periodical Paper; and Poems chiefly published in the *Hull Advertiser*

By Isaac Wilson, of Kingston-upon Hull, Bookseller, &c. who kindly presented me with a copy.

*Wilson's* Letter to the Conservatives of Hull.

By the same Bookseller.

*Windham's* Speeches, with his Life, by Amyot, 3 vols. 8vo. 1812

These volumes are entitled "Speeches in Parliament of the *Right Honourable William Windham;* to which is prefixed some account of his Life, by *Thomas Amyot, Esq.*" and are dedicated to the late Earl Fitzwilliam. The advertisement preceding the account of Mr. Windham's Life, declares that certain of the Speeches had been previously corrected and published by Mr. Windham himself, and that Mr. Amyot's Biographical Sketch, being intended merely to serve as an Introduction to the Speeches, was chiefly confined to the events of Mr. Windham's Political Life.

Mr. Amyot then states that *William Windham*, the lamented subject of his narrative, was the descendant of a line of ancestors which is traced to a very remote period. The name is derived from a town in Norfolk, generally written *Wymondham*, but pronounced *Windham*, at which place the family appears to have been settled as early as the eleventh, or the beginning of the twelfth century, *Ailward de Wymondham*, having been a person of some consideration in the time of

Henry the First. His posterity remained there 'till the middle of the fifteenth century, when one of them in the reign of Henry the Sixth, purchased considerable estates on the north-east coast of Norfolk, in *Felbrigg* and its neighbourhood, which from that time became their principal residence. Among the Windhams of Felbrigg, many might be enumerated, who distinguished themselves by services to their country, in the army, the navy, and on the judicial bench; and from them descended not only the present noble family of *Egremont*, but others of considerable eminence long since settled in distant parts of the kingdom, by whom the name of *Windham* has been preserved though generally with a slight deviation from that Orthography.

*Colonel William Windham*, an inheritor of the Felbrigg patrimony, and the son of Ash Windham, who had represented the county of Norfolk in Parliament, was a man of versatile talents and an ardent mind. He was the associate of the wits of his time, the friend and admirer of Garrick, and the distinguished patron of all manly exercises. Unhappily his feeble constitution by no means seconded the ardour and activity of his mind. A victim to a consumptive habit, he died in 1761, when only in the forty-fourth year of his age.

He had married Mrs. Lukin (the mother of the then Dean of Wells) by whom he had but one son, WILLIAM WINDHAM, who was born in 1750. At seven years of age young Windham had been placed at Eton, where he remained 'till he was about sixteen, distinguishing himself by the vivacity and brilliancy of his talents among school-fellows, of whom many were afterwards highly eminent for their genius and acquirements. He was the envy of the school for the quickness of his progress in study, as well as its acknowledged leader and champion in all athletic sports and youthful frolicks. The late Dr. Barnard, then Head Master, and afterwards Provost of Eton College, used to remark when Fox and Windham had become conspicuous in the Senate, that they were the *last* boys he had ever flogged. On leaving Eton in 1766 he was placed in the University of Glasgow, where he remained about a year, having by diligent application to study, laid the foundation of his profound mathematical acquirements. He was then removed to Oxford, & entered a Gentleman Commoner of University College (1767) Sir Robert Chambers being his tutor. After four years residence he left Oxford in 1771, but did not take his Master's Degree 'till 1783. That of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him in 1793 at the Installation of the Duke of Portland. After leaving Oxford he passed some time on the continent.

Mr. Windham's earliest Essay as a public speaker, was at

a meeting of the county of Norfolk to consider about a subscription in aid of Government for carrying on the war with our American colonies. His friend, and his father's friend, the first Marquis Townsend, bore in his reply the warmest testimony to the abilities, knowledge, eloquence, and integrity of his young antagonist.

Mr. Windham made *his first speech in Parliament* on the 9th Feb. 1785. The question which occasioned this trial of his powers, was the celebrated one of *the Westminster Scrutiny*. In 1786 he joined in the resistance which was successfully made against the grand scheme for fortifying the Dock-yards of Portsmouth and Plymouth. In the Session of 1798 he gave his firm and decided opposition to Mr. Flood's motion for a Reform in Parliament. Mr. Windham was one of the Committee who conducted the Impeachment of Mr. Warren Hastings for his conduct while administering the Government of India. On the breaking out of the French Revolution, he was branded with the reproachful title of *an Alarmist*, because he did not lend his authority to the approbation of French principles, nor his voice to the cry for Reform and Revolution, but happily (on the contrary) opposed both the principles and the cry, and took his stand by the side of *Mr. Burke*.

In 1793, this country was at war with France, and Mr. Windham after giving his unqualified support to the prosecution of the war, accepted of a place in the Ministry, in which he continued nearly seven years. In 1798 Mr. Windham married Cecilia, one of the daughters of Admiral Arthur Forrest. He disapproved of the peace with France in 1802, and fell a political victim to the intrepidity he had shewn in opposing it, by losing the representation of Norwich which he had enjoyed for eighteen years.

It is not compatible with the plan of this publication to carry on the account of the whole public life of this celebrated gentleman, nor to detail further the particular measures which either originated from him or in which he took a part. This indeed would be impossible within any prescribed limits.

Of the fatal malady which put an end to his invaluable life, the following narrative has been published and may be relied upon :—

On the 8th of July, 1809, as Mr. Windham was returning on foot at twelve o'clock at night from the house of a friend, he passed by the end of Conduit-street, saw a house on fire and instantly hastened to the spot with a view to assist the sufferers. He soon observed that the house of the Honourable Frederic North was not far distant from that which was

then on fire, and immediately determined to save his friend's library, which he knew to be very valuable. With the most strenuous activity he exerted himself for four hours in the midst of rain and the playing of the fire engines, with such effect, that with the assistance of two or three persons whom he had selected from the crowd, he saved four parts out of five of the library, and before they could empty the fifth book-room the house took fire. The books were immediately removed, not to Mr. Windham's house, but to the houses of the opposite neighbours, who took great care of them. In removing some heavy volumes he accidentally fell, and suffered a slight contusion on the hip, of which however he unfortunately took no notice for some months, when an indolent encysted tumour was formed, which after due consultation it was judged proper to cut out. The operation was accordingly performed (apparently with success) on May 17, 1810; but soon after unfavourable symptoms came on, and terminated fatally June 4, to the unspeakable regret of all who knew him.

The quality (says Mr. Amyot) by which Mr. Windham was most remarkably distinguished from most other public men, was his intrepidity. His political, like his personal courage, was unbounded; and he seemed to seek rather than to shun opportunities of displaying it. Had he condescended to court popularity, there can be no doubt that he would have attained his object, and it might have enabled him to become the leader of a party in the state. That was a situation however, for which he had neither ambition, nor the necessary arts. He disliked both the management and the sacrifice which in such an employment are indispensably requisite.

His habits of *business* were by no means regular, yet he could never justly be said to be idle. He would have been able to transact more business had he been less scrupulous. It was his custom to *begin* a transaction with more care and nicety than could afterwards be found practicable in the *conclusion* of it.

Notwithstanding his *keenness as a debater*, no man ever mixed less of *private enmity* with his *public* differences. He generally spoke of his adversaries with liberality, and often with kindness. There was no system of opinions which he so strongly condemned, as he did *Sir Francis Burdett's*, yet I remember (continues his friendly biographer) that he once *softened* the asperity of some remarks which were made by another person on that Baronet's conduct, adding good humouredly "I suspect after all, I have *a sneaking kindness* for Sir Francis."

It now remains (adds Mr. Amyot) to speak of *his domestic*

*virtues*, in doing which it will be difficult to use any other language than that of unqualified eulogium. His tenderness as a husband and relative—his kindness as a friend and patron—his condescending attention to inferiors—his warm sympathy with the unfortunate, are so many themes of praise which it would be more agreeable than necessary to dwell upon.

The sense which he entertained of the importance of *Religion*, and which he strongly marked by one of the concluding acts of his life [Mr. Amyot probably here alludes to Mr Windham receiving the holy sacrament on the Sunday preceding the day appointed for the operation] will serve *to complete the character* of a man who had scarcely an enemy, except on political grounds, and had more personal friends warmly attached to him than almost any man of the age.

His talents, accomplishments, and virtues have been happily summed up by describing him as the true model of an English Gentleman; and it has been well observed, that if the country had been required to produce in a trial of strength and with another nation some individual who was at once eminent for learning, taste, eloquence, wit, courage, and personal accomplishments, the choice must have fallen on Mr. Windham. He was *the admirable Crichton* of his age and country.

All this, it may be said, is the language of panegyric. The writer is aware that it is so, but he cannot feel that it is not also the language of truth. If gratitude for bounties received shall appear to have blinded his judgment, the error he trusts will be forgiven. Yet he will not readily consent to believe that he has been erring in bestowing praise, where those whose authority is every where respected have thought it was justly due. It would be highly culpable in him to be less forward than others, in yielding his humble and grateful tribute to the memory of one whom he has every motive to revere, and of whom he feels it might be said as of the Roman General,

> 'Twere a concealment
> Worse than a theft, no less than a traducement
> To hide your doings; and to silence that
> Which to the spire and top of praises vouch'd
> Would seem but modest.

*** This copy of the above-named work was presented to me by my friend Mr. Seth Stevenson; and it is to Mr. Windham's talented biographer (Thomas Amyot, Esq. formerly of Norwich, and now of James-street, Westminster) that I have had the satisfaction of dedicating this, the last volume of my Library Catalogue.

*Winfield* (South) the History of, by *T. Blore, Esq.* 4to. 1793

This is the same History of Winfield which is mentioned on p. 31 of the 3d vol. of this Catalogue, and forms No. 111 of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. The work contains two half-sheet Genealogical Tables, four views of Winfield Manor house, and a plate of Engraved Seals, &c.

This small paper copy of it, was kindly presented to me by Mr. Leacroft (mentioned in the account of a Sermon by a Layman, in this volume), together with printed copies of verses addressed by his late uncle, *Edward Becher Leacroft, Esq.* to Mr. Blore; on his elaborate History of Winfield, for insertion in my large and small copy of that work.

*Winwood's* Memorials of the Affairs of State (Portrait), 3 volumes, folio, 1725

These well conditioned and finely printed volumes bear the ample title following:—" Memorials of Affairs of State in the " reigns of Elizabeth and King James I. collected (chiefly) " from the original papers of the Right Honourable Sir " Ralph Winwood, Knt. sometime one of the principal " Secretaries of State, comprehending likewise the negotia- " tions of Sir Henry Nevile, Sir Charles Cornwallis, Sir " Dudley Carlton, Sir Thomas Edmondes, Mr Trumbull, " Mr. Cottington, and others, at the Courts of France and " Spain, and in Holland, Venice, &c. wherein the principal " transactions of those times are faithfully related, and the " policies and intrigues of those Courts at large discovered. " The whole digested in an exact series of time. To which " are added Two Tables—one of the Letters, the other " of the principal Matters. In three volumes, by Edmund " Sawyer, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq."

The Portrait of Sir Ralph Winwood (in the first volume) painted by *Mierevelde*, and engraved by *Vertue*, is thus spoken of by *Dr. Dibdin* in a note on p. 287 of his *Library Companion*. " There is one of the best portraits of (Winwood) " prefixed to the work which Vertue ever engraved; a little " hard and metallic, but clear, bright, and apparently faith- " ful, exhibiting a countenance replete with shrewdness and " intelligence."

*Sir Ralph Winwood*, an able Statesman in the reign of James 1st, was the grandson of Mr. Lewis Winwood, sometime Secretary to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and was born at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, in 1565, according to Mr. George Baker (the Northamptonshire Historian) who also says that Sir Ralph's father's name was *Richard*, and became resident in that parish, not by enjoying any freehold

there, but as lessee of the Magdalen College estate, and Mr. Baker supports his account of that Christian name, by the Parish Register, where (he says) it appears that Joan Weeks, of Buckingham, widow, was buried in the Chapel of the Church of Aynho, *in the tomb of Richard Winwood, Gent. her first* husband, 28 May, 1617. At a proper age Sir Ralph was admitted of St. John's College, Oxford, but being elected Probationer Fellow of Magdalen College, he proceeded thence through the different degrees to that of LL. B. (in 1590), and was chosen Proctor of the University in 1592. He then completed his education in a course of foreign travel. In 1599 he accompanied Sir Henry Nevile in his Embassy to France, in quality of his Secretary, and in the absence of Sir Henry was appointed resident at Paris, where he remained until 1603, when he was sent by King James as Envoy to the States of Holland. In this situation he gave so much satisfaction, that (in 1607) he was appointed joint Ambassador with Sir Richard Spencer to the same States (having previously been Knighted). In 1609 he was again sent to Holland on the theological business respecting *Vorstius* (the Arminian), when he delivered the Remonstrance of the King to the Assembly of those States, to which they paying but little or no attention, James proceeded to threaten them with his pen, and plainly told them that if they had the hardiness to "fetch again from Hell ancient heresies long since "dead, he should be constrained to proceed publicly against "them." It is certain that his Majesty wrote a Pamphlet against *Conrad Vorstius* which was printed in 1611.

After Sir Ralph's return from Holland, he was in 1614 made Secretary of State, which office he occupied until his death in 1617. He was interred in the parish church of Saint Bartholemew the Less, London. He left a son named Richard (afterwards of Ditton Park, in Buckinghamshire), who dying without issue in 1688, his estate went to a son of Edward Earl of Montague, who had married his sister.

Sir Ralph was himself an accomplished Gentleman, and particularly conversant with commercial and military affairs.

*Wither's* Hymns and Songs of the Church, 12mo. 1815 (a reprint)

By *George Wither*, a full account of whom will be found on p. 287 of the first volume of this Catalogue.

Wyatt's Letter to Higgins, 8vo. 1829

The full title of this pamphlet is as follows—"A Letter to "Godfrey Higgins, Esq. chiefly in reference to certain argu-"ments unfavorable to the Christian Priesthood and the "Christian Religion, which have appeared in his recent

"work entitled *An Apology for the Life and Character of* "*Mohamed.* By the Rev. George Wyatt, LL. B. Rector of "Burghwallis, in the county of York."

The above Letter (which was given to me by its worthy writer) is an excellent example of the temper with which a Minister of the Religion of Christ should treat one who inveighs without the candour of a gentleman, and certainly not in the language of a man of education, against the whole body of the Christian Priesthood, and the religion they profess. The Apology for the Life and Character of Mohamed, appears rather a vehicle for the abuse of the Protestant Clergy than a defence of the Pseudo Prophet, and it is on this ground alone that the excellent ecclesiastic takes up his pen on the part of himself and brethren.

The animadversions on the same work by the Rev. P. Inchbald, LL. D. (mentioned in the 53d page of the third volume of this Catalogue) partakes of a wholly different character, and very pointedly [though not overlooking the episodes against the Clergy, which seldom have any natural connection with Mr. Higgins's general design, are numerous, and contain the most unsubdued ebullitions of condemnation against the Christian Priesthood] introduces his several remarks upon the apology for Mohamed, under one or other of the following heads—

1. A statement of what Dr. Inchbald conceived to have been the real character of Mohamed.

2. Whether it be true as asserted by Mr Higgins, that Mohamedanism, at its commencement, was a *tolerant* system.

3. A Refutation of the Position, urged through the Apology, that Christianity and Mohamedanism, *are essentially the same in principle,* though changed by time—and

4. An Examination into the soundness of Mr. Higgins's pretensions to the character of a Biblical Critic, as assumed in those pages of his work, in which he attempts to prove, that the coming of Mohamed was *foretold* in the Jewish and Christian Scriptures.

Since the publication of Dr. Inchbald's Animadversions, and Mr. Wyatt's Letter, Mr. Higgins has departed this life, and I select the following short account of the deceased from the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1833, pp. 371 and 372.

Died Aug. 8, aged 62, Godfrey Higgins, Esq. F. S. A. of Skellow Grange, near Doncaster, and a Magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Higgins was the grandson of Richard Higgins, of York, by Anne Copley, sister and sole heir of blood to the antient family of Copley, of Wadworth, and afterwards of Sprotborough, from which he derived his christian name of Godfrey. He was the only son

of Godfrey Higgins, Esq. (who purchased Skellow Grange) by Christiana Matterson; and succeeded his father in his estates shortly after coming of age in 1794. After giving an account of some of the extraordinary productions published by Mr. Higgins, his biographer (in the same Magazine) remarks—"That his opinions both in Religion and Politics, "were levelling and destructive, but his personal manners "were mild and courteous" He was accustomed to spend a portion of every year in the metropolis, where he had a town house, and was a frequent attendant at the several scientific societies and literary circles.

*Wyndham* v. article "Dodington."

X

*Xenophon.* The whole works of Xenophon, translated by Ashley Cooper, Spelman, Smith, Fielding, and others, complete in one volume. (Portrait), 8vo. 1832

Of the Philosopher *Xenophon* accounts will be found in vol. I. p. 290, and in vol. III. p. 117. Some notice of *Edward Spelman*, Esq. (the Translator of the Expedition of Cyrus), will be found in vol. III. pp. 117, 118; and of *Thomas Stanley*, Esq. (the Translator of the Epistles), is printed on pp. 101, 102, of the same volume.

The general contents of the above crouded, but neatly printed volume, are thus arranged:—

1. The Institution of Cyrus, by the Honourable Maurice Ashley Cooper
2. The Expedition of Cyrus, by Edward Spelman, Esq.
3. The Affairs of Greece, by William Smith, A. M.
4. The Defence of Socrates } by Mrs. Sarah Fielding.
5. Memoirs of Socrates }
6. The Banquet of Xenophon, by James Welwood, M. D.
7. Hiero, on the condition of Royalty, by the Rev. R. Graves.
8. The science of Good Husbandry, by R. Bradley, F.R.S.
9. Revenue of the State of Athens, by Walter Moyle, Esq.
10. On the Athenian Republic.
11. On the Lacedemonian Republic, by Walter Moyle, Esq.
12. On Horsemanship.
13. Epistles, by Thomas Stanley, Esq.

The following extract from the publisher's *Address*, printed on the cover of the above volume, will fully explain the object proposed in the edition of the Translations of the most valuable Greek and Roman Classics of which it forms a portion.

"A celebrated Writer, speaking of the great Classic "Authors of Antiquity, remarks—*The Acropolis of Athens* "*is in Ruins—the Statue of Olympian Jupiter is no more—the* "*Parthenon is fast hastening to Destruction—and the Athe-* "*næum, that sacred edifice dedicated to Minerva, in which the* "*Poets, Orators, and Philosophers of Greece recited their seve-* "*ral Compositions, lives but in name; yet Herodotus, Xeno-* "*phon and Plato, Aristotle, Sophocles and Plutarch, Homer,* "*Anacreon, and Thycydides, are still existing, still our own;* "*the constant companion of hundreds, the occasional admi-* "*nistrators of instruction and delight to thousands.* This is "certainly true, so far as it goes, but it is no less true that "while hundreds and thousands are receiving instruction and "delight from the inimitable writers of Greece and Rome, "tens of thousands are precluded from all access to these "great fountains of knowledge. This is not for want of good "Translations in which our language is rich; but from the "high prices at which they have hitherto been rendered to "the public; thus becoming, as it were, *sealed books* to the "general class of readers. It is remarkable that while most "Nations of the Continent possess uniform popular editions "of Translations from the Greek and Latin Classics, such a "series, which every one would wish to possess, should with "us still be wanting To supply this want, the publishers "have, in compliance with the wishes, and at the suggestion "of numerous subscribers to their other works, commenced "this series * * * * * &c.

There is a notice of *Doctor William Smith,* Dean of Chester, (the Translator of Xenophon's History of the Affairs of Greece) in the second volume of this Catalogue, p. 187. He was the son of the Rev. Richard Smith, Rector of All Saints, and Minister of St Andrew's, in Worcester, who died in 1726. The Dean's character is thus briefly drawn by his Biographer.—"He was tall and genteel, his "voice was strong, clear, and melodious; he spoke Latin "fluently, and was complete master not only of the Greek, "but Hebrew language; his mind was so replete with know-"ledge, that he was a living library; his manner of address "was graceful, engaging, and delightful; his sermons were "pleasing, informing, convincing; his memory even in age "was wonderfully retentive, and his conversation was polite, "affable, and in the highest degree improving."

His Monument in Chester Cathedral, is thus described in the *first* volume of Ormerod's History of the County Palatine, and City of Chester, p. 243.

"Attached to the north range of pillars in the Nave, is a Monument by Banks, executed in white marble, represent-

ing a Weeping Female sitting at the side of an Urn, inscribed, " Blessed are they that mourn"—at her left hand lie three volumes lettered, *Longinus*, *Thucydides*, and *Xenophon*, over which is laid an inverted academical cap.—It is thus inscribed :—

Sacred to the Memory of
WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.
Dean of this Cathedral, and Rector of West Kirkby and Handley, in this County, who
died the 12th of January, 1787,
in the 76th year of his age.
As a Scholar his Reputation is perpetuated
by his valuable publications,
particularly his correct, and elegant Translations of
Longinus, Thucydides, and Xenophon.
As a Preacher he was admired, and esteemed by his respective Auditories,
and as a man his memory remains inscribed
on the Hearts of his Friends.

This Monument was erected by his affectionate Widow.

Besides the Translations mentioned in his Epitaph, the Dean, in 1782 published nine Sermons on the Beatitudes, very elegantly written. In 1791 appeared " the Poetic Works of the Rev. William Smith, D. D. late Dean of Chester; with some account of the Life and Writings of the Author. By *Thomas Crane*, Minister of the Parish Church of St. Olave, in Chester, &c "

*Mrs. Sarah Fielding*, (the Translator of Xenophon's Memoirs of *Socrates*, with the *Defence* of Socrates before his Judges) was Sister to the celebrated writer of " Tom Jones" [Henry Fielding, Esq. of whom there is a short memoir in the first volume of this Catalogue, p. 83] and obtained considerable fame as the writer of " The Adventures of David Simple in search of a faithful friend." In 1752 she published an additional volume to it, which was never popular. Her principal literary work, was Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates, with the Defence of Socrates before his Judges, translated from the original Greek. In this undertaking, which is executed with fidelity and elegance, she was assisted by the learned Mr. *James Harris*, of Salisbury, to whom she was indebted for some valuable Notes, and who also probably contributed to the correctness of the Translation. Mrs. Fielding died at Bath unmarried, in April, 1768. In the Abbey Church, a Monument, with the following inscription, was erected to her memory :—

" In this City lived and died
" Sarah, second Daughter of General Henry Fielding;
" by his first wife, daughter of Judge Gould,
" Whose Writings will be known
" As Incentives to Virtue, and Honour to her Sex,
" When this Marble shall be Dust.
" She was born MDCCXIV. and died April MDCCLXVIII.
" Her unaffected Manners, candid mind,
" Her Heart benevolent, and Soul resign'd
" Were more her Praise, than all she knew or thought
" Though Athen's Wisdom to her sex she taught.
" The Rev. Dr. JOHN HOADLEY, her friend, for the hon-
" our of the dead, and emulation of the living, inscribes this
" deficient memorial of her virtues and accomplishments."

*James Welwood*, M. D. (the Translator of Xenophon's *Banquet*), a Scotch Physician and Historian, was born near Edinburgh, in 1652, and educated at Glasgow, whence he went over to Holland with his parents, who were driven from Scotland in consequence of having been suspected as accessary to the murder of Archbishop Sharp, in 1679. Having spent some years at Leyden, he took his degree in Physic, and came over with King William at the Revolution. He was then appointed one of the King's Physicians for Scotland, and settled at Edinburgh, and became very eminent in his profession, acquiring a considerable fortune. Strongly attached to republican notions of civil government, he wrote a volume of Memoirs of England, from 1588 to 1688, which, though extremely well written, yet betray plain marks of a party spirit. He died at Edinburgh, in 1716.

*Richard Graves*, an English Divine and Miscellaneous Writer (the Translator of Xenophon's *Hiero, on the Condition of Royalty*), was a younger son of Richard Graves, Esq. of *Mickleton*, in Gloucestershire, where he was born in 1715. The Father, who was an able Antiquary, died in 1729. [It appears by Fosbrooke's Abstracts of Records respecting the county of Gloucester, that Sir Edward Fisher in 1656 sold *the Manor of Mickleton* to Richard Graves, from whom it descended to Walwyn Graves, Esq.] Our Translator was educated partly at home, under the Curate of the parish in which his father resided, and partly at the Public School of Abingdon, in Berkshire, whence at the age of sixteen he was chosen a Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford. Soon after his arrival at the University he joined a party of young men, who met in the evenings to read Epictetus, Theophrastus, and other Greek Authors, seldom read at Schools, and a short time after became the associate of his Contemporaries, *Shenstone* the Poet, and *Anthony Whistler*, who used to meet

to read Poetry, Plays, and other light works. In 1736 he was elected a Fellow of All Souls College, where he acquired the particular intimacy of *Sir William Blackstone;* but instead of pursuing the study of Divinity, according to his original intention, he now devoted his attention to Physic, and attended in London two courses of Anatomy. A severe illness however induced him to resume the study of Divinity, and in 1740, after taking his Master's Degree, he entered into Holy Orders About the same time he removed with *Mr. Fitzherbert,* (father of Lord St. Helen's) to the estate of that gentleman, at Tissington, in Derbyshire, where he remained three years enjoying in his house the highest pleasure of refined society At the end of that period, he set off to make the Tour of the North, and while at Scarborough accidentally met with a distant relation, *Dr. Samuel Knight,* Archdeacon of Berkshire, and the writer of the lives of *Colet* and *Erasmus,* [v. 1st vol. p. 133] by whose recommendation he obtained a Curacy near Oxford. This was particularly gratifying to Mr. Graves, who was then coming by turn into office in his College, and had been for some time desirous of procuring such a situation. He immediately took possession of his Curacy, but as the Parsonage House was out of repair, he took a lodging with a gentleman farmer in the neighbourhood. The attractions of the farmer's youngest daughter made such a powerful impression on the heart of Mr. Graves, that he resigned his Fellowship and married her.

After residing about two years on his Curacy, Mr. Graves was presented, by Mr. Skrine, to the Rectory of Claverton, where he went to reside in 1750, and until his death was never absent from it a month at a time. In 1763, through the interest of Ralph Allen, Esq. Mr. Graves was presented to the living of Kilmersden, and was appointed Chaplain to Lady Chatham.

His conversation was rendered highly agreeable by that epigrammatic turn, which points his writings of the lighter kind. His constant good humour rendered him an acceptable companion in every society. His colloquial impromptus being frequently as happy as the jeux d'esprit of his pen, while both were invariably the unmeditated effusions of a sportive fancy and a guileless heart. Mr. Graves's publications were very numerous, amongst which was Hiero on the Condition of Royalty from the Greek of Xenophon. He died at Claverton in 1804, at the advanced age of 90.

There is a monument erected in Claverton Church, to the memory of Mr. Graves's Wife (Lucy), but no memorial of himself.

*Richard Bradley,* Professor of Botany in the University of

Cambridge, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, (of whom a slight notice is given in vol. 1, p. 35) was the Translator of Xenophon's *Science of Good Husbandry*. He appears to have been indefatigable in his researches, & to have possessed no less ingenuity than zeal for the promotion of his favourite study; yet no memoirs of his life have been published; and we only know the time in which he lived from the date of his several publications, "Historia Plantarum Succulentarum" published in five parts, in 1716, 1717, 1725, 1727, and 1728, 4to. were afterwards published together (with Figures), in 1734. His Survey of Antient Husbandry and Gardening, collected from the Greeks and Romans, (in which his Translation of the Science of Good Husbandry, by Xenophon, was embodied) was published in 1725, 8vo. See Haller, Bib. Botan. for a complete Catalogue and account of his numerous Works.

*Walter Moyle, Esq.* a learned Writer, (the Translator of *Xenophon's Discourses upon Improving the Revenue of the State of Athens—On the Lacedemonian Republic, &c.*) was the son of Sir Walter Moyle, of Bake, (a hamlet in the parish of St. German's, in Cornwall) and was born there in 1672. He distinguished himself at school by his proficiency in Classical Studies, and after an academical course in the University of Oxford, was placed in the Temple for the study of the Law, where he applied himself to such parts of it as led to the knowledge of our Constitution and Government; "for there was a drudgery," says Mr. Hammond, "in what he called Law lucrative, which he would never submit to." Indeed he never meant to pursue the Law professionally, as his fortune enabled him to devote his time to polite and general literature, and he cultivated an acquaintance with *Congreve*, *Wycherley*, and other Wits of the time, by whom he was much esteemed. Mr. Moyle came into the world with a firm zeal for the Protestant settlement, and a great contempt of those who imagined that the Liberty of our Constitution, and the Reformation, could subsist under a Popish King; nor did he ever vary from these sentiments. From the Temple he removed to Covent Garden, in order to be nearer the literary and entertaining part of the Town, and here it was, as *Mr. Dryden* observes in his Life of Lucian, that the learning and judgement above his age, which every one discovered in Mr. Moyle, were proofs of those abilities he has shewn in his country's service, when he was chosen to serve in the Senate, as his father Sir Walter had done. When a design was set on foot about 1695 of translating the works of Lucian, he undertook to furnish a version of four of that Author's pieces, which he

executed with spirit and correctness. In 1697, at the request of *Dr. Charles Davenant*, he translated Xenophon's Discourse upon Improving the Revenue of the State of Athens, and sent it to him to be annexed to that writer's work upon the Trade and Revenues of England. In this piece he gave an example of his talents for historical criticism, by correcting the date of Xenophon's death given by Diogenes Laertius.— As to the Translation Davenant has given the following account of it:—" It was made English by a Young Gentleman " whose learning and ripe parts promise greater matters here- " after; since in his first Essay he has shewn himself so great " a master, both in his own and the Greek language. And " it is hoped that this example will excite other persons of his " age, rank, & fortune to study the business of trāde and the " revenues of their country. The original is highly esteemed " by all the learned world, and the reader will find Xenophon " has suffered nothing in this version." Mr. Moyle was for some time a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Saltash, where he always acted a very honourable and disinterested part, but he was so bent upon his private studies, that he had no relish for that station. In 1691 he published a Translation of Xenophon's Essay on the Lacedemonian Republic. He afterwards lived in retirement at his seat at Bake, and was unremitting in his studies and literary pursuits, but his untimely death in the fiftieth year of his age put an end to all his literary and scientific plans. He appears to have lived in celibacy, and was succeeded in his estate by his brother. Early in life he contrived a scheme of so disposing books in his library that they might give him, even by their disposition, a regular and useful view of all the several walks of learning and knowledge. In order to this a distribution was made of them into four grand divisions, the first containing *Theology*, the second *Law*, the third *Arts and Sciences*, and the fourth *History*. Mr. Moyle died in 1721. In Lysons's general History of Cornwall [Magna Britannia, vol. 3, p. xciii] is the following entry:—

" *Copley late Moyle*, of Sprotborough, in Yorkshire. The " Moyles are an ancient Cornish family, and although *Sir* " *Joseph*, who took the name of Copley, was described as " above-mentioned when created a Baronet in 1778, he then " possessed the antient seat of the Moyle family, Bake, in " St. German's, which indeed is now the seat of his grand- " son, Sir Joseph Copley, the present Baronet. Sir Joseph " is immediately descended from a younger brother of *Walter* " *Moyle*, the learned writer, who died without issue in " 1721."

Of Thomas Stanley, Esq. the Translator of Xenophon's Epistles a copious account will be found in vol. iii. of this Catalogue, p. 101.

## Z

*Zouch's* Works, by the Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham, 2 vols. 8vo. 1820

*Thomas Zouch*, D. D. F. L. S. Rector of Scrayingham and Prebendary of Durham, is biographically noticed on the last page of the first volume of this Catalogue, to which account some few particulars may be added with propriety.

Dr. Zouch was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1756, gained a University Scholarship in 1760, became second Wrangler in 1761, and obtained the middle and senior Bachelors' prizes for two Latin Essays, besides the Seatonian Prize formerly alluded to. Devout in his feelings, simple in his habits, and correct in his demeanour, he appears never to have

"Known a thought, but all the world might know,"

but the annals of a literary Country Clergyman, simple, like those of the humblest of his flock, must be short.

Such a scholar has his joys with which *a stranger intermeddleth not*. Aloof from the *ennui* of the gay and the passions and perils of the powerful, he is to be traced round the modest circle of his parochial functions, amidst the endearments of his family or in the tranquil seclusion of his library. Numerous passages might be gathered from the writings of Dr. Zouch, that with the seducing option before him, he preferred to the proffered glories of greatness his

elegant sufficiency—content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Ease and alternate labour, useful life,
Progressive virtue, and approving Heaven.

In 1762 Dr. Zouch was elected a Fellow of his College, and took his Master's Degree in 1764. In 1793, he was presented by the King to the valuable Rectory of Scrayingham. In 1807 he *refused* the Bishopric of Carlisle. He was twice married but left no issue. He died in 1815, and the following inscription to his memory was composed by the Reverend James Tate, Master of Richmond School :—

M. S.
Thomas Zouch, S. T. P.
Collegii S. Trinitatis, apud Cantabrigenses olim socii
qui postquam canonicatum, in hac ecclesia secundum
Hospitalitate liberali, eruditis Concionibus, Morum sanctitate
per Decennium ornaverat

Sandaliæ in Com: Ebor: natali in Domo vitam posuit, mortalem XVII die Decembr: Anno Christi MDCCCXV Ætatis suæ LXXIX. Inerat in hoc viro, literarum humaniorum dum vivebat ingenuus. Amor, Cultura, diligens, accurata. Cognitio. Idem. linguæ Hebraicæ, æque ac Græcæ. cum primis. Peritus ad sacros. codices. volvendos. accedebat, quotidie, rediturus, tam modestia. quam pietate, Christiana, in dies. instructior. Neque, cum Anglicæ Ecclesiæ, esset, fidelissimus Custos ullum-titulum. expetivit, ampliorem.

*FINIS.*

# AN INDEX

## TO THE THREE FIRST VOLUMES

OF

## J. HOLMES's

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

### A

ABERNETHY, I. 1—III. 121
Abraham (Filius Haijæ), III. 1
Abredgement (the great), II. 1
Accum, I. 1
Ackerman, I. 1
Acts of the Commonwealth, I. 1
Adams George, I. 2
Adams Thomas, I. 1—II. 221
Adams William, I. 1
Addison, I. 2, 3, 12—II. 47—III. 121
Adey, I. 2
Ælian, I. 2, 263
Æneas Sylvius, I. 2
Æschines v. Demosthenes
Æschylus v. Potter
Æsop's Fables v. Ogilby
Aggas, II. 2
Agnew and Zanetti v. Manchester
Agricola, II. 2
Agrippa, I. 2
Aikin John, I. 2, 3—II. 221—III. 123

Aikin and Enfield, I. 293—II. 221
Aikman, II. 3
Ainsworth, I. 2—III. 125
Akenside, I. 2—III. 125
Alanus, I. 3
Albans (St.) Book of, I. 3
Albert the Great, I. 3
Albine, I. 4—III. 125
Albinus I. 96
Albyn St. I. 4—III. 125
Alciatus, I, 4
Aldrovandi, II. 4
Aldus, I. 7, 84, 151
Alexander the Great, I. 7
Alexis, I. 4
Allen, I. 4
Allestry, I. 5
Alley, I. 5—II. 5
Altham, I. 5
Amadis de Gaule, II. 5—III. 251
Amantius, II. 222
Amberbach John, III. 3
Ambrose St. I. 5—III. 126
Ames Joseph, I. 5—III. 127
Amory, II. 217
Amsinck, I. 5—III. 127
Amyot I. 21
Anacreon v. Stanley
Anarchia Anglicana, I. 5
Anderson, I. 5
Andrews Lancelot, I. 6—II. 222—III. 128
Annesley, I. 6
Annual Register, I. 6—III. 2
Ansbertus, III. 126, 127, 283
Anselm Thomas (Printer), II. 62
Anselm St. II, 6
Anthems, I. 6
Antient British Drama, I. 6

Antient Popular Poetry, I. 6
Antient Relics, I. 6
Antient Songs, I. 6
Antiquarian Repertory, I. 6
Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, I. 6
Antiquarian Itinerary, I. 6
Antoninus, I. 6
Aphrodisiensis, I. 7
Apian, I 7—II. 222
Apiarius I. 32
Apollonius Rhodius, III. 2
Apthorpe, I. 7
Apuleius Lucius, II. 247
Aquinas, I. 4, 7—II. 222
Archaeologia, I. 7
Aristotle, I. 7
Armstrong, I. 8—III. 128
Ariosto, I. 100, 113
Arnot I. 8—III. 128, 129
Arthur and his Knights, I. 8
Arthur of Little Britain, I. 8—III. 129
Ascentius, I. 89, 222
Ascham I. 8, 293—II. 223—III. 130
Ash, I. 8—III. 130
Ashton, I. 8—III. 131
Astle, I. 9—III. 131
Atkinson Miles, I. 9
Atkinson Christopher, I. 9
Atterbury Lewis, I. 9
Atterbury Francis, I. 9
Aubanus, II. 224
Auchinlech Press, v. Frondes Caducæ
Augustine St. I. 9, 10—II. 6, 224, 225, III. 3 131, 132
Augustini Sermones, II. 6
Augustini Meditationes, II. 6—III. 131
Augustini Confessionum, I. 10—III. 131
Aule Regie, III. 30

Aureum Opus. I. 10
Ausonius I. 10—III. 5, v. Stanley
Aust I. 10
Austin I. 10—II. 225
Ayscough, I. 11

B.

Babbler (the), I. 11
Baber I. 282
Babington Gervase, I. 11—III. 132, 133
Bacon, I. 11, 12, 273—II. 225
Bacon Sir Nicholas, II. 60
Bagster I. 296
Bailey, I. 12
Bailie, I. 12
Bailly, I. 24
Baillie Joanna. II. 6
Baker Sir Richard, I. 12—III. 133
Baker (with Hoper) I. 12
Baker's Well Spring, I. 13
Baker George, II. 7—III. 144
Baldwin Wm. I. 13—III. 133
Ba dwyn Abp. I. 91, 163
Ba et (or Balli) I. 54
Bale, I. 3, 13
Balguy Thos. I. 13
Balguy John, I. 13—III. 134, 135
Balzac, I. 13
Bampfield, I. 14
Bancroft, I. 14, 131—II. 225
Bannatyne, I. 14,—II. 225—III. 135
Barbauld, I. 3
Ba beyrac John, II. 167
Barclay John, I. 293
Barklay Alexander, I. 14—III. 135, 136
Barker, I. 14
Barker E. H. II. 7, 205—III. 251, 252, 253
Barker Thos. II. 7
Barksdale Clement, II. 74

Barlass, I. 14
Barnes, Tyndall, and Frith, I. 15
Barrington, I. 15
Barrow John, I. 15—II. 225
Barrow Isaac, I. 15
Barrow William, I. 16
Barry George, I. 16
Barry Girald, I. 90
Bartholomeus (by Batman) I. 16
Basire, II. 81
Baskerville, I. 252
Bates William, III. 5
Bath Abbey, I. 16
Bath Guide, I. 16
Battely, I. 16, 235
Batty, I. 17
Baxter, I. 17
Bayley John, III. 6
Bayley, II. 7
Bayly, I. 17
ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΝ ΔΩΡΟΝ, I. 17
Bean, I. 17
Beattie, I. 18, 30
Beaumont Joseph, I. 18
Beaumont and Fletcher, II. 226
Beaumont Francis, I. 18—II. 226
Beauties of Antient Poetry, I. 19
Beccadelli (surnamed Panormita), I. 181—III. 221
Becon, I. 19
Bede, II. 7
Bedford, I. 19
Bell, I. 19—III. 136
Bell James, I. 294
Bell James, III. 6
Bell's Geography (6th vol.) III. 283
Bellamy, I. 19
Bellarmine, I. 20
Bellenden, I. 20

Beloe v. Herodotus
Beloe Rev. Wm. III. 42
Ben Gorion. I. 20
Ben Mordecai, I. 21—II. 226
Bennet (Bp.) III. 67
Bennett I. 8, 21
Benson C. III. 8
Benson Dr. Geo. I. 295
Bentham, I. 21
Bentivoglio I. 22
Bentley Richard, I. 22
Bentley Elizabeth, I. 22
Bernard Richard, I. 295
Bernard on the Jewish Creed, III. 284, 285
Bernard James, II. 9
Beroaldo Philip, III. 9
Berriman I. 22, 278
Berry, I. 22
Berners Juliana, I. 3
Bertius Peter, II. 30
Berthelet, I. 59, 76, 93, 136—II. 48
Bevilaqua, I. 135
Beveridge, I. 22
Bewick, I. 23
Beza, I. 23, 45, 62—II. 192
Biblia, I. 23
Bible (la) en Françoys, I. 24
Bibliæ Textus, I. 24
Biblia Germanica (Lutheri), I. 24—II. 226
Bible Latine Françoise, I. 25
Bible (by Cranmer), I. 25
Bibles (by Tyndall and Matthews), I. 25
Bible (1584), I. 295
Bible (Taverners), I. 25
Bible (Dutch), I. 25
Bible (the Bishops), I. 25—II. 261
Bible (Geneva), I. 26
Bible (King James's) now in use, I. 26

Biblia Latina, I. 26—II. 227
Bible (Macklin's), I. 26
Bible (Doway), I. 26
Bibles (various), I. 26
Biblia cum Concordantiis, I. 27
Biblia (per Leo Judæ), I. 27
Biblia cum Figuris, I. 27
Biblia (sec: edit. vulgatam), I. 27
Bible (by Fitler), I. 28
Bibles (various), I. 28
Biblia, Plantini, I. 28
Biblia, Castellionis, I. 28—II. 227
Biblia (per Field), I. 28
Bible by Baskerville, III. 9
Bible by Buck, III. 9
Bibles, English, Spanish, and Latin, II. 10
Biblia Sacra (Germanice), III. 9
Biblische Figuren, III. 11
Bible Cambridge, I. 296
Bible (Polyglott), I. 296
Biblia, Da Diodati, II. 10
Bibliotheca Beauclerkiana III. 11
Bibliographical Miscellanies, I. 296
Bibliosophia, I. 197—II. 228
Biography General, v. Aikin
Bibliotheca Eliotæ, I. 28
Biographia Gallica, I. 29
Biographical Dictionary, I. 29
Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica, I. 163—v. Longman, &c.
Bickham, I. 28
Bidlake, I. 28
Bifield, I. 28
Bigland, I. 28
Bilson, I. 28
Bilney, I. 137
Bilstone, I. 29
Bilton Hall, III. 122
Billingsley, I. 79

Bindley, I. 72
Bingley, I. 29
Bion v. Stanley
Biondi, II. 12
Birckman, I. 10
Bird of Bromsgrove I. 29
Bishop Thomas, I. 29
Bishop Samuel, I. 29—III. 136, 137
Bisse, I. 29
Blackall, I. 29
Blackstone Sir Wm. I. 29—III. 137
Blackwall Rev. Anthony, I. 30—III. 138
Blackwell, I. 30
Blair John, I. 30, 111—II. 79
Blair Hugh, I. 30
Blair James, I. 31
Blancard I. 31—III. 138
Bland, II. 13 v. Carlisle
Bl—th, I. 31
Blakeway, I. 31, 180
Blener-Hasset, I. 163
Blome Richard, II. 13
Blomefield, I. 31
Blondell I 31
Bloomfield, I. 31
Blore, I. 31
Blount, I. 32—II. 229—III. 138
Blundel, I. 32
Blyth John, III. 135
Boccacio, II. 14
Bochas, II. 14
Boccace, or Boccatius, I. 32—III. 138, 139
Bocace des Nobles Maleureux, III. 11
Bodmer II. 100
Boetius, I. 33—II. 229
Boemus, I. 32—II. 224
Boece Hecton, I. 20, 32, 33
Boissard John James, III. 12
Boisgelin, I. 33

Boleyn Queen Anne, I. 137
Bolingbroke, I. 33
Bollifant, I. 268
Bolton, I. 33
Bond, II. 15—III. 254
Bonner, I. 33, 122—II. 229
Bonner v. Goodrich Castle
Bonny, I. 33, 161—III. 139
Booker I. 33
Boorde, I. 33
Boswell Sir Alexander v. Frondes Caducæ
Boswell Henry, III. 13
Bossewell, II. 15
Boswell James, II. 15
Boothby Sir Brook, I. 250
Boothroyd, I. 34
Borghi, I. 34
Borlase, I. 34—III. 139
Boselli, I. 34
Bourn, I. 34
Bower Archibald, III. 13
Bowyer Wm. III. 14
Bourchier Lord Berners, I. 8
Boyd I. 34
Boyer, I. 34
Boys, I. 35, 168
Brackenbury, I. 35, 36—III. 139
Bracton, I. 37
Brady, I. 35
Bradford, I. 23, 35
Bradley, I. 35
Brand, I. 35
Brandt, I. 36, 161, 267
Brassavola, I. 87—II. 244
Brathwaite's Barnabie Itinerarium, I. 15
Bray, I. 36—III. 139
Brayley, I. 36
Brende, I. 200

Brettell, II. 17—III. 254
Bredow, I. 294
Breviarii Ordo, I. 36
Breviarium I. 36
Brewster, I. 36—III. 139
Breydenbach, I. 17, 18—II. 17, 286
Bridges, I. 96
Brightman, I. 36—II 229
Britton, I. 36
Britton John, I. 37, 297—III. 15, 16, 34, 35, 139
Britton and Brayley, II. 195
Britton's Cathedrals, II. 18
Britton's Narrative, II. 18
Britton and Rutter, v. Fonthill
Britton's Tunbridge Wells, III. 286
Brocartica, I. 37
Brocket, I 37—III 140
Brooke Zachary, I. 37
Brooke Henry, I. 37
Brooks Rev. J. W. II. 140
Broughton, I. 37—II. 229
Brown Thomas, I. 37
Browne D Felicia, I. 38
Browne Isaac, I 38
Brown John, I. 38, 297
Brown (  ), I. 38
Brown Tom, II. 47
Brown Rev Henry, III. 147
Browsholme, &c. I. 38
Brownlow and Goldesburgh, II. 19
Bruno, II. 19
Bryant Jacob, II. 19
Brydges, I. 38
Brydges Sir S. E. II. 20—III. 255
Brye (de) John Theodore, III. 12
Brylinger, III. 290
Bubble and Squeak, I. 38
Buchanan, I. 39, II 21

Buchanan G. II. 3
Buck, I 17, 39—II. 229
Buckingham, I. 39
Buckler John Chessel, III. 16
Buckridge, I. 39
Bulkley, I. 39
Bull, I. 40
Buller Sir Francis, II. 21
Bullock, I. 40
Bullinger, I. 40, 114—III. 17
Bulstrode, II. 22
Bundy, I. 40—II. 230
Bunyan, I. 40
Burgess, I. 41
Burgher, I. 41
Burn Richard, II. 22
Burnaby, I 41
Burnett Gilbert, I. 41—III. 245, 246
Burnett Thos. I. 297
Burnett, I. 41, 297
Burney, I. 41
Burns, I. 42
Burrough James, I. 42
Burroughs Henry, I. 42
Burrow Sir James, II. 23
Bury v. Guide
Burton Robert, I. 42
Burton, I. 3, 42, 232
Butler Saml. I. 43, 210—II. 23—III. 256, 257
Butler Chas. II. 24—III. 257
Butler Joseph, I. 43
Butler Alban III. 231, 232, 233
Bursius Henry, II. 99
Byron John, I. 43
Byron Lord, I. 43, 298—III. 17, 36, 37

C

Cæsar, I. 44—II. 24
Caius John, II. 25—III. 257
Calamy, I. 44—II. 35

Calliergus Zacharias, III. 32
Calfhill, I. 44—II. 230
Calderius, I. 115
Calmet, II. 25, v. Dictionary
Calvin, I. 4, 44, 45, 46, 298
Cambrian Traveller, I. 46
Cambridge, I. 46—III. 140, 141
Camerarius Joachim, II. 192
Camden, I. 47
Campbell, II. 25
Canterbury, &c. Cathedral, I. 47
Caoursin Wm. II. 26
Cardonnell, I. 47
Carew, I. 47
Carey, I. 47, 65
Carey (Earl of Monmouth), II. 12
Carlile Nicholas, II. 27
Carlisle's Bland, II. 27
Carlisle Christopher, I. 48—II. 230
Carlisle Lady, I. 48
Carlton Bishop, I. 48—II. 230
Caroloiades, I. 48
Carr George, I. 48
Carr Samuel, I 48
Carter Elizabeth, I. 48
Carter Benjamin, I 48
Carter John, II. 27
Carter's Honor redivivus, I 49
Carion, I. 87
Cartwright Wm. I. 298—III. 141
Cartwright Edmund Rev. III. 19
Caryl I. 49
Caslon, I. 49
Cassan Stephen, II 28
Castelnau Michael de, II. 28
Castilio, I. 28, 49
Catcott, I. 49—II. 230
Cathena Peter, I. 49—III. 141

Catlow, I. 50
Caulfield, I. 50
Caulfield, II. 29, v. Gunpowder Plot
Causin, I. 50
Cave, I. 50
Cavendish, I. 50
Caxton, I. 82, 164, 165
Caylus Count de, III. 12
Cecill (an Engraver), II. 73
Celestine (Pope), I. 123
Cereto, I. 78
Cervantes, I. 187
Chalmers Alexander, I. 13, 50
Chalmers, I. 50
Chalmers's Oxford, I. 50—III. 141, 142
Chambaud, I. 50
Chandler Samuel, I. 50, 51—III. 142
Chandler Richard, II. 205
Chapman George, I. 299—II. 231
Chapuis Gabriel, III. 29
Chardin Sir John, I. 51
Charke, I. 51
Charles (K.) 2d. I. 51
Charlton, I. 51, 125
Charron, I. 51
Charter, I. 51
Chartier Alain, III. 19, 20
Chatterton I. 51
Chaucer I. 51, 52—II. 15, 231
Chauncey Sir Henry. II. 29
Chaudiere Wm. II. 127
Cheltenham v. Griffith
Chertsey Andrew, I. 123
Chester Mysteries v. Markland
Chester Guides, I. 52
Chesterfield Earl of, III. 20
Cheynell, I. 53
Chillingworth, I. 52

Chinese Fragment, I. 53
Chorographia Britanniæ, I. 53
Christian Meditations, I. 53
Churchill Charles, I. 53
Churchill Sir Winston, I 53
Churchyard, I. 53—II. 231—III. 142, 143
Churton Ralph, I. 53—III. 143
Cibber, I. 53
Cicero, I. 54
Cipriani, II. 77
Clagett, I. 54
Clapham, I. 54
Clarendon, I 54—II. 231
Clark Samuel, I 13, 55, 69
Clark Ewan, II. 30
Clark Adam, I. 3, 20, 23, 55, 74, 88, 115, 178—II. 50
Clarkson, I. 55—III. 144, 145, 146
Claude John, III. 21
Cleaver and Dod, I. 55—II. 232
Cleaver Bishop, I. 56
Clement VIII (Pope) I. 113
Clergyman's Assistant, II 30
Clichtovens I. 56—II. 232
Clifford, I. 17, 214
Cluverius Philip, II. 30
Coates I 56—III. 146
Cobbe, I 56
Cobbett, II. 31
Cockerham Henry, I. 299
Cockman, I. 56
Coelius, I. 129
Cogan E. II. 217
Coke Sir Edward, II 32
Coker, I 56—III. 146, 147
Cole Charles, Nalson, II. 4, 5
Cole, I 56, III. 22
Colet, I. 133

Cole's (John) Publications, II. 33
Colineus, or de Colines, I. 56, 59
Collier's Decameron, I. 56—III. 147
Collier Jeremy, I. 56
Collyer David, I. 56, 90
Collins, I. 57
Collinson, I. 57—III. 148
Colman, I. 57, 253
Colston, I. 17
Columella, II. 33
Comber I. 57—III. 148, 149
Comedies, I. 57—II. 233
Comenius John Amos, II. 34
Commines (Philip de) I. 64—III. 22, 23
Commines, v. Danet
Common Prayer Books, I. 57, 58, 299, 300
Commonwealth (Acts of the) I. 1
Coney, I. 58
Convivial Songster, I. 58
Conybeare Bishop, I. 58—III. 149
Cookery Displayed, I. 58
Cooke's Isle of Wight, I. 58—III. 149, 150
Cooke, I. 58
Cooper William, I. 58
Cooper John Gilbert, I. 58—III. 150
Cooper, I. 3, 135
Cooper Thomas, I. 58, 135
Copland, I. 121
Corbet, I. 59—II. 235
Cordiner, I. 59
Cornwall, I. 300
Corpus Historiæ, I. 59—II. 236
Corry and Evans, I. 59
Cotes H. I. 59
Cotes Digby, I. 59—III. 150
Cotgrave Randle, I. 60—III. 150
Cotton Charles, I. 60, 270—III. 151
Cotton Nathaniel, I. 60

Coverdale Bishop, I. 60
Couteau Nicholas, II. 199—III. 11
Couteau Anthony, III. 20
Cowdray House, II. 81
Cowdry v. Henry VIII.
Cowell John, II. 112
Cowley I. 60—II. 236—III. 151
Cowper, I. 18, 60
Cowper, I. 294
Coxe William, I. 61—III. 151, 152
Coxe Nehemiah, I. 61
Crabb Habakkuk, I. 61—III. 152
Cradock Samuel, II. 35
Craig Dr. Wm. I. 61—III. 153
Crane, I. 29
Cranmer, I. 25, 61, 62—II. 236—III. 153, 154
Crawfurd, I. 62—III. 154, 155
Creech Thomas, II. 36
Creech, I. 62—II 108, 109
Creed, I. 5
Cririe, I. 62—III. 155
Crispin, I. 62, 267, 308
Croft, I. 62
Croke Sir George, II. 36
Cromwell Thomas, II. 37—III. 258, 259
Cromwell and Cromwelliana, I. 62—III. 155
Croneken der Sassen, II. 37
Crosby, I. 62
Crouch, I. 43
Cruden, I. 62
Ctesias, III. 42
Cudworth Ralph, II. 39
Cullum Sir John, I. 62—II. 143
Cullum Sir Thomas Gery, I. 63—III. 23
Cumberland, I. 63
Cunningham John, I. 63—III. 155, 156
Cunningham's World without Souls, I. 63
Cura, I. 177
Curic, I. 63, 182—II. 236, 237, 263

Curte, I. 63
Curtis's County of Leicester, III. 286
Cyllenius, I 63
Cyrus, I. 200

D

Daille, I. 64
Dale Dr. I. 64—III. 156, 157
Dallas, I. 64—III. 157, 158
Dallaway, I. 64—III. 19, 157
Dalton John, I. 64—III. 158
Dalton, II. 39
Dalzell, I. 64—II. 237
Damascenus, II. 39
Danet, I. 64
Daniel, I. 126
Daniel Samuel, III. 196, 197
Danthe, I. 65—II. 237
Dati Augustine, I. 65—II. 237—III. 158
Daubeny I. 65
Daubeny, I. 300
D'avenant Sir William, II. 40
Davenport, I. 10
Davies Thomas, I. 65
Davies Edward, I. 66
Davies Sir John, I. 66, 300—II. 237—III. 158, 159
Davies's Apocalypsis, I. 66—II. 238
Davison Francis, II. 41—III. 259, 260
Dawson Thomas, II. 95
Daye, I. 5, 19, 96, 109, 175—II. 5, 25
De Barri (Giraldus), I. 66
De Breda, I. 78
Debrett, I. 66
De Bure, III. 33
Deck, I. 301
Decker, I. 66—II. 238
Dee, I. 79
Deering, I. 66—III. 159
De Foe, I. 66—II. 239

De la Barre, I. 181
Delany, I. 67
Delaune, I. 67
De Lieu, I. 75
De Lolme, I. 67
De Marneff, I. 37—II. 189
Demosthenes and Æschines, III. 25, 26
Demosthenes, by Leland, III. 28
Denne, v. Wildash
Denham, I. 96
Dent, I. 134
Dent Arthur, II. 41
De Plessis, I. 67
Derham, I. 67—II. 239
Descartes, I. 67—III. 159, 160, 161
De Strada, I. 67—II. 239
De Utino, I. 67—III. 161
Deutsch, I. 170
De Veil, I. 68
Deverell, I. 68—III. 161
Devil upon Two Sticks, I. 68—II. 240
Dexter, I. 233
Dibdin, I. 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 19, 23, 26, 27, 36, 59, 63, 68, 72, 78, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 98, 100, 115, 123, 125, 133, 134, 137, 156, 157, 158, 164, 170, 175, 191, 195, 251, 252, 267, 302—II. 11, 60, 90, 113, 189, 207—III. 28, 32, 33
Dickinson, I. 68
Dictionary of the Bible, by Calmet, II. 42
Diefenbach, II. 38
Digges, I. 68
Diodati, II. 10
Dioscorides, I. 68
Disney, I. 69
Disney, I. 301
Dives et Pauper, I. 69
Dobson, I. 69

Dod, I. 55, 70
Dodd, I. 70
Dodsley, I. 6, 70
Doddridge, I. 69
Dodsworth, II. 43—III. 261
Dodwell William, I. 70—III. 161, 162
Dom: Boc: I. 70—II 43
Domestic Cookery, I. 71
Doni Anthony Francis, III. 29
Donne, I. 71
Donovan, I. 71—III. 162
D'oyley and Mant, I. 296
Dorman, I. 71
Dorotheus, I. 79
Douce, I. 71
Douglas, I. 71
Douglas Gavin, I. 265
Downes, I. 71
Doway Bible, I. 26
Downhame, I. 71—II. 240
Drache, I. 67
Drach, II 17
Drake Nathan, I. 71—III. 29
Drake Nathan, II. 43
Drant, I. 72—III. 162, 163
Drayton Michael, I. 72, 163—III. 163
Drummond Alexander, I. 72
Drummond William, I. 72—II. 43—III. 164
Drummond Sir William, II. 44
Dryden, I. 72, 73—II. 241
Drysdale, I. 73
Du Bartas, I. 73—III. 164
Du Bellai, II. 81
Ducarel Andrew Coltee, I. 73
Ducarel P. J. I. 73
Duchal James, I. 73—III. 166, 167
Duche. I. 74—III. 167
Duck Stephen, II. 44

Dugdale, I. 74—II. 45
Dunbar William, III. 135
Duncan, I. 44
Duncumb John, I. 74—III. 167
Dunkin John, I. 74—III. 167, 168
Dunsford, I. 74—II. 241
Dunster, I. 301
Dupre, I. 74
Du Pre Galliot, III. 20
Dupuys Jacob, II. 252
Durandus, v. Rationale
Durandus William, II. 173
Durham Cathedral, I. 74
Durer Albert, II. 46
D'Urfey Thomas, II. 46
Dutton, I. 74
Dyalogus Creaturarum, I. 74—III. 168
Dyalogues, (or Doctor and Student) II. 48
Dyalogus dictus Malogranatum, III. 30, 31
Dyde, I. 75—III. 168
Dyer's Sermons, I. 75
Dyer John, I 75
Dyer Sir James, II. 48

E

Earnshaw, I. 75—III. 168, 169
East (or Este), I. 16, 44, 153
East Retford, v. Parliamentary Proceedings
Eaton, I. 75
Eccles, I. 75
Edmonds Sir Clement, II. 24
Edmondson, I 75
Edward the Black Prince, I. 124
Edward IIIrd. (King) I. 52
Edward VI. (King) I. 8, 60, 114, 122, 137, 257, 265, 293
Edwards Richard, II. 20
Edwards George, II. 49
Egenolphus, I. 301
Eidyllia in Obitum, Hen. Walliæ Princeps, I. 75

Eikon Bazilike, I. 75
Eldon Lord, I. 11
Elegant Extracts, I. 75
Elizabeth Queen, I. 8, 100, 102, 122, 237
Eliote (or Elyot), I. 58, 59, 75, 76—II. 241
Elliot Richard, III. 32
Ellis, I. 75, 76
Emblemata, v. Symbola
Encelius, I. 301—II. 242
Encyclopædia of Wit, I. 76
Enfield, I. 76—III 169
Enfield, v. Aikin
England George, I. 76
England's Vanity, v. Voice of God
Englefield, I. 76
English Preacher, I. 76
English and Caledonian Repository, I. 77
Enterlude of John Bon, &c. I. 77
Epictetus, I. 48
Episcopius, II. 3
Erasmus, I. 77, 78, 133
Esop, I. 78
Essays, II. 50
Essex Excursions, I. 78
Etymologicon, III. 32
Euclid, I. 78, 79—II. 242—III. 169
Euphues (by Lylie), I. 146—II. 243
Euripides, I. 79
European Magazine, I. 79
Eusebius, I. 79
Eustatius (Greek), III. 287, 288
Evagrius, I. 79
Evans John, I. 80
Evans's Old Ballads, I. 80
Evangelia (1591), II. 50
Evangelium (1537), II. 51
Evelyn John, II. 51
Everhard v. Stanley

Examination of Sherlock, I. 80
Exeter Cathedral, I. 80
Eyre Archdeacon, III. 253

F

Fabian, I. 80
Fabricius, II. 3
Fairfax, I. 81—III. 170
Fairford Parish, I 81—III. 170
Falconer Thomas, I. 81
Falconer William, I. 81
Fale, I. 81
Family Receipt Book, I. 81
Family Chaplain, I. 81
Family Lectures, I. 81
Farces, I. 81
Farmer, I. 81—III. 170
Farmer of Inglewood, II. 53
Farquhar George, II. 53
Farrer, I. 81
Fasciculus Temporum, I. 81
Faulkner, I. 82—III. 171
Faussett, I. 301
Fawcett, I. 82
Fawkes Francis, III. 3
Fawkes's Apollonius v. Apollonius Rhodius
Felix, I. 254
Feltham, I. 82
Fell John, II. 53
Fenn, I. 82
Fenton's Waller, I. 269
Fenton Sir Geoffrey, I. 82—II. 74, 243
Fenton Richard, I. 82—III. 172, 173
Fergusson, I. 82
Ferrar, I. 83—III. 173
Ferrers, I. 164
Ferrerz George, II. 54
Festus Pompeius v. Pompeius
Fiddes, I. 83

Field, I. 28
Fielding, I. 83
Finch, I. 83
Fisher's Killarney, II. 55
Fisher's Rochester, I, 83
Fisher's Spring Day, I. 83
Fitzherbert Sir Anthony, II. 55
Fitler, I. 28
Fitzosbourne (or Melmoth), I. 83
Fleetwood, I. 83—III. 173, 174
Fletcher John, I. 18
Fletcher Elizabeth, II. 55
Flores Legum, I. 84
Florio, I. 84, 165—II. 243
Florus. I. 84
Fonthill Abbey, III. 34
Fontaneto, Q.
Ford James, III. 35
Formey J. H. S. II. 55
Fortescue, II. 56, 57
Fortescue Thomas, I. 85—II. 243
Fosbrooke, I. 85, 251—III. 174, 175
Foster James, I. 85—III. 175, 176
Fothergill, I. 85
Fowler Rev. Wm. I. 85—III. 176
Fox, I. 85—II. 244
Frank, I. 86
Franklin Thomas, I. 86
Franklin Thomas, II. 108
Franklin Benjamin, I. 86
Frere, I. 82
Frisch, I. 302
Frith, Barnes, and Tyndal, I. 86
Frith, Barnes, and Tyndal, I. 15
Frobenius, I. 10, 77, 78, 129, 222—II. 3
Froissart, I. 124
Froissart John, II. 57
Frondes Caducæ, II. 59

Frontinus v. Vegetius
Frontinus, I. 263
Frost, III. 35
Froschover, I. 27
Fulgentius St. II. 61
Fulke, I. 86—II. 244
Fuller, I. 86, 87, 100, 232, 302—II. 71, 244
Funcke, I. 87
Fur Prædestinatus, II. 62
Furter, I. 161
Fust John, II. 37
Fysher(Bp.)I. 87—II. 54

G.

Gage, I. 303—III 176, 177, 178
Gale Samuel, II. 28, 63
Gale v. Cassan
Galen, I. 87, II. 244
Galt John, III. 36
Gambold (Bp.) II. 63
Garcilasso, II. 63
Gardiner Stephen, I. 62, 88, II. 244
Gardiner John, I. 88
Gardiner James, I. 88
Gardiner Richard, II. 64—III. 261, 262
Gardner Thomas, I. 88—III. 178
Garnett Dr. I. 88—III. 178
Garrick, I 57, 65, 89—III. 178
Garth, I. 79
Gaskin, I. 236
Gauden, I. 89—II. 245
Gayton Edmund, II. 64
Gelenius Sigismund, II. 135
Gemma Predicantium, II. 64
Genesis, I. 303
Gensfleish John, II. 37
Gent, I. 89
Geoffry of Monmouth, I. 89
Gerard, I. 89

Gerhard, I. 90
Gering, I. 95
German Lyric Poets, I. 90
Gesner, I. 27, 90
Gibson, I. 90
Gilbert (Davies), III. 37
Gilbert, (a Poem), I. 90
Gil Blas, I. 90
Gillies R. P. III. 195
Gillingwater, I. 90
Gilchrist, I. 59, 124
Gifford William, I. 124, 158—III. 206, 207, 208
Giles de Gourmont, I. 260
Gilpin Bernard, I. 48—II. 65
Gilpin William, I. 90—II. 65
Gilpin's Lives of Wickliff, &c. II. 66
Gilson, I. 90
Giraldus Cambrensis, I 90
Girault, I, 32—II. 224
Gisborne, I. 91
Giunti (or Junta), I. 27, 87, 157, 306, 307
Glanville (alias Bartholemeus), I. 16
Glasse Samuel, II. 69
Gloucester Cathedral, I 91
Glover, I. 91
Goddard, I 91
Godeschalcus, III. 5
Godwin Bishop, I. 29
Godwin Thos. I. 91
Godwin Francis, II 69
Godwin William, III. 37
Godwin's Chaucer, III. 228
Goethe, I. 91—III. 179
Golding, I. 44, 45, 128, 179—III. 217
Goldsmith, I. 91, 92
Goodman, I. 92
Goodrick Castle, III. 38
Gordon, I. 92

Gore, I. 92
Gore Mrs. Charles, III. 39
Gorham, I. 92
Gostling William, I. 200, v. Walks
Gotthus, I. 16
Gouge William, II. 70
Gough, I. 90 92
Gough, II. 72
Gower, I. 93—II. 245—III. 179
Gower of Cambridge, I. 180
Grafigny, I. 93
Grafton, I. 78, 98, 112, 153—II. 54
Granger's Light of the World, I. 94
Granger James, II. 72
Grainger James, II. 194
Grant, I. 94
Grapheus, I. 112
Gratian, I. 94
Graves John, I. 94—III. 179
Graves Richard, I. 94
Gray, I. 94
Green, I. 94—III. 179
Gregory, I. 94
Gregson, I. 95
Greig, I. 243
Greneway, I. 247
Greville Sir Fulk, I. 47
Greville, I. 95
Grey Zachary, II. 23
Griffith's Bib. Anglopoetica, v. Longman
Griffith S. Y. II. 73
Grimestone, I. 95
Grimstone Sir Harbottle, II. 37
Grimestone Edward, II. 73
Grose, I. 95
Grotius Hugo, I. 95—II. 73
Grove, I. 95
Gruninger, I 32, 153, 251, 267

Gryphin, I. 189
Gryphius Sebastian, II. 34
Guarinus, I 28
Guagninus, I. 95—II. 245
Gualthere, I. 96—II. 247
Guardian, I. 96
Guevera Anthony de, II. 74
Guicciardini Lewis, II. 75
Guides (various), I. 96
Guistard and Sismond, I. 96
Gunn Rev. Wm. Alphonsus, I. 96—III. 180
Gunpowder Plot by Caulifield, II. 75
Gurney, I. 219
Gurney, I. 97—II. 247
Gutch, I. 66
Guttenberg, II. 38
Gwyder Family, v. Wynn

H

Hacket, I. 97—III. 180
Haggitt, I. 97
Haigh Mrs. II. 76
Hakewill's Windsor, I. 97—III. 180, 181
Hakewill George, I. 97—II. 248
Hakluyt, I. 97—III. 181
Hale's Husbandry, I. 97—III. 182
Hales Lord, III. 135
Halfpenny, I. 97, 98
Hall Edward, I. 98
Hall's Chronicle, I. 80
Hall Bishop, I. 98—III. 182, 183
Haller Albert, II. 76
Haller, I. 4, 31
Hallifax, I. 98, 176
Hampton, II. 160
Hammond, I. 99—II. 248
Handel, I. 99
Hanmer, I. 79, 99
Hansard, II. 38

Hanway Jonas, II. 77
Harding, I. 99
Hardynge, I. 99—III. 183
Hargrave, II 180
Hargrove Edward, I. 100—III. 183
Harleian Miscellany, I. 100
Harman, I. 100—III. 183, 184
Harrington Sir John, I. 100—II. 249—III. 184
Harrison, I. 109
Harrod, I. 100—III. 184
Harwood Thomas, I. 101—III. 185
Harwood Edward, I. 101
Haslewood, I. 15, 75
Haslewood, II. 20—III. 168
Hasted, I. 101—III. 185
Hassell, I. 101
Hawkesworth, I. 101—III. 185
Hawkins Sir John, I. 101
Hawkins William, I. 102
Hawkins Thomas, I. 102—III. 185
Hawtayne, I. 102
Hayes, I. 102
Hayley, I. 102
Hayley, I. 303
Hayward Samuel, I. 102
Hayward Sir John, I. 102—III. 186
Headley, I. 102
Hearne, I. 52, 98, 103
Hearne Thos. II 101
Heber Bishop, II. 77
Heers (ab.) I. 103
Hegendorffinus, I. 103
Helvicus Christopher, II. 78
Heinecius John Goltlier, III. 39
Heinsius Daniel, II. 31
Hemans, I. 103
Hemans Mrs. III. 40
Hemmingius, I. 103—II 249

Henry IV. (King), I. 52, 93
Henry of Saxony, I. 4
Henry VI. (King) I. 99
Henry VII (King) Will. I. 104
Henry VIII. (King) I. 61, 77, 87, 99, 108, 214, 293—II. 55
Henry VIII. (King) Embarkation, &c. II. 79
Henry VIII. (King) Paintings at Cowdray, II. 81
Henry (Son of James I.) I. 75, 84
Henryson Robert, III. 135
Hentzner, I. 104
Heraldry, I. 104
Herball (the Grete), I. 104
Herbert Lord, I. 105
Herbert George, II. 202
Herbert William, I. 19, 36, 105—II. 249
Herbert's Inns of Court, I. 105
Herford, I. 88
Heriot, I. 105
Herman Archbishop, I. 105
Herne, I. 106
Herodotus, by Stephens, III. 40
Herodotus, by Beloe, III. 42
Herrick Rev. Robert, III. 42
Herring Archbishop, I 101
Herring, I. 106
Hervagius, I 79
Hervey, I. 106
Hett Rev. Wm. III. 44
Heures (several), I. 107
Hewlett, I. 107
Hey, I. 303
Heylin, I. 107—II. 249
Heyns Zacharias, II. 82
Heywood, I. 222
Hibbert v. Manchester
Hickes Rev. George, I. 131—III. 186
Hickman, I. 107

Hieron Samuel, II. 84
Hieronymus (or St. Jerome), II. 82, 83
Higens, I. 163
Hill's Materia Medica, I. 107
Hill Aaron, I 107
Hinderwell, I, 108
Hints to Churchwardens II 85
Historic Gallery, I. 108—III. 187
Hoadley, I. 13, 55, 108—II. 249
Hoare, I. 90
Hobbes, I. 54—II. 231
Hoby Sir Thomas, I. 49
Hodgson Rev Robert, I. 108—III. 187
Hodson Rev Septimus, I. 108—III. 187
Hogg, I. 108
Hogg Alexander, III. 13
Holbein I. 60, 108
Holbein Hans, III. 44
Holland John, I. 110—III. 187. 188
Holland Philip (or Philemon), I. 110, 142, 189, 190
Holland's Worksop, I. 110
Holland, I. 47
Holloway, I. 110
Holt Sir John, II. 85
Holmes George, I. 110—III. 188
Holmes Robert, I. 110
Holmes John, I. 110
Holinshed, I. 3, 20, 98, 109
Holyday, I. 110
Holy-oke and Rider, I 110, 111
Home Henry, v. Kames
Homer, I. 111, 176
Homer's Iliad, v. Chapman
Homburch, I. 188
Homilies of King Edward VI. I. 112
Homilies (folio), I. 112
Hone William, III. 46, 47, 48

Hood, I. 112
Hooke, I. 112
Hooker, I. 112
Hooker, alias Vowell, I. 109
Hoole John, I. 113—III. 188, 189
Hoole Joseph, I. 114
Hoole Charles, II. 34
Hoper (or Hooper) I. 12, 114—III. 189
Hopkins, I. 196
Hopton, I. 114
Horace, I. 72, 115
Horæ (various), I. 114, 115—III. 48, 49
Horberry, I. 115
Horneck, I. 116
Horne Mr. I. 116
Horne Bishop, I. 116, 176
Hortus Sanitatis v. Ortus
Horsfall, I. 116
Horsfield, I. 116—III. 190, 191, 192, 193
Horte Bishop, I. 116
Horatius, I. 115—III. 189, 190
Horsley Bishop, II. 86
Hough Bishop, II. 87
Howard Mr. I. 117
Howard Sir Robert, I. 117
Howard and Wyatt v. Nott
Howell, I. 117
Howlett, I. 117
Hoyle Charles, I. 117
Hoyles Games, I. 118
Huddesford, I. 118
Hull, I. 118—II. 250
Hunter Alexander, II. 52
Hunter Joseph, I. 118—III. 49, 50, 51, 193
Hunter Henry Dr. I. 118
Hunter Henry, II. 88
Hunter John, I. 118
Hurd, I. 118

Hurdis, I. 119
Hurn, I. 119
Hurtley, I. 119
Hussey, I. 119
Huss John, II. 67
Hutchinson John, II. 88
Hutchinson William, I. 119
Hutchinson Roger, I. 119
Hutton Sir Richard, II. 90
Hutton, I. 119
Hyde, I. 54
Hyginus, I. 120
Hyndford Earl of, I. 14
Hyspanus, I. 120

I

Ibbot, I. 121
Iginus v. Hyginus
Illingworth, I. 123
Imitation of Christ, by Payne, II. 90
Imitation of Christ, by Dibdin, II. 90
Inchbald Rev. P. III. 53
Ireland, I. 127
Ireland's (W. H.) Rhapsodies, Ballads, &c. I. 127 —II. 92—III. 194
Ireland's Excursion, I. 304
Irvine Rev. Charles, III. 53
Irving v. Knickerbocker
Irving's Salmagundi, I. 127
Isbrand, I. 128
Isingrinius, I. 69
Isocrates, I. 128—II. 251
Izacke, I. 129—III. 194

J

Jabet, I. 121
Jackson Thomas, I. 121—III. 194, 195
Jacob, I. 121
Jacques, I. 121
James I. (King), I. 6, 17, 71, 100, 102, 219, 303—III. 195

Jarvis, I. 121
Jeffrey of Monmouth v. Geoffrey
Jekyll, I. 216
Jenkin Robert, I. 121
Jenkins Exeter, I. 122—III. 196
Jerningham, I. 122
Jerome of Prague, II. 67
Jerome v. Hieronymus
Jervis I. 122—III. 196
Jesus Christ's Benefits to Mankind, I. 122
Jewel Bishop, I. 112, 122—II. 250
Jhesus or the Floure of the Commandments, I. 123
Jocelyn, I. 123
Johnes, I. 124
Johnes Thomas, II. 58, 119
Johnson Samuel, I. 2, 70, 124, 235—II. 99
Johnson (Author of Noctes Nottinghamiæ), I. 11
Johnson Rev. B. I. 124—II. 250
Johnson John, I. 124
Johnson's Typographia, I. 124
Johnson Thomas, II. 167
Johnstoun Patrick, III. 135
Jones Inigo, I. 125—299
Jones Theophilus, I. 126—III. 196
Jones John, II. 180
Jonson Ben, I. 124—II. 250
Josephus, I. 126
Jortin John, II. 91
Jovius, I. 126—III. 196, 197
Joye, I. 88, 127
Judæ Leo, I. 27
Judicial of Urines, I. 128
Jugge, I. 13
Junius Francis, I. 128—II. 227
Justin, I. 128, 129—II. 252
Justin, v. Clarke
Juvenal, I. 129

## K

Kames Lord, I. 129, 130
Kavanagh M. P. III. 53
Kaye Sir Richard, II. 27
Keat, I. 130
Keble Joseph, II. 93
Kelly, I. 130
Kelly Hugh, II. 94
Kempe Alfred John, III. 54, 55
Kempis, I. 130, 131
Kempis Thome, (1489) I. 130—II. 252, 253
Kempis by Payne } v. Imitation of Christ
Kempis by Dibdin }
Kenilworth, I. 131—III. 197
Kennedy, I. 131
Kennett, I. 131
Kenrick, I. 131
Kent Excursions in, I. 304
Kerver, I. 94
Kett, I. 131, 176
Kettlewell, I. 304
Kilner, I. 132—II. 253
King Dr. I. 132
King Archbishop, I. 132
Kinckins, I. 261
Kippis, I. 132
Klopstock, I. 132
Knickerbocker, I. 127
Knewstub John, II. 94, 95
Knight Samuel, I. 133—III. 197, 198
Knight's Prayers, I. 133
Knolles, I. 133—II. 253
Knowler William, II. 95
Knowles Thomas, II. 97
Knox, I. 133, 134
Koberger, I. 16, 175
Kynge Arthur and his Knights, I. 134

L.

Lactantius, I. 134—III. 198
Lacunar Strevelinensee, II. 97
Lamont, I. 135
Landino, I. 65
Lane Sir Richard, II. 98—III. 262
Langdale Thomas, I. 135—III. 198, 199
Langham William, III. 55
Langhorn, I. 135
Langland (by Whitaker), I. 178—II. 253
Langley, I. 135, 264—II. 254
Langtoft, I. 103
Lanquet and Cooper, I. 135—II. 254
Lansdowne, I. 136
Lant, I. 136
Lapidanus Gulielmus, II. 99
Lardner, 1. 136
Larkins, I. 137
Lascelles Rowley, III. 55
Latimer, I. 137—II. 65
Latrobe, I. 137
Laud, I. 137, 138—II. 254
Laughton, I 138
Laurie, I. 138
Laws and Lawyers, I. 138
Law William, II. 99
Lawson John, II. 99
Lawson, I. 138
Layard, I. 138
Lays of the Minnesingers, II. 100
Le Clerc, I. 258
Ledwich, I. 138
Lee, I. 139
Lee James, III. 66, 67
Leechman, I. 139
Legend of Mary Queen of Scots, &c. I. 139
Legenda Aurea, I. 139
Legend Golden, I. 139

Legh, I. 139
Le Grand, I. 140
Leightonhouse Walter, II. 100
Leland John, I. 140—III. 57 58
Leland, I. 52, 76
Leland Thomas, I. 140—III. 28
Leland John, II 100, 101
Leland v Demosthenes
Le Mesurier, I. 140
Leonard William, II. 102
Leng, I. 140
Leo Judæ, I. 27
Levens, I 140
Levinz Sir Creswell, II. 102—III. 262, 263
Lewis John, I. 140
Lewis Matthew, I. 140
Lewis John, II. 102
Lewis Charles, I. 157
Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, III. 59
Lexiphanes, III. 59
Ley James, II. 103
Lhuyd (or Lhoyd) I. 120
Liber Quotidianus, I. 140—II. 254
Lidgate, I. 32
Lillo George, I. 140—III. 199
Lindsay Sir David, II. 98
Linnecar, I. 140—III. 141
Littleton Adam, I. 140—II. 254
Littleton Edward, I. 141
Littleton Sir Thomas, II. 104
Liturgia, I. 141
Lives of Characters in Essex, &c. I. 141
Lives of Leland Hearne and Wood, I. 141
Livy, I 142—II. 254
Livy v. article Florus
Lloyd Pierson, I. 142—III. 199, 200
Lloyd Humphrey, I. 142
Lloyd's Marrow of History, I. 143

Lloyd Nicholas, II. 103
Lloyd David, II. 104
Loarte, I. 305
Locke John, II. 105
Lockhart, I. 143
Loder, I. 143—III. 200
Loft, I. 31
Logan, I. 143
Longman and Co. I. 143—II. 255 (v. Griffith)
Lorris and Mean, III. 59, 60, 61
Longinus Dionysius, II. 106, 107
Loslein, I. 204
Lowndes William Thomas, II 107
Lowth. I. 143
Lucan, I. 144
Lucas, I. 144
Lucian, II. 107
Lucretius, II. 108
Lucretius, II. 36
Ludus Scacchiæ, I. 144
Lufft, I. 25
Luther I. 24, 144, 145
Lydgate, I. 145—II. 14, 255—III. 200
Lydgate's Daunce of Machabre, II. 109
Lylie, I. 146—II. 243—III. 201, 202
Lyndewood, I. 146
Lyndsay, I. 147—III. 202, 203
Lysons, I. 148
Lyttleton, I. 148, 256

M

Mc Creerie, I. 149—III. 203, 204
Mace, I. 149
Macklin, I. 26
Machabree, v. Lydgate
Mackenzie, I. 149
M'Dermot M. III. 53, 54
Macdonald, II. 109
Maclaine Archibald, II. 109

Macro, I. 297
Mc Keon Hugh, III. 62
Macknight, I. 149
Maffœus, I. 267
Magna Carta (by Ferrez), I. 149
Magna Charta cum Statutis, I. 149
Magna Charta, v. Blackstone
Magna Charta, &c. II. 110
Maimonides, v. Barnard
Mainwaring, I. 149—III. 204
Maitland William, II. 110
Maitland, I. 150
Major, II. 110
Malcolm, I. 150
Malcolm James Peller, II. 111
Malogranatum, v. Dyalogue, &c.
Malham, I. 150
Malkin, I. 150
Man, I. 233
Manby, I. 150—III. 204
Mancinello, I. 129
Manchester, III. 62, 63, 64, 65
Mangey, I. 150
Manipulus Curatorum, II. 111
Manley Thomas, II. 112
Manlius, I. 150
Manning and Bray, I. 150
Mant, I. 152
Mant, v. Common Prayer
Mantell, I. 116
Mantuanus, I. 152
Manwood John, II. 112
Manuel of Devotion, I. 182
Manuall of Prayers, or the Prymer, I. 152
Maps of English Counties, I. 152
Marcolini, I. 7
Marbek, I. 153
Marbeck, I. 152—II. 255

Margarita Philosophica, I. 153
Markham, I. 153—III. 153, 154
Markland, I. 154—II. 255
Mariana Juan de, II. 113
Markland James Heywood, II. 113
Mary Queen, I. 19, 60, 61, 88, 122, 265—II. 54
Marlorat, I. 154—III. 205, 206
Marlowe Christopher, II. 114
Marshall, I. 11, 12, 155
Marshe, I. 72, 174, 208
Marmontel, I. 155—II. 255
Marriott, I. 155
Marion, I. 144
Martin Gregory, II. 275
Martin Tom, I. 155—III. 206
Martin Benjamin, I. 155
Martyr, I. 156
Marten, I. 156
Martyrologium, I. 156
Mason's Supplement, I. 157
Mason William, I. 157
Massillon, I. 157
Massinger, I. 157—III. 206
Mastin Rev. John, III. 66
Masters Rev. Robert, II. 115
Mathew I. 158
Matthews, I. 25
Maturin, I. 158
Maty, I. 158
Maund's Botanic Garden, III. 288
Maurice, I. 159—II. 256
Mauro, II. 4
Maurice, I. 11
Manvillor, I. 302
Maude John, II. 116
Manuzio Aldo (v. Aldus), I. 151
Manuzio Paulo, I. 151
Maximilian, I. 2

Maximilian's Triumph, III. 288, 289, 290
Maxentius, v. Fulgentius
Maxentius John, II. 62
Mead, I. 159
Medecynes Boke of, I. 159—III. 208
Meerman, I. 159
Meisner, III. 35
Mela, v. Pomponius Mela
Melmoth W. I. 159, 189
Melmoth Courtney, I. 160—II. 256
Mer (la) des Histories, I. 160—II. 256
Mendez, I. 70
Merian, v. Biblische Figuren
Merian, III. 11, 67
Merrick James, I. 160
Meriton George, II. 116
Metastasio, I. 113—III. 188, 189
Methodius, I. 160
Meun John, v. Lorris and Meun
Meyrick Samuel Rush, I. 161—II. 197—III. 208
Meynrhadi, II. 116
Michell, I. 161
Mickle William Julius, II. 117
Middleton Thos. Fanshaw, I. 161
Middleton Conyers, I. 161
Middleton, I. 54
Middlesex Bridges, v. Report
Mill John Dr. II. 118
Milling Dr. II. 109
Milman Henry Hart, II. 119
Miller, I. 162
Milner Rev. Joseph, III. 67
Milner, I. 162
Milne, I. 162
Milton, I. 162
Minnesingers, v. Lays
Minellius, I. 215
Minutius Felix, v. Tertullian

Mirour for Magistrates, 1575, I. 163
Mirror for Magistrates, 1610, I. 163—III. 208, 209, 210
Mirror of the World, I. 164—II. 257—III. 210, 211
Miscellanies, I. 165—II. 257, 258
Missal, II. 119
Missale Sarisburiensis, I. 165
Missale Romanum, I. 165 (two different editions)
Modestus, v. Vegetius, I. 263
Modus Legendi Abbreviaturas, I. 165
Moir, I. 165
Moncrieff v. Wellwood
Monstrelet, II. 119
Montaigne, I. 165
More Sir Thomas, I. 108, 166, 167—II. 121
Morhof, I. 12
Moore Bishop, I. 55
Moore John, I. 166
Moore Edward, I. 166
Moore, I. 305
Morant, I. 166, 167—II. 121
More Sir Francis, II 120
More Hannah, I. 167
More Cresacre, II. 121
Morell, I. 168
Moreri Louis, II. 122
Moretus Balthazar, II. 146
Moore's Byron, III. 36, 37
Morgan, I. 168
Morres, I. 168
Mors, I. 168
Morton, I. 168
Morwyng, I. 20, 168
Mornay, I. 64, 168
Moschus, v. Stanley
Moss, I. 169—II. 258
Moss W. G. II. 122, 123—III. 263

Moss and Nightingale, I 169—III. 211
Moxon, I. 169
Mudford, I. 169
Mudge, I. 169
Mudie, I. 169
Muggleton, III. 69, 70
Muller John v. Regiomontanus
Mulcaster, II 57
Munkhouse, I. 169—II. 259
Munster, I. 170—II. 51, 259
Murphy, I. 124
Murdoch, I. 256
Murray, I. 170
Musculus, I. 170—III. 212
Muscut, I. 171
Musical Miscellany, I. 171
Musical Magazine, I. 171
Mutter, I. 171
Mylius, II. 19
Myon, I. 305

N

Nance, I. 305
Napleton, I. 171
Nares Edward, I. 171
Nares Robert, I. 171
Nares Robert Rev. II. 123
Nash, I. 171—III. 212, 213
Nash's " Pappe with an Hatchet," III. 291, 292, 293
Nauclerus John, II. 124
Naunton, I. 104
Naunton, I. 171, 172—II. 259
Neale, I. 28
Neal, I. 172
Neale and Le Keux, II. 125—III. 263, 264
Needham, I. 172
Neil, I. 172
Nelson Robert, I. 172—III. 214, 215

Nelson John, I. 172—III. 214
Nepos, I. 172
New British Theatre, I. 173
Newcome Peter, I. 173—III. 215
Newcome Richard, I. 173—II. 126, 215, 260
Newcome Thomas, II. 126
Newton Sir Isaac, I. 173
Newton Bishop, I. 162, 173
Newton Benjamin, I. 173
Newton, I. 223
Nevyle, I. 223
Neve Timothy, II. 217
Niccolls, (or Nicolls), I. 163, 257
Nicephorus Gregoras, II. 126
Nicetas Acominatus, II. 127
Nichols, I. 80
Nichols, I. 173—III. 215
Nichols John, II. 127—III. 14, 265, 266
Nichols, v. Bowyer
Nicholas Sir N. Harris, (various works) III. 70, 71, 72, 73
Nicolson, I. 174
Nicolson Bishop, II. 12, 13
Nightingale, I 169
Noble Rev. Mark, 174—III. 215
Norfolk Excursions, I. 174—III. 216
Norfolk, II. 127
Norfolk and Norwich Remembrancer, I. 174
Norris, I. 174
North, I. 174, 190
Northcote William, I. 174—III. 216
Northcote James, II 128—III. 266, 267
Norton, I. 175
Norwich City, I. 174
Nostradamus Michael, III. 74, 75
Nott George Frederick, II. 128, 238
Nourse, I. 305
Nowell, I. 175—II. 260

Novimagius, I. 23
Noy William, II. 129
Nuce, I. 223
Nuremberg Chronicle, I. 175

O

Officium, (1535), II. 130
Ogden, I. 176—III. 216, 217
Ogilby, I. 176—III 75
Ogilvie John, I. 176
Ogilvie James, I. 176
Oldcastle Sir Johan, I. 13
Oldcastle Sir John, II. 66
Old English Drama, I. 176
Oldham John, II. 131
Oliver, I. 176—II. 261
Oliver Rev. George, II. 132
Oliver's Beverley, III. 293, 294
Olla Podrida, I. 176
Olpe, I. 36
Operinus, I. 63
Orford Earl of, I. 104, 176
Origen, II. 132, 133, 134
Ormerod, I. 176—III. 217
Orr, I. 177
Orrery Earl of, I. 177
Ortelius Abraham, II. 136
Ortulus [Hortulus] Rosarum, II. 137
Ortus Sanitatis, I. 104, 177
Os (Van), I. 268
Osborn Francis, II. 137—III. 267, 268
Osorius, II. 138
Ostend, I. 178
Ottley, I. 178
Oulton, I. 180
Overall, I. 305
Ovid, I. 178, 179, 180—III. 217
Owen Henry, I. 180—II. 141

Owen and Blakeney, I. 180—II. 261—III. 218, 219
Owen Thomas, II. 139
Owen John, II. 140
Owen Henry, II. 141
Oxford Prize Poems, I. 180
Oxford Sausage, I. 180

P.

Paduano, I. 49
Pagitt, I. 181
Pakington Lady, I. 282
Palermo (or Panormitano), I. 181—III. 221
Paley, I. 181—III 220, 221
Palfreyman Thomas, III. 134
Palmer, I. 181
Palmer Sir Jeffrey, II. 121
Panzer, I. 94
Pappe with the Hatchett, v. Nash
Parker Archbishop, I. 16, 154
Parliamentary Proceedings (East Retford), III. 76
Park's Hampstead, III. 294
Parker Thomas, I. 38
Parnell, I. 182
Parr Samuel, II. 7—III. 251, 252, 253, 254
Parr Elnathan, I. 306
Parracombe, III. 126
Paradin and Symeon, II. 142
Paradise v. Brydges
Parkinson John, II. 144
Partridge, I. 182
Pasquin, I. 182—II. 263
Paterson, I. 182
Patrick St. I. 123
Patrick Bishop, I. 182—III. 221, 222
Patricius, v. Robinson
Payne, I. 183—II. 90, 91, 145
Pearce Bishop, I. 183—II. 107
Peacham Henry, II. 145

Pearch, I. 70
Pearson John, I. 183
Pearson Edward, I. 183
Peck Francis, I. 183
Peck William, I. 184—III. 222, 223
Pegge Rev. Samuel, I. 184—III—223, 224
Pemberton, I. 184
Penaluna, I. 184
Pennant, I. 184, 185
Pennie J. F. II. 146
Pennington, I. 185
Percy Bishop, I. 185—III. 195
Penrose Rev. John, II. 146
Perion Joachim, II. 252
Persius v. Drummond
Persius, II. 44
Perkins William, I. 185—II. 264
Perkins John, I. 186
Perret, I. 186
Peters, 186
Petrarch, I. 32, 69
Petitions to King Charles I. &c. II. 146
Petit John, I. 54, 181, 198—II. 73, 137, 170
Petit Thomas, II. 1, 54
Petra-sancta, II. 146
Petre Henry, II. 51—III. 78
Pettigrew's Bibliotheca Sussexiana, III. 294
Phædrus, 186
Phaer, I 266
Phillidor, I. 186
Philips's Botany Bay, I. 186
Philips J. I. 186
Phillips E. I. 187
Philippa Queen to Edward IIIrd. (King)
Pierce the Ploughman v. Whitaker
Piercy John Shadrach, II 147
Pickering William, III. 45
Pictor, I. 204

Pisanella, I. 188
Pitt Christopher, I. 188
Pitt, I. 76
Pitts, I. 52
Pius IInd. (Pope) I. 187—III. 224
Plantin, I. 28, 307—II. 146
Plato, I. 7
Plato, II. 148
Plays, &c. various, I. 188, 306
Plays sets of, II. 149 to 155
Pleader's Guide, I. 189—II. 264
Pliny the elder, I. 189
Pliny the younger, I. 189
Plowden Edmund, II. 158
Plumptre Charles, I. 189
Plumptre James, I. 190
Plumptre Miss, I. 190
Plutarch, I. 78, 190
Poems (various) I. 190
Poems Miscellaneous, II. 155 to 158
Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, I. 190
Pollard, I. 190
Pollexfen Sir Henry, II. 159
Pollok Rev. Robert, II. 159—III. 268, 269
Polybius, I. 191—II. 160
Polycronycon, I. 190—II. 249, 264
Pompeius Festus, I. 191
Pomponius Mela, I. 191
Pontico Virunio, II. 283
Pope, I. 9, 73, 192—II. 13
Popham Sir John, II. 161
Porney, I. 192
Porta Baptista, II. 162
Portanasiis, I. 63
Port-Folio (the) I. 192
Porteus, I. 108, 192—III. 224
Portugal, II. 163
Pote, I. 193—III. 224, 225

Pott, I. 193
Pott Joseph, I. 306.
Potter John, II. 163
Potter Rev. Robert, III. 76, 77, 78
Poulson George, II. 164—III. 269, 270
Powell, I. 142, 193
Practical Sermons, I. 193
Pratt v. Melmoth
Prayers (various), I. 193
Preston Lord, I. 33—II. 147, 229
Preston, I. 193—III. 225
Prevot, II. 164
Price, I. 193
Prideaux, I. 193, 194
Priestley, I. 194
Primitive Fathers, I. 194
Prince Rev. John, II. 165
Prior, I. 194—II. 265
Promptuarii Iconum, I. 195
Prymer, I. 152
Prynne, I. 195, 196—II. 165
Psalmanazar, II. 166
Psalmorum Liber, I. 196
Psalms (various) I. 196, 197
Psalterium, I. 197
Psalterium (1507) I. 306
Ptolomeus, I. 197
Ptolemy Claudius, III. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82
Public Records, I. 197—II. 265
Public Schools, I. 198
Publicius, I. 198—II. 266
Puckle, I. 198
Puddicombe, I. 198
Puffendorf, II. 167
Pugh Edward, I. 198—III. 225
Pulci Luigi. III. 18
Purfoote, I. 86
Puteus, I. 198
*Pye Alfred*, II. 168

Pyle Thomas, I. 198
Pyle Philip, I. 199

Q

Quarles, I. 4, 199—II. 168—III. 270
Quatuor Evangelia v. Evangelia
Quatuor primum Regulas, &c. II. 169
Quedelinbourg, I. 199
Querela Cantabrigiensis v. Ryves
Quevedo, I. 199
Quincy, I. 199—III. 226
Quintus Curtius, I. 200—III. 226, 227

R

Radcliffe v. Knowler
Radcliffe Sir George, II. 96, 208
Radcliffe Ann, II. 172—III. 82
Ramsay Andrew Michael, I. 200
Ramsay Allan, I. 200, 201—II. 266
Randolph, I. 201
Rapin, I. 201
Rastall, I. 68
Rastall, I. 202
Rastell, I. 202—II. 1
Ratdolt, I. 120, 198, 204
Rationale, II. 173
Ravesteyn, I. 25
Ray, I. 202
Raynalde, I. 202
Reading, I. 203
Recorde Dr. I. 203—III. 227
Redford and Riches (Messrs.) III. 82
Redford v. Parliamentary Proceedings
Redbourne Robert, III. 129
Redman I. 36
Reece, I. 203
Rees, I. 203
Reeves William, I. 204
Reeves' Old English Baron, I. 204
Refuge (the) I. 204

Regius Henry, I. 204
Regius Urban, I. 204
Regiomontanus, I. 204—III. 227, 228
Reger, II. 26
Regnault I. 10, 63, 160—II. 64, 196
Reisch, I. 153, 205, v. Margarita
Reischius Gregorius, I. 205—III. 228, 229
Rejected Theatre, III. 83, 84, 85
Relph Rev. Josiah, III. 86, 87, 88
Rembolt, I. 94, 95
Rennell, I. 205
Report of the Magistrates on the Middlesex Bridges, III. 294
Retrospective Review, I. 205—III. 229
Reynolds Sir Joshua, II. 173
Reynolds John, I. 205
Reynolds' Religion of Jesus, I. 205
Reynsburch, I. 23
Rhodion, I. 178
Richard IId. (King) I. 52, 93, 124
Richard of Cirencester, II. 175
Richards, I. 205
Richardson Joseph, I. 206
Richardson William, I. 206
Richardson W. II. 70
Richmond Bishop, I. 206
Ricraft Josiah, II. 175
Riddoch, I. 206
Rider, I. 110
Rider and Holyoke, v. Holyoke
Ridley, I. 206
Ritson, I. 206, 207—II. 176
Rituale (MS.) II. 176
Rivington, I. 6
Robb, I. 207
Robert of Gloucester, I. 103
Robert the Devil, I. 207
Roberts, I. 207
*Roberts* Francis, II. 178

Robertson William, I. 207, 208—II. 4
Robertson David, I. 208
Robertson Archibald, I. 200
Robertson James, I. 208
Robinson Thomas, I. 208
Robinson Rycharde, I. 208
Robinson William, II. 179—III. 270, 271, 272
Robson, I. 209
Robson George Fennell, II. 179—III. 272, 273, 274, 275
Roby John, III. 88, 89, 90
Roce, I. 54, 211
Rocherius Guido, II. 111
Rochester, v. article Fisher and Wildash
Rodericus Ludovicus, II. 139
Rodd Thomas, II. 180
Rogers, I. 131
Rogers John, I. 209—II. 267
Rogers Daniel, I. 209
Rogers Thomas, I. 209
Rolle Sir Henry, II. 180
Rolewinch, I. 82, 209
Romant de la Rose, v. Lorris
Romney, I. 303
Rooke, I. 209
Roper, I. 209
Roscoe William, I. 210—III. 229, 230, 231
Rose, I. 210
Rose Rev. William, III. 91
Ross I. 210
Rovilius, I. 195
Rowe, I. 144
Rowlands, I. 210
Royal Martyr, I. 211
Royardus, I. 210
Rubrice totius Juris, I. 211
Rudd Rev. A. Blackstone, II. 181
Russell, I. 211
Rutter, *III. 34, 35*

Rutter, v. Fonthill Abbey
Rutter's North-western Somerset, III. 91, 92
Rutledge, I. 211
Rycant Sir Paul, I. 211
Rymer, I. 211, 212
Rymer's and Sanderson's Foedera, III. 92, 93, 94
Ryves, I. 212

S

Sabellicus, I. 212—III. 94, 95
Sacheverell, I. 1, 213
Sackville, I. 163
Sackville v. Mirror for Magistrates
Sacrobustus, I. 213—III. 231
Sadler Sir Ralph, I. 214
Saint Alban's Church, I. 214
Saint Stephen's Chapel, I. 214
Saint George, I. 214
Saint John, I. 214
Saints Lives of, I. 214—II. 267—III. 231
Sale, I. 214
Salernum School of, I. 215
Do. translated, I. 215
Sallust, I. 215—II. 267
Sallust v. Rose
Sallust's Cronicle of War against Jugurtha, I. 215
Sallustius cum Commentariis Minellii, I. 215
Salmon Thomas, I. 216
Salmon William, II. 181
Sambucus (in Latin), I. 307—II. 181
Sambucus (in French), II. 181
Santorio Santorio, I. 199—III. 226
Sancho, by Jekyll, I. 216
Sancroft Archbishop, II. 62
Sandys, I. 179
Sandys George, II. 181
Sandys Archbishop, I. 217
Sandys's Ovid v. Ovid
Sanderson Bishop, I. 216, 217
*Sandford, I.* 217

Santandreanus, I. 27
Sarnelli, I. 218
Saunders Sir Edmund, II. 182
Saunderson, I. 218
Savage, I. 219
Savile Sir Henry, I. 247
Saxon Chronicle, I. 219
Scaliger, I. 4—II. 30
Scaum v. Poulson
Schedel, I. 175
Scheffer John, II. 182
Schoiffer Peter, II. 37
Schott, I. 153
Schut Peter Hendricksz, III. 11
Scott Reynolde, I. 219
Scott John, I. 219
Scott Alexander, III. 135
Scott Sir Walter, I. 220—III. 96
Scott Octavian, II. 11
Scribbleomania, I. 220
Scougal Henry, III. 96, 97
Seatonianæ Musæ, I. 220
Secker Bishop, I. 220, 221
Secundus Johannes, v. Stanley
Seed I. 221
Segar Sir William, I. 221—III. 233
Selden, I. 221
Select Pieces, I. 222—II. 268
Sellon, I. 222
Seneca, I. 222—II. 268
Seneca's Tragedies, I. 222—III. 234
Sermons (various) I. 224—II. 183, 184, 268
Sermones d'An de Sanctis, I. 224
Sewell's Ovid, v. Ovid
Sewell, I. 179
Sewell, I. 307—II. 269
Shaftesbury Earl of, I. 224
Shakespeare, v. Ayscough

Shakespeare and Milton. I. [illegible]
Shakespeare. I. [illegible]—II. 10—III. 29, 30
Sharpe Gregory. I. [illegible]
Sharp Bishop. I. [illegible]
Sharp in the Coventry Pageants. I. [illegible]
Sharp Archbishop v. Newcome
Sharp Sumner. I. 184
Sharp Thomas Rev. II. [illegible]
Shaw. I. [illegible]
Sherman. I. 207
Sheston John. I. [illegible]
Sheston's Don Quixote. I. [illegible]
Shenstone. I. [illegible], [illegible]
Shepherd's Chronicle. I. [illegible]—II. [illegible]
Sheriff Hutton v. Tout
Sherlock William. I. 128
Sherlock. I. 128
Shilton. I. [illegible]
Shorey. I. [illegible]
Short. I. 35, [illegible]
Short Recollections at Preston, &c. II. 185
Sibbs Richard. II. 185
Sichem Christofel Von. II. 73
Siddons Henry. II. 186—III. 276, 277
Sidney. I. [illegible]—II. 270
Sims Joseph. II. 186
Simon. I. [illegible]
Singer. I. 3, 209, [illegible]
Sissons. I. 230
Skeeler. I. 230
Skelton Philip. I. 230
Skelton's Oxfordshire. I. 230—III. 234
Skene Sir John. I. 230—II. 270—III. 234
Skinner. I. 230
Skrine. I. 231
Sleaford vide Verburgh
Sleidan's Commentaries. I. 231
Sleiden de quatuor Imperiis. I. 231

Smallridge, I. 231
Smith John Gordon, I. 232
Smeeton's Reprints (various) II. 186
Smethwick, I. 233
Smith Henry, I. 232—II. 270
Smith Robert, I. 233
Smith's Westminster, &c. I. 234
Smith's Nevis, I. 234
Smith's Masonry, I. 234
Smith's Cookery, I. 234
Smith William, II. 187
Smith John Thomas, II. 187
Smollett, I. 234
Snape, I. 234
Snart, I. 235
Socrates, I. 79
Somerville, I. 235
Somner, I. 235—III. 234, 235
South, I. 235
Southey, I. 236
Southgate, I. 236
Southwell Sir Robert, II. 163, 187
Sowden, I. 236
Sparrow Anthony, II. 187
Spectator, I. 236
Speculum Aureum, II. 189
Speed, I. 237—III. 236, 237
Spelman, I. 47, 74
Speght, I. 52
Spencer Earl, I. 198
Spenser, I. 237—II. 270—III. 237
Spinckes, I. 238
Spottiswood Bishop, III. 97, 98
Sprat Bishop, I. 238
Spry, I. 239
Stack, I. 239
Stackhouse, I. 239
Stanhope, I. 51, 131

Stanhope, I. 239
Stapleton, I. 239—II. 7
Stark's Gainsburgh, &c. I. 240
Stark's Edinburgh, I. 240
Stanley's Anacreon, Bion, Moschus—The Kisses of Secundus, Ausonius's Cupid crucified and Venus' Vigils, III. 99, 100, 101
Stathom's Abridgement, II. 189
Statutes (1543) I. 240
Staunforde Sir William, I. 240
Stebbing, I. 240
Steele John, I. 240
Stelsius, I. 210
Stennett, I. 241
Stephanus, I. 27, 56, 196
Stephens, I. 241
Sterne, I. 241
Sternhold, I. 196
Stevenson, I. 241
Stevenson, I. 21
Stevenson William, III. 102, 103
Stevenson Seth William, II. 38
Stephens Henry, III. 40
Stevens John, II. 9
Stevens Alexander, I. 242
Stevens William, I. 242
Stevens Robert, I. 242
Steward, I. 242
Stillingfleet, I. 242
Stockdale, I. 242—III. 123
Stone, I. 243
Stonehouse, I. 243
Storer and Greig, I. 243
Stowe, I. 80, 243—II. 270
Stradling John, I. 244
Stradling George, I. 244—II. 271
Strafford Earl of, II. 95
Straight, I. 244

Stratford v. Wheler
Strutt, I. 244, 245
Strype, I. 53, 105, 174, 175, 245—II. 272
Struther John, II. 189
Studley, I. 223
Student, I. 245—II. 274
Sturm, I. 245
Sturmy, I. 245
Style William, II. 190
Suffolk Excursions, I. 245
Suffolk Garland, I. 245
Surrey Earl of, II. 128
Sutton, I. 106
Sussex Earl of, II. 61
Sussexiana v. Pettigrew
Swelinch, II. 82
Swift, I. 67, 246
Swinden, I. 246
Sydenham Floyer, II. 148
Sydney Sir Philip, I. 47, 229
Symmons, I. 246
Systema Agriculturæ, I. 246—II. 274
Sykes Sir Mark, II. 29
Sylvester, I. 73—III. 164, 165, 166
Symbola et Emblemata, II. 190
Symeon Gabriel, II. 142

T

Tacitus, I. 246
Talbot Bishop, I. 247
Tales, I. 247
Tanner Bishop, I. 248
Tasso, I. 113
Tasso, v. Fairfax—Hoole and Wiffen
Tatler, I. 248
Taverner, v. Bible
Taverner, I. 25
Taverner, I. 248—II. 274
Taylor, I. 64, 125

Taylor Bishop, I. 249
Taylor John, I. 249
Taylor Richard, I. 249
Taylor Thomas, I. 249
Taylor Dr. I. 250
Taylor on Apparitions, I. 250
Taylor's Calmet, II. 42, 191
Taylor Rev. Henry, II. 226
Temple Sir William, I. 251
Temple Sir John, III. 103
Tempore, v. Quedelinbourg
Terence (Vatican), I. 251, 252, 253
Tertullian, I. 253, 254—II. 274
Testaments (various), I. 254, 255
Testament Rhemish, I. 254—II. 275
Testamentum novum cujus Græco Contextui respondent Interpretationes duæ, II. 192
Tewkesbury Abbey, I. 255
Theater of the Little World, II. 193
Theon, II. 191
Theophrastus, I. 7, 255
Theophrastus, III. 103, 104, 105
Ther-Huernen, I. 82
Thesauri Patriarchæ, I. 255—II. 275
Thoms William John, II. 194
Thompson James, I. 256
Thompson's Boston, I. 256
Thompson's Ocellum, &c. I. 256
Thompson's Jeffrey of Monmouth, I. 256
Thompson Richard, II. 110, 194
Thoresby Ralph, I. 279
Thorold, I. 256
Thoroton, I. 256
Throsby, I. 256
Thucidides, I. 257
Thurlow Lord, II. 194—III. 130
Thyer, I. 43
Tibullus Albius, II. 194

Tickell, I. 2, 257
Tillotson, I. 9, 257
Tindal Nicholas, I. 258
Tindal William, I. 258
Todd Henry, I. 258
Todd George, I. 258
Toller, I. 258
Tomline, I. 258—III. 238, 239
Tonson Jacob, II. 241
Tonstal Bishop, I. 259—II. 276
Tooke, I. 259
Topographical Dictionary, v. Lewis
Torin, I. 115, 259
Tottell, I. 174—II. 14, 57
Tottie John, II. 195
Toulmin, I. 260—II. 195—III. 239
Towne I. 80, 260
Townsend, I. 260
Tower of London v. Britton and Brayley, II. 195
Tracts, I. 260—II. 276
Tractatus de Septem Peccatis, I. 196
Tragedies, I. 260—II. 278
Traheron, I. 265
Trapp, I. 260
Travers, I. 261
Treasure of Pore Men v. Medecynes
Trebeck, I. 261
Tremellius Emanuel, II. 227
Treveris, I. 104, 128, 191—II. 48
Tridinus (or Tacuinus) I. 49, 78, 178
Trinder, I. 261
Trogus Pompeius, I. 128, 129
Troughton, I. 261
Tulket, I. 261
Turberville, II. 21
Turnebus, I. 111, 261
Turner (Dawson), I. 261—III. 105
Turner Edmund, I. 261

Turner Lewis, III. 105, 106
Tursellinus, I. 261—III. 240
Tusser, I. 261—III. 240, 241
Twells, I. 262
Twyne, I. 266
Tymme, I. 154, 262
Tyndal, Barnes, and Frith, I. 15, 262
Tyndal and Matthews, I. 25

U

Ulpianus Domitius, III. 27
Union Song Book, II. 199
Universal History, I. 263
Upcott, I. 263
Urynes the seinge of, I. 263
Usher Archbishop, III. 106, 107, 108
Utterson, I. 134—III. 129

V

Valpy A. J. III. 103
Van Bree Sir Matthew, I. 294
Vandergucht, I. 133
Van Mildert, I. 307—II. 196
Van Os, I. 268
Van Waesberghe, II. 82
Vatican Library, I. 252
Vaughan Sir John, II. 196
Vegetius, I. 263
Venn John, II. 197
Venner, I. 263
Vergelio, I. 264
Vernon Thomas, II. 198
Veron, I. 264—II. 279
Vere Sir Francis, III. 108, 109, 110
Vertue, I. 133
Vertue George, II. 2
Verstegan Richard, II. 198
Vesaliensis, I. 264
Vesalius, I. 264
Vetusta Monumenta, I. 265

Vigerius, I. 265
Vignon, I. 303
Vigon, I. 265—II. 279
Virgil, I. 176, 265, 266
Virgil, by Douglas, I. 265—II. 280—III. 241
Virgil's Æneidos, I. 266—III. 241, 242
Virgil by Baskerville, I. 266—II. 281
Virgiliana Æneidos, I. 267
Virgilii Opera Cura Brandt, I. 267
Virgille les Oeuures de, (1529), II. 199
Viret, I. 307
Virunnius Ponticus, I. 267—II. 282
Visscher Nicholaes, III. 11
Vitas Patrum, I. 268
Vives, I. 268—III. 132
Voice of God, III. 110, 111
Voltaire, III. 111, 112
Voragine, I 139, 268—III. 242, 243
Vyse, I. 268

W

Waddington and Hanbury, III. 113
Wake, I. 269
Waldo, I. 269
Walks in and about Canterbury, II. 200
Walker George, I. 269
Walker Robert, I. 269
Walker's Poems, I. 269
Walker Clement, II. 199, 200, 222
Waller, I. 209, 299—II. 175
Wallis, I. 308
Walpole, I. 94, 104
Walton, I. 270
Walton's Lives, II. 201
Waple Rev. Edward, III. 113
Warburton Bishop, I. 80, 270, 271
Warburton, Whitelaw, &c. I. 270—III. 243, 244
Ward, I. 4, 271
Warner, I. 272

Warneford Rev. Richard, III. 113
Warren, I. 272
Warren Robert, I. 309
Warton v. Pitt
Warton, I. 272—II. 284
Warwick Arthur, III. 114, 115
Warkwickshire, I. 273
Warwickshire Illustrations, I. 273—III. 244
Warwick Guide, II. 203
Watt Robert, II. 203
Waterland, I. 273
Waters, I. 273
Wats, I. 273
Watson John, I. 274
Watson Bishop, I. 274
Way, I. 274
Way to Happiness, I. 274
Waynflete (Wm. of) II. 203
Webb, I. 126
Webb T. I. 275
Webb Francis, I. 275
Weber, I. 275
Webster I. 275
Webster Noah, II. 205
Wechel, I. 26
Wecher, I. 4
Weever, I. 79, 275
Weir, I. 276
Weldon Sir Anthony, I. 29
Wellwood, I. 276, 309
Wesley Samuel, I. 276
West (Gilbert), I. 276
West (Thomas), I. 277
Weston Bishop, I. 277
Wharton, I. 277
Whatley v. Rymer
Whatton v. Manchester
Wheatley, I. 277, 278

Whetstone, II. 48, 61, 207
Wheelwright, I. 278
Wheler, II. 206
Whishaw Humphrey, I. 278
Whiston I. 278
Whitaker Thomas Dunham, I. 278, 279
Whitaker, II. 208, v. Langland
Whitaker John, I. 279
Whitby, I. 280, 309
Whitchurch, I. 78, 112, 265
Whitney Geffrey, II. 209—III. 277, 278
White Francis, I. 280, 309
White Gilbert, I. 280
White Joseph, I. 280
White Thomas, I. 281
White Henry Kirke, II. 210
Whitelaw, v. Warburton, &c.
Whitehurst, I. 281
Whitgift, I. 175, 281
Whiter Walter, I. 310—II. 208
Whitty, I. 282
Whole Duty of Man, I. 282
Wickliff, I. 282—II. 66
Wiffen, I. 283—II. 63—III. 244, 245
Wiffen's Aonian Hours, III. 295
Wild, I. 283
Wildash W. III. 115, 116
Wilkie, I. 283
Wilkins Bishop, I. 283—II. 285—III. 245, 246
Wilkinson, I 284
Willet, I. 284
Willet Andrew, II. 210, 211
Willement, I. 284
Willughby Francis, II. 211
Williams David, I. 285—III. 246
Williams Bishop, I. 285
Wilmot John, II. 212
Wilson Bishop, I. 286

Wilson Joseph, I. 286—III. 246, 247
Wilson Arthur, I. 286
Winbolt, I. 287
Windet, I. 289
Winstanley, I. 100
Withers George, I. 4, 287—II. 212, 213
Withering, I. 287
Witsius Herman, II. 213
Wogan, I. 288
Wolfe Rev. Charles, II. 214—III. 278, 279
Wolfe Jerome, II. 251—III. 27
Wolfe J. I. 109
Wolgemut and Pleydenwurff, I. 175
Wolrae, I. 150
Wollaston, I. 288
Wolsey, I. 50
Woman, I. 288
Wood, I. 288
Wood Anthony, I. 10, 14, 33, 58, 232—II. 13, 175
Woodburn, I. 288
Woodward, I. 288
Woolnoth, I. 289
World (the) I. 289—II. 285
Wotton Sir Henry, II. 201, 202
Woty, I. 289
Wright James, I. 289—II. 285
Wright Samuel, I. 289
Wyatt Sir Thomas, II. 128, 129
Wyatt and Surrey v. Nott
Wyer Robert, II. 48
Wynn Sir John, &c. II. 215
Wynkyn de Worde, I. 3, 14, 123

X

Xenophon, I. 290—III. 116, 117, 118

Y

Year Books, I. 290
Yelverton Henry, II. 215
Yerburgh, I. 290—III. 247

York and Canterbury Cathedrals, I. 47
York Minster, I. 290
York and Canterbury v. Canterbury
Yorke, I. 291
Young George, I. 291
Young Edward, sen. I. 291
Young Edward, jun. 1. 291

Z

Zambertus, I. 78
Zarotus, I. 188
Zepperus, II. 216
Zimmerman, I. 291
Zisca John, II. 63
Zollikofer, I. 292
Zonaras, I. 292—II. 127
Zouch, I. 310
Zuinglius, I. 40.

# INDEX

## TO THE FOURTH VOLUME.

When the task of making the following Index was commenced, the printing of the Fourth Volume of this Catalogue (which comprises the small residue of J. Holmes's Books) was not finished, and consequently no pages of reference could be then inserted. The present portion of the Index, therefore, is unavoidably subjected to a different arrangement in order to render its Nomenclature useful. The few Books in this Volume, in Alphabetical order, will accordingly be found to compose a Head or Division—and the subordinate Articles (where any occur under such head) will be placed underneath the Division with which they are connected.

### A

Addison
1. Tickell
2. John Maude, Esq.
3. Addison's Monument (by Westmacott)
4. Epitaph

Aggeus and Abdias v. Pilkington

Alchabitius
1. Melchior Sassa and Dr. Dibdin
2. Anthony de Fantis
3. John of Seville

Aleyn
1. Thomas Farnaby, the Grammarian
2. Edward Sherburne and his Son
3. Commendatory Lines by Gilb. W.

Andreas
1. Earl Spencer's Edition
2. Frederick Creutszner
Aquinas
1. Panzer and Gunther Zainer
2. Pope Innocent IV. Clement IV. Gregory X. and John XXII.
3. Augustine and Metempsychosis
4. Thomists and Scotists
Astry
1. Don Diego Saavedra Faxardo
2. Cardinal Gaspar Borgia
3. Don Gaspar de Bracamont Ceunt de Pennecranda
Atlas v. article Jones

B

Bellenden's Translation
1. A Reprint of Hector Boece
2. The original Title
Bellendenus v. Parr
Bible (Breeches)
Bible (Dutch)
1. Heeren, the Printer
2. Evans, the Donor
Biblia (Germanice)
Biblia sacra Latina
Biblia sacra Vulgatæ Editionis
1. Gualter, the Printer
2. Walter, the Donor
Blarrorivo
1. The Device of Jacobus the Printer
2. Siege of Nancy in 1476
3. Rene, Duke of Lorrain
4. Anthony, Duke of Lorrain
5. Charles, Duke of Burgundy
6 Name of the Poet
7. Two accounts of the Battle
8. Treachery of Campo Basso
9. Death and Funeral of Charles
10. Ornamented Letter, &c.
Blount
1. A Reprint of the Original
2. Portrait of King Charles II.
3. Boscobel House, White Ladies, &c.

Bonaventura. Speculum, &c.
1. Seemiller, Braun, and Dibdin
2. Casimir Oudin
3. Sorg (the Printer's) Capital Initials
Bonaventura. Itinerarius, &c.
1. No date, place, or Printer's name
2. Account of the Author
3. Pope Clement IV.
4. Nomination of a Pope committed to Bonaventure
5. Bonaventure created Cardinal Bishop of Albano
6. His Death in 1273
7. Canonized by Sixtus IV. in 1482
8. His Character and Works
Brand
Brayley
Broadley v. Shawe
Brunton
1. The Authoress of Discipline

## C

Calprenede
1. A Writer of Tragedies and Romances
2. Boileau's satirical lines upon him
3. The Translation of Pharamond
Carcanet (the)
1. Opinions of the Work in the Literary Gazette, &c.
Cellini
1. In the service of Pope Clement VII.
2. Claims the honor of shooting the Constable Bourbon and the Prince of Orange
3. Serves the Grand Duke Alexander
4. Imprisoned in the Castle of St. Angelo
5. Serves the Grand Duke Cosmo
6. Buonarroti and Bandinello
7. Publishes his own Life
8. Dies at Florence. His Life Translated
Charles V. (Emperor)
1. Pope Clement VII. and their Dissentions
2. Robertson's History and Observations thereon
3. John Schoeffer, the Printer, and his Coat of Arms
4. Albert Durer's Annunciation of Christ's Nativity to the Shepherds

Cotton
1. His Character of the Duke of Espernon
2. Cotton's account of himself to the Mayor of Chester
Crabb
1. The general Preface to his Work on Synonymes

## D

Danaeus
Davies
Dibdin
Dodds, (*two* articles)
2. The Ledstone Museum, Minerals and Fossils
Dodd
1. Further Notice of *Dr. William Dodd*
Dodington
1. Lord Melcombe's Political Life
2. Sir Robert Walpole, Frederic Prince of Wales, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Bute
3. Lord Melcombe's Literature and Diary
Douce
1. Macaber, Hans Holbein, and Mr. Edwards
2. Various Emblems of Mortality
3. Dancing in Church-yards
4. The Designs attributed to Holbein compared with the Macaber Dance
5. A List of the Wood Cuts
Drake's Eboracum
1. Illustrated by 118 additional Engravings
2. Dr. Mead, Mr. Folkes, and other Friends of the Author
3. The Author's Son, (an Antiquary)
4. Mr. Cole's Account of the Author
5. Composes a Work along with Cæsar Ward
Drake's Mornings in Spring
Ducarel
1. Bishop Horsley and his Opinions on the Psalms
2. A Specimen of the Author's Paraphrase
Dwight, (an American)
1. Educated chiefly by his Mother
2. Finished by Enoch Huntingdon
3. Sent to Yale College
4. Took his Degrees and made President
5. His Death and Monument

## E

Eber, (D. D.)
1. Friendship with Melancthon
2. Attends Conferences, and dies
Ellis, (two articles)
1. Dedication to King George the Fourth
2. Account of Plates and Preface
3. Contemporary Memoirs
Epsom
1. Account of the Plates
Espernon, v. article "Cotton"

## F

Faxardo, v. Astry
Fitch's Narrative, by Maitland
1. The Author, the Son of Queen Mary's Secretary
2. Sir Walter Scott's Sentiment on the Work
3. The Dedication to Dawson Turner, F. R. S. &c.
Flavel
1. Ejected from the Ministry, 1662
2. Retired to Slapton in 1665
3. Re-admitted at the Revolution
4. Died suddenly in 1691
Flaxman
1. His early Genius
2. Went to Italy for Improvement, in 1787
3. Part of his great Works enumerated
Florence of Worcester, v. Matthew of Westminster
Florus
1. Conjectures about his Family and Himself
2. Grævius's Edition of his Roman History
3. Succeeds Gronovius at Deventer
4. Professor at Utrecht, 41 years
5. His Works, Death, and Character
6. Account of Wetstein the Printer

## G

Garrow Dr.
1. A Son of Sir William Garrow
Gesta Romanorum, v. Swan
Goldicutt
1. The Drawings his owu, engraved by Finden
2. The Designs were discovered at Pompeii
3. Marcus Arrius Diomedes Villa

Gore
1. Translations into French and German
2. One Tale translated by Madame Belloe
3. Another, translated as part of a real History
Guillermus
1. Langendorff, the Printer.
Guillim's Heraldry
1. Discussion about the Editions
2. The genuine and spurious
3. The Editor's sentiments
4. Extracts from Anthony à Wood and Dr. Fuller

H

Hacket
Hadriani
1. Sambucus's Emblems
2. Came to England in 1543
3. Dedicates his Dictionary to King Edward VI.
4. Lost his all at the Siege of Haerlem, 1572
5. Died in 1575. His Works
Hall
1. References to Vol. I. 98, and Vol. III. 182
2. Dr. Fuller's account of this Bishop
3. Reference to III. Blomefield's Norfolk, 575 to 580
4. Contents of J. H.'s three Folio Volumes
5. Who was the first English Satirist
Harral v. Ireland
Hartshorne
1. Dedication and Preface
2. King's College Library
3. The Guildford Do. dispersed
4. List of Decorations
Hayley
1. His Family, Residences, and Pursuits
2. His Father marries and purchases Eartham
3. Branstone's line on Sir Robert Fagg
4. The Poet at School and at Eaton
5. Pursuits at Cambridge
6. His Marriages, Visits, and Publications
7. Second Marriage and Death
Hogarth
1. His Birth, Education, and Dawnings of Genius
2. Progress of his Works
3. Marriage and Attainments
4. Satires on Wilkes and Churchill
5. Death and Epitaph, by Garrick

Homes, on the Resurrection
Homilies
1. Second Volume imperfect
2. Printed by Jugg and Cawood
Horatius v. Lubini

I and J

Illustration v. Northern Antiquities
Institutio
1. Antient Manner of Troth plighting
Jones's Atlas
1. List of Plates
Jordani, Exercitium
1. Description of the Work
2. Colophon and Printer (Eckert de Homberch)
Ireland's Severn
1. Companion to the Thames, Medway, and Wye
2. A Sequel to the Avon
Justinus
1. Account of the Printers, called Elzevir

L

Langendorff v. Guillermus
Lassels
1. Printed by Vincent Du Moutier
2. S. Wilson, his Fellow Traveller
3. Quotation from the Preface to Addison's Italy
Lavington (Bishop)
1. His exemplary Life and valuable Friends
2. His advancement in the Church
3. His Death, Monument, and Epitaph
Lee's Canterbury Tales
1. Harriet Lee's Preface
2. List of the Tales
Lewis
Liebei
Lilly
1. Blount's Address to the Reader
Litio, Opus Quadragesimale
1. Description of the Volume
2. Colophon, with Dr. Dibdin's sentiments
Litio, Sermones
1. By Creutszner
2. In two Divisions, with two distinct Colophons

Liturgia
1. By Thomas Parsell, B. D. in 1744
2. This Edition follows *Castellio*, 1703 follows the *Vulgate*
Lowndes
1. Extract from his Preface, as to the Design
Lubini Horatius
1. Short Memoirs of Professor Eilhard Lubin
2. An account of his Writings

M

Madden v. Shaw and Madden
Magazine v. Saturday's Magazine
Magna Charta
1. Preface to the Reader
Maitland v. Fitch
Mammotrectus (printed by Jenson)
1. Earl Spencer's two Editions
2. Dibdin, Santander, Marchand, Rive, and Wolfius, with Extracts from each
Manchester
1. Division of the Work
2. The additional Plates
Marriott
Mathias
Matthew and Florence
1. The General Title of their Joint Works
2. Matthew's Chronicle described
3. Dr. Fuller's sentiments
4. Florence's Chronicle described and defended
Maturin v. 1st Vol. p. 158
May
1. His Work
2. An Anecdote respecting King Charles I.
3. His attachment to the Parliament
4. Granger's Opinion of his Breviary, Andrew Marvell
Meisnerus
1. The several Titles
2. The Mottos, Emblems, and Verses
3. The English Cities, &c.
4. A Description of the Book
Meyrick and Smith's Costumes
1. Coloured Plates
Miller

More
1. Mrs. Gwatkin, Sir James Stonhouse, and Mr. Garrick
2. Hannah More's excellent Life
3. Her last Illness, Character, Death, and Funeral
4. A List of her Works
Motherwell
1. List of Engravings

N

Nelson
Nicolas, No. 1, (v. Carcane)
Nicolas, No. 2, Agincourt
1. A Justifying Preface
2. Bishop Nicholson, Lingard, and Turner
3. MSS. in the British Museum
4. Chronicle of London and Printed Authorities
Nicolas, No. 3, Lady Jane Grey
1. Portrait and Pedigree
Northern Antiquities
1. The Title and Preface
2. Extract from Pope's Temple of Fame
3. Division and Execution of the Work
Nugæ Antiquæ
1. Sir J. Harrington
2. Thomas Park, F. S. A.
Newton's Digest

P

Painter
1. Haslewood's Memoirs of Painter
2. Memoirs of Haslewood
Parr
1. Bellendenus, noted
Parsons on Monuments, &c.
Pickering's Catalogue, &c.
Pilkington
1. Quotations from the first Edition
2. Memoirs of Bishop Pilkington
3. Quotations from Strype, Fuller, Wood, and Chalmers
4. Contest about Ecclesiastical Habits
5. The Prelate's Death and Epitaph
Pinder
1. The Title of the Volume and its Colophon

Pinkerton
1. His Life and various Works
2. Douce, Southgate, and Harwood
3. His Irregular Life
4. Scott's Comparison between Pinkerton and Ritson
Polwhele
Pompeii
1. In the first Volume the Destruction and recent Discovery, with the Public Buildings, &c.
2. In the second Volume the Houses, Paintings, Domestic Utensils, &c.
Preface to Hunter's Great Roll
Prickett
1. Preface and Acknowledgments
2. List of Plates
Pursuits of Literature
1. Conjectures as to the Author, T. J. Mathias, Esq.
2. Quotations from Dibdin, Watts, and the Gentleman's Magazine

Q

Quinti Curtii Historia
1. Short account of the *Elzevirs*

R

Reynolds
1. Engravings added to the former article of 1635
Richardson
1. His Paintings
2. Kneller, Raphael, Vandyke, Dahl, and Hudson
3. Hogarth's Satirical Print, (but called in)
Ruperti, by Petreius
1. His Life, by Trithemius
2. Memoirs of Trithemius
3. The Colophon and Printer's Device

S

Saavedra, v. Astry
Sacheverel, v. Homilies
Saturday's Magazine
Scott Sir W.
1. Memoirs of Sir Walter
2. His Character
Seals a Dissertation on
Sedgwick's (Adam) Remarks, &c.

Sermons, &c miscellaneous
Sermon 'Anomalous'
Shaw's Memoirs
1. Edited by John Broadley, Esq deceased
2. Presented to J. H. by Henry Broadley, Esq.
Shaw and Madden
1. The Opinions given in the Athenæum
Shaw's History, &c. of Luton Chapel
Sleiden on the Monarchies, translated
Smith, v. Meyrick, &c.
Smith, M. D.
Spencer
1. His various advancements
2. His Benefactions
3. His Death and Monument
Stanhope
Stonehenge
Swan

T

Taylor
The Monk's Hood pulled off, &c.
1. Memoirs of Peter du Moulin
The Wonderful Workmanship, &c.
1. Lambert Danæus and Thomas Twyne!
Turbervile
1. Anthony à Wood, Chalmer, Harvey, Philips, Park and Dibdin
Turner's Anglo Saxons
Turrecremata
1. Different Editions
2. Description of the Volume
3. The Printer and the Author
Twyne's Translation of Danæus

W

Wainwright's Strafford, &c.
1. Title and Dedication
2. List of Plates
Walter
Wharton's Report, &c.

Wilmot
1. His Life
2. His Works
3. His Character
Wilson, (two works)
Windham
1. His Family
2. His Speeches
3. His Death and Character
Winfield (South) History of
Winwood
1. Title of his Volume
2. His Portrait, by Vertue
3. Memoirs of him
Withers, v. I. vol. p. 287
Wyatt's Letter to Higgins
Wyndham, v. Dodington

X

Xenophon
1. List of Works translated
2. Memoirs of the different translators—Dr. Smith, (Dean of Chester), Fielding, Welwood, Graves, Bradley, and Moyle

Z

Zouch
1. Additions to his Life
2. Epitaph.

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## BOOKS OMITTED.

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*Apiani* Cosmographia, per Gemmam Frisium, Cuts, 4to. 1574, (apud Christophorum Plantinum)

A brief account of Peter Apian will be found in the first volume, p. 7, also in the second volume p. 222

*Lockwood's* and *Cates's* History and Antiquities of the Fortifications to the City of York, (Plates), 4to. 1834

The Editors are Architects, severally residing in Albany Street, Regent's Park, and in the South Terrace, Brompton.

*Scott's* Bridall of Triarmain, Harold the Dauntless, and other Miscellaneous Poems, 8vo. 1820

Scott's Poetry, Graphic Illustrations of, and an Appendix, 8vo. L. P. 1834

For an account of Sir Walter Scott, v. vol. I. p. 220, and vol. III. p. 96.

Taylor's Philip Van Artevelde, a Dramatic Romance, in two parts, 8vo. 1834

By Henry Taylor, Esq.

Wilson's Portions of Information on the English Constitution and History, 12mo. 1834

By Isaac Wilson, formerly of Worksop, in the county of Nottingham, Attorney at Law.

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## ERRATA.

### FOURTH VOLUME.

| Line. | Page. | |
|---|---|---|
| 28 | 25 | (Latin Column) for memoi, read memor |
| 42 | 21 | for cansellistas read cancellistas |
| — | 37 | for quator read quatuor |
| 87 | 2 | for writiers read writers |
| 88 | 10 | this *line* should read thus, " a period when Reprints of the Works of the early Writers are" |
| 102 | 29 | for Μαντι read Μαντι |
| 107 | 9 | for aged read age |
| 110 | 32 | read " as likewise the greatest, &c." |
| 112 | last | read " dying there in 1672" |
| 187 | 9 | for I. 165 read 263. |

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MATCHETT, STEVENSON, AND MATCHETT, PRINTERS, NORWICH.

A

# DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

# BOOKS

IN

# THE LIBRARY

OF

# JOHN HOLMES, F. S. A.

WITH

Notices of Authors and Printers.

---

# SUPPLEMENT.

---

Lateat SCINTILLULA forsan.

---

NORWICH:

PRINTED BY MATCHETT, STEVENSON, AND MATCHETT, MARKET-PLACE.

1837.

TO

# JOHN MAUDE,

OF

MOOR HOUSE,

ESQUIRE,

THIS VOLUME

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY THE AUTHOR.

# PREFACE.

---

THIS Supplement contains an Account (with Annotations) of the Residue of the Books in my Library; not mentioned in those Volumes of my Catalogue which were laid before my Readers in the several years of 1828, 1830, 1832, and 1834; and has also some additional and corrected Notes on a few of the Works contained in those Volumes. My whole Stock is now before the Public, and being in my eightieth year, I have nothing now to do, but to praise the Almighty for my lengthened existence (and more especially for restoring me to that *Health* and to those *Faculties*, of which I had for many months in the last two years been apparently so completely deprived, that my nearest Connections and Friends could not expect, or even entertain the smallest Hope of any Restoration or Amendment), & also to apply my mind to Things of more worth, than literary Amusements.

Perhaps I ought to deprecate the severe Judgment and Criticism of my Readers for the slovenly manner in which the entire Catalogue has been published; and can only assign in the way of Excuse, that the whole was composed in the Interval between the 70th and 80th years of my Life; and that I was at a Distance from the Place where printed. Also, if two or three of the Annotations in the supplement are censured as too verbose and wearisome; I have to allege for the longest of such Notes, i. e. on *Richardson's New English Dictionary*, and on *Singer's Treatise on the Book Printed at Oxford*; the following Apologies:—For the *first* I say, that I was and am so delighted with the Design and Execution of that most valuable Publication, that I could have gone forward in its Eulogium, for several more Pages. And for the second I say, that it was my Desire that my Readers should perceive with what Energy, the *Erudite* of the World may carry on an unprofitable Controversy. VALE—VALE.

JOHN HOLMES.

*East Retford,*
31*st August*, 1837.

# A CATALOGUE.

## A

ABDIEL'S Essays on the Advent and Kingdom of Christ, and the Events connected therewith, originally published in *the Investigator*, and now revised and considerably enlarged, 8vo. 1834.

Presented to me by the Rev. J. W. Brooks, Vicar of Clarbrough, near East Retford.

*Aleyn's* Battailes of Crescey and Poictiers, [vide 4th vol. p. 3.]

In my account of this Work, I had intended to copy the last stanza of the Battaile of Poictiers, and to have given an explanatory note or two upon the very last line of that curious Poem —but accidentally forgot to carry that intention into effect, therefore I now add, that after an apostrophe to the *Prince of Wales* and *John of Gaunt*, the two sons of King Edward III. and to those who took a share in the Battle of Poictiers, the Poet says,

" Sleepe, feared soules : and till an Angell wake you,
" Let Peace scale up your monumental stones,
" And were it not a sacriledge to take you,
" And were for AMULETS your sacred Bones.
" Those Bones a better OMEN—would become,
" Than mighty CASTRIOT'S[1] ; or great ZISCA'S[2] Drum."

Note 1.—*Castriot* (George), Prince of Albania—better known afterwards by the name of Scanderberg, was undoubtedly one of the greatest Warriors of his Time. By many of his Biographers he has been represented as a Hero of Romance,

while his enterprize and military skill placed him among the ablest and most successful of Generals. The Turks gave a singular proof of their admiration of his valour, for when they took *Lissa*, the place at which he had been interred; they dug up his *Bones* with great respect, and made use of them *as Relics;* set in gold and silver, to be worn about their persons as AMULETS.

Note 2.—*Ziska* (John), a Bohemian Gentleman, was a distinguished leader of the Hussites. His proper name was de Trocznou. On various occasions he signalized his valour; and losing an eye in a combat, acquired the name of *Ziska*, which in the language of the country signifies *one-eyed.* Laying siege to the town of Rabi, as Commander of the Reformers [the Hussites, &c.] he lost his other eye by a shot with an arrow; but total blindness did not prevent him from acting as a Commander with great vigour and success. He died of the Plague in 1424. It is related that on his deathbed, he ordered his flesh to be given to the birds and beasts of prey, after taking off *his skin, which was to be stretched over a Drum*, that the sound might inspire his party with courage and the enemy with dismay. His memory was long held in a kind of superstitious veneration by the Bohemians.

Anglesea—vide "Llwyd."

*Annual Register*, (as far as published) 8vo.

*Arnett's* Inquiry respecting Books and Bookbinding, 12mo. 1837, plates. [The fine Edition.]

The full title of this beautiful work, is as follows:—"An Inquiry into the Nature and Form of the Books of the Ancients, with a History of the Art of Bookbinding from the Times of the Greeks and Romans to the present day, interspersed with Bibliographical References to Men and Books of all Ages and Countries, illustrated with numerous Engravings, by *John Andrews Arnett.*"

The Preface commences with this remark:—"The following Work aspires to the rank of a Historical and Chronological Record of the Art and Science of composing Books, and their subsequent Embellishment—a subject so intimately connected with Literature, as to have ever been a matter of much speculation to the Antiquarian and Man of Letters, as well as of great Interest to the Artist and General Reader."

Mr. Arnett divides his Inquiry into eight Chapters, as follows:—

Chap. 1.—On the Records and Writings of the earliest People; their Form, and Method of Preservation.
2.—Books from their first known Form; and Bookbinding in the Times of the Greeks and Romans.

3.—Monastic and other Bindings, up to the Invention of Printing.
4.—English Binding and Binders, from the Invention of Printing to the Eighteenth Century; more particularly *as relates to materials and finish.*
5.—The same subjects, *in Reference to the Styles of Workmanship; and some other incidental Peculiarities.*
6.—Foreign Binding and Binders, from the Invention of Printing to the Introduction of Modern Bookbinding.
7.—Modern Bookbinding.
8.—Foreign Bindings, possessing Peculiarities, not before described.

Both Editions of the Work are ornamented with thirty illustrative Engravings (including the Portrait of the eccentric and once celebrated ROGER PAYNE) and with the *first* of the Frontispieces hereafter mentioned.

The *first* Frontispiece (common to both editions) is thus described at the conclusion of the work.

"The *engraved* Frontispiece is designed to embody various "Specimens of Antient Art. The one *on* the Stand to the left "is a Representation of the Binding of an Aldine Cicero of the "Sixteenth Century, now in King's Library, Cambridge. By the "side of it, on the right, is shewn the back and side of the "*Manual of Prayers,* belonging to Queen Elizabeth, de-"scribed at page 83. *Below* on the left, is a sketch of the bind-"ing of the *Acta Synodi Dort,* in the British Museum, re-"ferred to at the seventy-ninth page, and to the right a speci-"men of the brass-bound volumes of the fifteenth century, from "Lincoln Cathedral."

The *other* (or *second*) Frontispiece (only given with the *fine* edition of the above Inquiry) is mentioned (at page 157) in the following passage:—

"The French also invented a species of illuminated binding, "in imitation of some of the interior embellishments of ancient "*Missals.* This was for some time kept secret; but one of our "enterprising countrymen, *Mr. Evans,* of Berwick Street, "Soho, London, after much expense, introduced it into this "country. It is a binding of the utmost magnificence, uniting "the varied beauties of the Arabesque and gilt ornament, with "the illuminated decorations of MSS. before the invention of "printing. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the whole *coup* "*d'œil,* rivalling as it does, the most elaborately finished de-"sign of the Painter. [See Frontispiece to the fine edition.] "From the costly nature of this style of ornament, it must ever

" be confined to the embellishment of the *finest* treasures of
" Literature."

Athenæum for the Years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 4to.

B

*Baker's* History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton, (Part 4) v. 2d vol. of the Catalogue, p. 7, folio, plates.

*Barker's* Parriana, vol. 1, 8vo. 1828, [v. 3 Cat 251

Having, in a Peregrination through the City of Chester, in the year 1835, picked up by accident at an Itinerant's Book-stall, the *first* volume of Mr. Barker's interesting work, denominated *Parriana*, or notices of the late Rev. Samuel Parr, L. L. D. I cannot (I think) conclude the Annotation (commenced in my 3d vol. at p. 251) so well as by introducing the Account and Character of the great Writer, contained in the following extract from the Monthly Magazine, vol. 59, No. 408, April 1, 1825 :—

" Died at Hatton Parsonage, near Warwick, on the evening
" of Sunday, the 6th instant, in his 79th year, the Rev.
" *Dr. Samuel Parr*, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of
" Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, &c. after an illness of about
" two months continuance; during which the affectionate sym-
" pathy of his friends was not less assiduous than the prayers
" and supplications of his parishioners for the prolongation of
" the life of their most valued friend and Pastor. Rarely does
" it fall to the lot of men in general to witness such a splendid
" combination of talent, learning, and moral worth, as the
" character of Dr. Parr presented. In intellect he was a giant,
" revelling and glorying in that strength, by means of which he
" was able to defy opposition; to overthrow all competitors; to
" break them to pieces, and to trample them to dust; if they
" besought not that forbearance which he refused to no man:
" occasionally he might be thought by some persons to wanton
" in power—to assume the sceptre, and put on the purple; for
" enthroned in intellectual might, he dreaded no rivalry: but let
" let all remember that he was incapable of the slightest
" feeling of jealousy at other men's claims or victories; he re-
" joiced in their powers and aided their triumphs; and seldom
" indeed has the world possessed a man who has contributed so
" frequently, so essentially, and with so much delight, to the
" success of all who sought his aid. He was not to be vexed by
" ignorance, irritated by dullness, or provoked by folly; for he
" always made unasked allowances for every man's situation,
" circumstances, capacity, or want of capacity; and it was only
" when ignorance presumed to teach—when dullness pretended
" to be wise—or folly domineered; that his ire was kindled;

" and he inflicted unforgotten, unforgiven wounds upon the
" self-love of persons, who neither knew him nor themselves."

" The majesty of mind beamed in his eye, and was stamped
" upon his forehead, and required none of those external indi-
" cations of coronets and mitres, which supply the absence of
" realities in the *little great;* exhibiting the shadow without the
" substance—the attestation without the signature.

" His knowledge of the human character, in all its varieties
" appeared to be intuitive. He marked the eye; he read the
" countenance, and the prophet of old did not more fully com-
" prehend the hand writing upon the wall, than he, all the la-
" tent, as well as all the obvious features of the mind. Endowed
" with that indispensable requisite to literary eminence, which
" is found in a memory at once retentive and exact, he ex-
" tracted the pure ore from all that he read, and all that he
" heard. If any mind might be pronounced magnetic, it was
" his. Possessing in the stores of his capacious mind, the
" essence of all that the fathers wrote—profoundly skilled in all
" the best comments upon Jewish History and Christian Doc-
" trine; master of all systems of Divinity; versed in all
" Creeds, as well as in the decisions of Councils and Synods;
" and equally well acquainted with the great controversies which
" have agitated the Greek, the Latin, and the Protestant
" Churches; as also those which have at various periods, di-
" vided the literary world; being a most learned Philologist,
" erudite classical Scholar, and profound Metaphycian; skilled
" in general science, and more especially in the principles of le-
" gislation; deeply read in ecclesiastical and general history as
" well as in the systems of Ethics and Philosophy of all ages and
" nations—" *the spirits of the mighty dead,*" might be said to
" come at his call; and the Poets, the Orators, and Philoso-
" phers of antiquity; mentally appeared at the invocation of a
" genius—transcendant as themselves. To estimate his acqui-
" sitions to their full extent was impossible; knowledge in him
" was an ocean—the *boundaries* of which no one ever disco-
" vered; the *depths* of which no one ever fathomed.

" Such a man enjoying unabated vigour of intellect, and un-
" decaying firmness of purpose, though almost on the verge of
" his eightieth year, was a spectacle sublime as that of the polar
" sun, blazing at midnight, and pouring forth floods of light
" when the ordinary laws of nature decree darkness. That such
" talents and such learning, should be accompanied by a com-
" mensurate kindness of heart and urbanity of manners, is not
" more than thinking men would expect, nor less than good men
" would desire. He was the personal friend of his humblest pa-
" rishioners; and to them, he was an expounder of scripture
" alike able, zealous, and faithful; and whilst he taught them

" to abhor every species of hypocrisy and fraud; they witnessed
" that his practice, and his precepts were in exact accordance--
" religion in him had no taint of superstition or bigotry; he be-
" lieved that the fold of Christ included all that have faith in his
" mission and obey his precepts; and the rest of his fellow-beings
" he presumed not to judge. He soothed the afflicted, advised
" the friendless, consoled the widow and the fatherless, and
" sought to lighten the captive's fetters; he was indeed the friend
" of those " *who had none beside to help them.*" His conversa-
" tional intercourse was instructive and delightful; almost be-
" yond parallel; the hospitality of antient times prevailed at his
" table, and his hourly liberality proved his contempt for
" riches."

*Beverley's* History of Virginia, (a Native and Inhabitant of the place) 8vo. 1722, 14 plates.

This handsome bound volume was given to me by Mr. Maude.

*Bingham's* Origines Ecclesiasticæ, 8 vols. 8vo. 1834, (maps.)

This edition of the Origines Ecclesiasticæ, has lately been revised and edited by the Rev. Richard Bingham, B. C. L. Prebendary of Chichester, Vicar of Hale-Magna, Incumbent of Gosport Chapel, and formerly fellow of New College, Oxford, (the great grandson of the original author), and comprises under its title:—The Antiquities of the Christian Church, and other works of the Rev. *Joseph Bingham*, M. A. formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, and afterwards Rector of Headbourn-Worthy and Havant, Hampshire; with a set of Maps of Ecclesiastical Geography; to which are now added several Sermons, and other matter never before published.

Mr. Richard Bingham dedicates the above edition of the Works of his Reverend Ancestor, to the most Reverend and Right Honourable his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, (*Dr. Wm. Howley*), and gives not only a Fac-simile of the Author's handwriting, but a Biographical account of his life from whence the following Memoirs are extracted:—

The learned Author of the Antiquities of the Christian Church, was born in September, 1668, at Wakefield, at which place his father was a respectable inhabitant. He was taught the first rudiments of grammar at a school in that town, under Mr. Edw. Clarke, and on the 26th May, 1684, he was admitted a Member of University College, in Oxford; and applied with persevering industry, to those studies which are generally considered as most laborious. He also employed the greater portion of his time in studying the writings of the Fathers, making himself intimately acquainted with their opinions and doctrines; and fully able both to explain and to defend their interpretation of

the difficult or disputed passages of Scripture. He took the degree of B. A. in 1688—was elected in 1689 a Fellow of his College—took the degree of M. A. in 1691, and was appointed one of the Tutors of the College. About four years after Mr. Bingham had taken his Master's Degree a circumstance occurred which eventually occasioned him to leave the University. [This matter is gone into and satisfactorily explained to Mr. Bingham's honour and fame.]

On the resignation of his Fellowship, Mr. Bingham was presented, by the favour of Dr. Ratcliffe, to the Rectory of Headbourn-Worthy, (a small living at a little more than a mile from Winchester.) About six years afterwards he married Miss Dorothea Pococke, and became the father of ten children, yet neither did he suffer the rapid increase of his family, nor the consequent narrowness of his finances to depress his spirits or impede the progress of his studies. On the contrary, he appears to have applied to his literary pursuits with a closer and more persevering industry, and by those means, in the course of what cannot be considered as a long life, he was enabled to complete, in his country retirement, (besides several other single volumes) the original learned and laborious Work, ORIGINES ECCLESIASTICÆ, the first volume of which he published in 1708, and it pleased Providence to spare his life till he had brought his useful and arduous undertaking to a perfect and full conclusion. He committed the 10th and last volume to the press in 1722, and died in August, 1723.

*** There are twelve Maps of Ecclesiastical Geography to illustrate the present edition.

*Boorde's Breviary of Health, &c.* 2 vols. B. L. 4to, (W. Powell) 1557.

I shall here add to the account of this Work and its Author, (to be found at p. 33 of the first volume of the Catalogue) the following particulars:—

This is the title of the Breviary—" The Breviary of Healthe, " for all Maner of Syckenesses and Diseases the which may be " in Man or Woman doth folowe. Expressynge the obscure " Termes of Greke, Araby, Latyn, and Barbary in English, " concerning Phisicke and Chierurgerie, compyled by *Andrewe* " *Boorde*, of Phisycke Doctour, an English Man, Anno 1557." On the reverse of the title page is a Portrait of the Doctor, sitting in his study before his reading desk, supporting his head with his right arm in a thoughtful attitude. *A Fac-simile* whereof is the 16th plate in the first volume of Woodburn's Gallery of Rare Portraits, which copy is stated to be from *a scarce and curious wood cut.* At the end of the first volume is " Here " endeth the first Boke, examined in Oxforde, in June, the " Yere of oure Lorde MCCCCCXLVI, and in the reigne of

" oure Sovereigne Lorde Kynge Henry the Eyght, Kynge of " Englande France and Irelande, the XXXVIII Yere, Im- " prynted at London, in Flete Strete, by Willyam Powell." The title of the 2nd vol. is thus—" The seconde Boke of the " Brevyary of Health, named the *Extravagantes* foloweth— " Compyled by Andrewe Boord, of Phisicke Doctor, Anno " 1557." [This volume is greatly mutilated.]

In the *Bibliotheca Britannica*, the Author is thus described, " Borde, Boordo, or Burde, Andrew, M. D. also in Latin, " Andreas *Perforatus*, was born in Sussex. From *him* the " term *Merry Andrew* is said to be derived, as he was accus- " tomed to frequent markets and fairs, where a conflus of peo- " ple used to get together, to whom he prescribed; and to in- " duce them to flock thither the more readily, he would make " *humourous* speeches." As a specimen of Dr. Boorde's Humour I will transcribe one chapter from the Breviary of Health Book the first.

"The 151 Chapitre doth shewe of an *euyll Fever* the which " doth comber yonge persons, named the *Feuer lurden*.

" Amonge all the Feuers I had almoste forgotten the feuer " *lurden*, with the whiche manye yonge men, yonge women, " maydens, and other yonge persons, are sore infected nowe a " dayes.

" The Cause of this Infirmitie."

" This Feuer doth come naturally, or els by euyll and slouth- " full bryngyng up—if it do come by nature, then this Feuer is ' uncurable, for it can neuer out of the Fleshe, that is bred in " the Bone—yf it come by slouthfull bryngyng up, it may be " holpen by diligent labour.

" *A Remedy.*

" There is nothyng so good for the Feuer *lurden* as is *Un-* " *guentum baculinum*, that is to say: take a sticke or wand of " a yerd of length and more, and let it be as great as a man's " fynger, and with it anoynt the backe and the shulders well " mornyng and euenyng, and do this xxi dayes, and if this " Feuer wyl not be holpen in that tyme, let them beware of " waggyng on the galowes; and whyles they do take theyr " medecine put no Lubberwore into theyr potage and beare of " knaverynge about theyr hert, and if this wyll not helpe send " them than to Newegate, for yf you wyll not they wyll brynge " them selfe thyther at length."

*** The old word *lurden* is explained in Nares's Glossary, Skinner's Etymologicon, and many old English Dictionaries.

*Boothby's* Sorrows, Sacred to the Memory of Penelope his Daughter, with other Poems, folio, beautiful engravings, 1796.

***Brayley*** and ***Britton's*** History of the Antient Palace, and late Houses of Parliament of Westminster, illustrated by an ornamented Title Page and 48 Engravings, 8vo. 1836.

***Brayley's*** Graphic Illustrator, (v. 4th vol. p. 12.)

This Volume contains the following Illustrative Engravings: —

*Vignette on the Title Page.*

*Page* 1—*Borstall Tower, Buckinghamshire.*
8 & 9—*Dunmow, Monument and Chair.*
13—*Font at Harbledown.*
16—*Adam Krafft.*
17—*St. Saviour's, Southwark.*
24—*West Bromwich Church* Medal.
25—*An Antient Knight.*
29—*Arthur's Stone, near Swansea.*
32—*The Landgate, Winchelsea.*
40—*Peak Cavern.*
45—*Crypt, near Carter Lane*
48—*All Saints' Church, Pontefract.*
51 & 54—*Jane Shore.*
65 to 69—*Union Flags.*
73—*Rudstone Pillar.*
77—*St. Peter's, Birmingham, Church Medal.*
80 & 82—*Crosby Hall, Monument, and Plan.*
83—*Helmets.*
88—*Antient Stone Capital.*
96—*Bordsley Chapel Medal.*
97—*Waltham Church.*
103 & 106—*Do. Entrance, Gateway, &c.*
109—*Danish Camp, Ethandux.*
113—*Temple at Abury*
120—*Iron Crown of Lombardy*
121—*Font at Hereford, and St. George's Church Medal,* (*Leicester.*)
125—*Antient Cloak Buttons.*
128—*Shields of the Black Prince and John of Gaunt.*
129—*Church in Woburn Square.*
136—*Antient Cross, at Sherburne.*
137—*St. George.*
144 & 145—*Antient Chessmen.*
148—*Kirkburn Font.*
149—*Gateway at Rampton.*
152—*Clegg Hall, Lancashire.*
168—*Doorway, Kirkstall Abbey.*
169—*Elizabeth College, Guernsey.*
176—*Waltham Cross.*
184—*Hostelry, at Lewes.*
185—*Queen Elizabeth, Hawking.*
189—*St. Christopher.*
192 & 194—*Restored Plan of Stonehenge.*
200 & 201—*Adel Church.*
208—*Cromlech, near Newport*
209—*Bardsey Church.*
216 & 217—*Alfred's Jewel.*
220—*St. Ethelbert's Statue.*
224—*Ruins of Old London Bridge.*
232—*Capitals at Adel.*
233—*Queen Eleanor's Tomb*
240—*House where the Duke of Buckingham was Murdered.*
244—*His Monument at Portsmouth.*
246—*Heriot's Hospital.*
249 & 250—*St. Dunstan's in the West Fleet Street and Plan.*
256—*Wreck of the Betsey Cains.*
257 & 258—*Portchester Castle and Plan.*
260 to 262—*Do. Church and Font.*
272—*Capital in Wells Cathedral.*
273—*Compton Castle, Devonshire.*
277—*Kits Cotty House.*
281—*The Constantine Tolmen.*
284—*The Logan Stone, Dartmoor.*
288—*Houghton Chapel, Nottinghamshire.*

293—*Castleton Castle.*
296—*The Court Fool.*
301—*A Stage Play.*
302—*Jedediah Buxton.*
304—*Blarney Castle, Ireland.*
311—*Bradgate, Leicestershire.*
313—*Lady Jane's Tower and Chapel.*
317—*Rodeley Temple, Leicestershire.*
320 & 321—*Eltham Palace and Bridge.*
325—*Eltham Hall.*
328—*Capital at Wells and the Hunting Tower at Chatsworth.*
336—*Kilburn Priory, Middlesex.*
340—*Do. Seal.*
341—*Myrrhene Vases.*
344 to 346—*Roman Remains.*
352—*Elephant, by Matthew Paris.*
353—*Mock Tournament.*
360—*Kidderminster Church Medal.*
361—*St. Dunstan.*
372 & 373—*Ockholt Manor House.*
377—*Stafford Corporation Seal.*
378—*Roman Remains.*
380 & 381—*Ditto.*
384—*Group of Heathen Divinities.*
385—*Rousham House, Oxfordshire.*
387—*Antient Key.*
392—*Cross of Charlemagne.*
393—*Eddistone and Bell Rock Lighthouses.*
404 & 405—*Antient Bagpipes.*
408—*Gower's Tomb & Fingal's Cave.*

*Breviary* according to the Usage of the Church at York.

This Volume is in such a mutilated condition, that I can find neither the place *where* printed, the Printer's *name*, nor the *date*. It is printed in the Old English Letter, (red and black) and *begins* thus on the first torn leaf. "In nomine sancte et "individue Trinitatis, Amen." Incipit Ordo Brevearii: se- "cundum morem et Consuetudinem Ecclesie *Eboracen:* An- "glicani." (Given to me by John Maude, Esq.)

*Brook's* Village Prayers for Families, 12mo. 1835.

To this *seventh* edition of the Work is contained the Writer's Observations concerning the Nature of Prayer, (greatly enlarged.) This little volume was kindly presented to me in February 1835, by the Author and Editor, the Reverend J. W. Brooks, Vicar of Clarbrough, and St. Saviour's, Retford, who is mentioned on page 140 of the second volume of my Catalogue.

*Brooks's* Dictionary of Writers on the Prophecies, 8vo. 1835.

This useful little Work was compiled by the Reverend J. W. Brooks, Vicar of Clarbrough, mentioned before in this Supplement, who is also the Editor of a larger Work on the Prophecy, called *The Investigator*. He gave me the above copy, which contains not only the names of the Writers on the Prophecies, (with the Titles and occasional Descriptions of their Works) but also an *Appendix*, containing Lists of Commentators, Annotators, &c. upon the Holy Scriptures.

*Brooks the Rev. J. W.*—For Presents by him, vide articles, Abdiel, Brooks's Village Prayers, Brooks' Dictionary of Writers on the Prophecies, Holmes on the Resurrection, Moffat's Malmsbury, and Carter's Specimens of English Ecclesiastical Costume.

*Bulet*—Traité du Nivellement, contenant La Theorie et la Pratique de cet art—avec la Description d'un Niveau nouvellement inventè par le *Sieur Bulet*, Architecte du Roy, Le tout enrichy de Figures—Langloi's, (a Paris) 1688.

*** This little Treatise upon Levelling (having about a dozen well executed Engravings in it) was given to me by the Rev. F. P. Hulme, (1835.) It has belonged to a French Nobleman, whose Coat of Arms is stamped upon the morocco covers.

C

*Calvert's* Picturesque Views and Descriptions of Cities, Towns, Castles, Mansions, and other objects of Interesting Features in STAFFORDSHIRE, from original Drawings, by *Mr. Frederick Calvert*, engraved on steel by *Mr. T. Radclyffe*, with Illustrations by *Mr. William West*, 1830, [having 39 Plates, including Vignette and Frontispiece.]

VIEWS IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Lichfield Cathedral, (Vignette)*
*Do. (Frontispiece)*
*Trentham Hall.*
*Wolverhampton.*
*Sandwell Hall.*
*Beaudesert.*
*Barr Hall.*
*Smethwick Grove.*
*Soho.*
*Wolseley Hall.*
*Bishton Hall.*
*Perry Hall.*
*Stafford and Castle. (2)*
*Tixall Hall.*
*Bellamour House.*
*Dudley Castle,* (2.)
*Meaford Hall.*
*Earl of Shrewsbury.*
*Darlaston Hall.*
*Spring Vale.*
*Tixall Abbey.*
*Armitage Park.*
*Shugborough.*
*Potteries.*
*Croxden Abbey.*
*Stone.*
*Barlaston Hall.*
*Asylum, (Stafford.)*
*Chillington Hall.*
*Tutbury Castle.*
*Westwood House.*
*Etruria.*
*Caverswell Castle.*
*Dove Cliff.*
*Rolleston Hall.*
*Stourton Castle.*
*Beamhurst Hall.*

*Calvert's Radclyffe's*, and *West's* SHROPSHIRE, upon the same plan as *Staffordshire*, 1831, [having 34 Plates, including Frontispiece and Vignette.]

VIEWS IN SHROPSHIRE.

*Ludlow Castle, (2.)*
*Leasowes*
*Stanley Hall.*
*Wenlock Abbey.*
*Bridgenorth, (2.)*
*Buildwas Abbey.*
*English Bridge, Shrewsbury.*
*Wrekin.*
*Devonport House.*
*Lilleshull Abbey.*
*Morton Castle.*
*Sweeney Hall.*
*Haughmond Abbey.*
*Sundorn Castle.*
*Lonford Hall.*
*Morvil Hall.*
*Pitchford Hall.*
*Porkington Hall.*
*Ludford Church.*
*Apley Park.*
*Coppice.*
*Tonge Castle.*
*Downton Hall.*
*The Lodge near Ludlow.*
*Cainham Court.*
*Shrewsbury from the Welsh Bridge.*
*Seat of Lord Hill.*
*Seat of Lord Berwick.*
*White Hall.*
*Aldenham Hall.*
*Gatacre Hall.*
*Abednego Matthews, Esq.*

*Caraccioli*, vide article "Litio."

*Carter's* Specimens of English Ecclesiastical Costume, 8vo. (plates) 1817.

This little Tract (with Impressions of its Seven Engravings) is comprised in *Fosbrooke's British Monachism*, [vide vol. 1 p. 85) and constitutes the 60th chapter of that work; being contributed thereto by *Mr. John Carter, (the Author)* of whom there are *two* memorials (extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1817) printed at the end of the above treatise. It will be therefore sufficient to notice in this place the entry of the Author's death, as contained in the Magazine, (for September, 1817) and to give a copy of the inscription on his tombstone.

His death is thus recorded: "September 8, in Upper Eaton "Street, Pimlico, aged 69, Mr. John Carter, F. S. A. "Draftsman and Architect; and eminently distinguished for "his Skill in Antient English Architecture."

A copy of the *Inscription* on a Tombstone placed on the south side of Hampstead Church.

"Sacred
"to the Memory of
"Mr. JOHN CARTER,
"Antiquarian, Draftsman, and Architect,
"and
"Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries,
"of London.
"He was distinguished

" For his superior Knowledge
" In Antient English Architecture,
" in which as a Profession
" he pre-eminently excelled.
" His zeal for the Preservation of
" Antient Buildings
" and
" Remains of Antiquity,
" was equal to his
" Judgement and Science,
" and he had the high
" satisfaction of knowing
" that his active and steady
" Perseverance
" had been the Means of saving
" from Destruction
" several Antient Structures,
" Valuable Monuments
" of the Skill of our Ancestors.
" He died 8th September, 1817,
" in the 70th year of his age;
" and was interred at his own Desire,
" Over the Grave of his honoured Mother."

*** The above Tract was given to me by the Reverend J. W. Brooks, Vicar of Clarborough.

*Carver*—Voyage dans les Parties interieures de L'Amerique Septentrionale pendant les Années 1766, 1767, and 1768, 8vo. 1784.

Given to me by Mr. Maude.

*Jonathan Carver*, celebrated as a Traveller, was born at Connecticut, North America, in 1732, of which Province his Grandfather had been Governor. He was brought up to the Medical Profession, which he quitted for a military life, and served reputably until the peace of 1763. On that event he formed the resolution to explore the Interior of America and penetrate to the Pacific Ocean: in which object he failed, but proceeded further than any other European had previously done, except Father Hennepin. In 1769 he came over to England, in the hope that Government would re-imburse him the expences of the expedition but being disappointed was reduced to great distress. In 1778 he published " Travels " through the Interior Parts of North America, in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768, *a work deemed peculiarly interesting*. In the following years he published a Treatise on the Cultivation of the Tobacco Plant, and both of these works ought to have procured him notice and employment. Through the

winter of 1779 he obtained an existence, by acting as a Clerk in a Lottery Office, and died early in 1780 of a putrid fever supervening on a dysentery, supposed to have been produced by actual want. Thus died a man whose claims to encouragement seem no way disputable; and as usual, when too late, his case attracted notice, and by the benevolent exertions of Dr. Lettsom, a provision was made for his widow and children, by a publication by subscription of his "Travels." His case also made a salutary impression on the public mind, and strengthened by similar instances, led to the institution of the "Literary Fund," v. Dr. Lettsom's account prefixed to Carver's Travels. Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 50 and 51.

*Chartarii*—Historia et Imagines Deorum, 1687.

Not being able to find any account of the Writer (*Vincent Chartarius*) in Moreri, or any other Biographical Author in my possession, I shall content myself to give, (and I trust it will satisfy my readers to receive) the title page and such other characteristics of the work as the book itself affords. The engraved *bastard* title (within a frame) contains these words:—"Vincentii Chartarii *Rhegiensis* Imagines Deorum Qui ab "Antiquis colebantur—Moguntiæ apud Ludovicum Bourgeat." The *full* title page (in red and black ink) is in the following words:—"Vincentii Chartarii, Rhegiensis Imagines Deorum "qui ab Antiquis colebantur, unâ cum earum declaratione & "Historia in qua Simulacra, Ritus, Ceremoniæ magnaque ex "Parte Veterum Religio explicatur, Opus non solum Antiqui-"tatis Amatoribus, sed & liberalium Artium Cultoribus, imo "& concionatoribus valde utile & proficuum. Hinc inde a "D. D. Paulo Hachenberg, quondam Serenissimi Electoris "Palatini a Consiliis intimis illustratum & LXXXVIII. "figuris Æneis adornatum."

*Cole's* History and Antiquities of Wellingborough, in the County of Northampton, Illustrated by two Views, i. e. Wellingborough Church, and Swan's Pool.

*Cornwallyes's* Essayes, (small 8vo. 1632, with an Engraved Title Page.

*Sir William Cornwallyes*, the Author of the above Essayes, was a descendant of a branch of the noble and very antient family of Cornwallis, a family which had been settled most honourably in the County of Suffolk for nearly five centuries, but which has now entirely disappeared.

He was born in 15**, & in 1602 was Knighted. Sir William was a learned and ingenious man, as is fully apparent from his above mentioned Essays on several subjects, in which he has

displayed with much wit and judgement the chief Characters of Life, under the following title:—" Essayes by Sir William " Cornwallyes, *the younger*, Knight, newlie corrected. Lon- " don, printed by Thomas Harper, for I. M. and are to be sold " by Ambrose Ritherdon, in Paule's Churchyard, at the sign " of the Bull's Head, 1632." These words are on an engraved title page, by Cecil, having the figures of two Men in Gowns and large Hats, sitting opposite to each other at Tables under Arches, one of them is writing, and the other reading, fit postures for both young and old within the precincts of a library.

*Granger* supposes these figures to represent the Essayist and his Father. " It may be so, says the lively and ingenious author of the " Library Companion," but whoever shall be fortunate enough to possess such a copy of this impression, or rather such an impression of this Frontispiece, as I once saw at a Country Booksellers, at Worcester, (unfortunately just parted with) will probably look with indifference upon every other copy which he may chance to light upon; at least seventeen long years have not effaced the impression made by a sight of that copy. It was bright, clean, genuine, with a large margin; but (horribile dictu) had been pounced upon for the sake of *dismemberment*, by a keen and rapacious GRANGERITE.

These Essays were *first* published in 1601-2, without the engraved title page.

At sign I. 2, (for it is not paged) is a second title page, placed before the second Book of Essays, with the date 1631, and at sig. I 1 4, a third before " Discourses upon Seneca the Tra- " jedian."

They are dedicated " To the right vertuous, and most ho- " nourable Ladies the Lady Sara Hastings, the Lady Theodosia " Dudley, the Lady Mary Wingfield, and the Lady Mary " Dyer."

The first Book contains twenty-five, and the second fifty-two Essays.

The Writer is called the *younger*, to distinguish him from his uncle, Sir William Cornwallis, the ancestor of the present Earl Cornwallis.

*** The above Volume was kindly presented to me, by Matthew Dawes, Esq. of Acres Field, Bolton, Lancashire.

*Crescentiis* (Petri De) Epistola, (sine Loco aut Anno sed circa, 1472) folio, with numerous curious Wood Cuts, B. L.

It appears by the Bibliotheca Britannica, and by 3 Dibdin's Spenceriana, that the first edition of the " Opus Ruralium " Commodorum," was printed by *Schüsler*, at Augsbourg, in 1471, that it was afterwards many times reprinted at Louvaine, Florence, Basil, and other places, in the years 1472, 1474,

1481, &c. and that Watts's Bibliotheca calls the edition of *Louvaine, in* 1472, (of which the above is probably a copy,) *a scarce and curious edition*, and the Louvaine Edition of 1474, (by Joan: de Westfalia a *very rare* edition. From the fly leaves of my copy on which are dates 1473 and 1474, (the latter by a former owner, in a very antient hand) it is highly presumable that the above is *one* of the Louvaine Editions, and I shall therefore describe it after the model which Dr. Dibdin has observed with respect to the late Earl Spencer's *first* Edition.

Crescentius, Crescenzio, or De Crescentiis, was born at Bologna, in 1233, and died in 1320. I presume that the above copy, is decidedly the second, if not the first of the above mentioned *Louvaine* Editions. From the *Prohemium* we learn, that Crescentius had spent his younger days in the study of Logic, Medicine, and Natural History—that his adult years had been devoted to the knowledge and profession of the Laws, and that not fewer than thirty of these latter years were actually consumed in the laborious practice of his profession; but at length, wearied with these pursuits, and desirous of a more congenial liberty, he returned to fitter objects, [ad *Propria* redit] and devoted himself to the peaceful, and pleasant occupation of Agriculture. Hence the work before us.

On the recto of the first leaf is this prefix :—

"Petri de Crescentiis Civis Bononien, in Com=
"modorum ruralium cum figuris libri duodecim."

On the recto of folio 2, is a proheme or preface. On the reverse of which begins the first chapter of the Work, with the following prefix :—

"Capitulum primum De locis habitabilibus
"eligendis et de Curiis Domibus et his q habita=
"tionibus sunt in Rure necessaria facienda, et
"primo de cognitione bonitatis loci habitabilis in
"Communi."

The leaves amount to 153, and there are numerous cuts illustrating the various subjects of the respective chapters; which in the first book are 13, in the second 27, in the third 23, in the fourth 46, in the fifth 60, in the sixth 140, in the seventh 4, in the eighth 8, in the ninth 104, in the tenth 39, in the eleventh 52, and in the twelfth 12.

*** The Volume is handsomely half-bound in green morocco.

*Currer's* Eshton Hall Library Catalogue, 8vo. 1833, (plates.)

I must unavoidably commence my Annotation upon this beautifully got up volume in the words of the often mentioned and celebrated Dr. Dibdin, to be found in the second part of his *Reminiscences* of a Literary Life, (Chapter XIII. p. 949,

intituled *Sketches of Private Libraries*), because it will furnish my Readers with the most ample and correct account that can be given of such a treasure that is in my power at present to obtain. After the respective Libraries of Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, R. Heber, Esq. Lord Vernon, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, are fully and happily described. The learned Doctor proceeds in the subsequent words:—" Thus much, or rather thus little, " for *Sketches of Private Libraries*, in LONDON. I fly to the " country; and with a pigeon's wing velocity plant myself op- " posite *Eshton Hall*, near Skipton, in Yorkshire. Its " amiable and intellectual owner invites me to enter; and within " five minutes I find myself in the midst of her Library.— " MISS CURRER is not a collector of the caprice of the day.— " From earliest youth her passion both for reading and amassing " books has been extreme; and fortunately her means enable " her to gratify this passion to an extent of placingher at the " HEAD of all female Collectors in Europe. In fact, as I have " often remarked, this Lady is a sort of modern CHRISTINA " of the North. But she has been fortunate in building a " super-structure upon a broad and splendid foundation. The " *Bierley Library*, descending with the property of her great " grandfather, *Dr. Rickardson*, has enabled her to erect one " of such splendour and extent, as to fill two rooms, whose " united lengths (besides a bay window in each room of fourteen " feet by twelve) are seventy-six feet, by twenty-four feet in " width, and sixteen in height. The first of these rooms, of " forty feet, is the Library properly so called; the second is " the Drawing-room; but as the OPPOSITE PLATE tes- " tifies, equally devoted to books as the first. A third room, " on a smaller scale, but to be fitted up with furniture equally " *Bibliomanical*, is in contemplation; to which a *Conservatory* " is to be attached."

[The two following notes are at the bottom of page 952 of Dibdin's Reminiscences.]

*Note* 1.—The Plate of the LIBRARY, will be seen as the Frontispiece of Part II. There are in fact four Plates attached to the Catalogue of Miss Currer's Library to be presently noticed. The third is an exterior View of Eshton Hall, which has quite an Elizabethan air. The fourth Plate is a *View from the Library Window;* in which view the distant hill is called *Elso*. For the use of these two plates my best thanks are necessarily due to the Owner of the Library.

*Note* 2.—The Furniture of the above splendid Rooms is in perfect harmony with their chief Attraction; that of the first is carved *Oak;* of the second carved *Rosewood;* the Book-cases in both rooms are oak. There was a first intention to have *Pictures*

and no books in the second room; but who can resist the growing and soft contagion of Books? The fair owner "soon found out "that one room would by no means contain her books."

This species of BOOK PARADISE, in which the impassioned Collector might love to rove, and peradventure to fix a temporary abode, has in a measure become familiar to us by that spirit of liberality in its Proprietor, who is always so anxious to add to the quantity of Bibliomanical bliss. Her archives are not like many devoted spots fenced round with high walls and deep moats; but even without stirring from his fire-side, the ardent devotee may make himself acquainted with every iota of their contents. Of course, I can only allude to that beautiful volume, printed at her entire cost, for the sake of partial distribution, which bears the following title:—"A Catalogue of "the Library collected by Miss RICHARDSON CURRER, at "Eshton Hall, Craven, Yorkshire, by C. T. Stewart, Book-"seller, London. Printed for Private Circulation only; 1833, "8vo."—[The following note is at the bottom of page 953 of Dibdin's Reminiscences]:—

*Note.*—The Catalogue, which is beautifully got up, contains only the titles of the books. Had I been at Mr. Stewart's elbow, it would have been barely possible to have resisted the temptation of supplying a little food of a more savoury quality than that of mere titular information. The generosity of the owner, for a volume of such facile execution, has been without precedent.

But although the latter part of this title might induce a supposition that the owner of the Library did not throw open the doors of it sufficiently wide to the public, yet such has been her judgment and liberality, that it may be questioned whether there be a dozen gentlemen—decided Book Collectors—in the kingdom; to whom a copy, by some means or other, has not been graciously sent; although the possessors of the volume may not be aware that the total expenditure of putting it forth, in its present beautiful garb, was very little short of *six hundred pounds*, a rare and noble instance of adorning a favourite pursuit, by allowing others to become gratuitous partakers of it. Among the many distinguished Collectors, who have good reason to "thank their stars" for the possession of such a treasure, are six to my own knowledge; Messrs. Freeling, Turner, Botfield, Repton, Morgan, and Upcott. An elegant compliment to the utility of the book, and to the liberality of its owner, was paid by the late Earl Spencer, to whom, in consequence of Miss Currer's telling me that "any friends whom I might be "pleased to mention should have copies," a copy was expressly sent, in the thoroughly handsome half-morocco binding of *Mackenzie*, the usual dress in which the copies quitted the wardrobe of their owner.

Lord Spencer, in reply to me, thus observed, " I have just received the very handsome book from Miss Currer. It would have been at any time a very interesting and valuable addition to my class of *Bibliography;* but it is more particularly so now, as I am occasionally employing the few leisure moments which my unavoidable calls on business, and checks from ailments allow, in trying my hand at a *classed Catalogue* of the *Bibliotheca Althorpiana;* a work which of course, can never be finished, but the fabrication of which will be much benefitted by that respectable Lady's production in the same line. I shall of course, " *as in duty bound,*" trouble her with my grateful acknowledgements.—Ryde, June 17th, 1833. Considering myself also " in duty bound" to make Miss Currer acquainted with such favourable sentiments from such a quarter, she observed in reply " I had a very flattering letter from his Lord-" ship himself yesterday."

And now, if the uninitiated reader be disposed to ask what is the character of this Library, about which so much is said, I answer in the very words of its owner, with which the " Adver-" tisement" prefixed commences.—" The Library of which this " volume forms the Catalogue, has been collected solely with a " View to UTILITY; yet in those works usually considered " ornamental and curious, it possesses specimens of no common " occurrence. In the *Natural Sciences, Topography, Anti-" quity,* and *History,* it is more particularly rich; and the Ma-" nuscripts, although not numerous, are interesting and valua-" ble. The Books individually, are in the finest condition, and " not a few of them in the richest and most *tasteful bindings.*" An admirable Index is the immediate clue to the discovery of any work of which we may be in pursuit; and there are not fewer than FIFTEEN THOUSAND VOLUMES to refer to. Such are the treasures of ESHTON HALL, in the department of Books alone. For the continued, and long continued health and happiness of its amiable and accomplished owner, there can be but one feeling and one sentiment amongst every enlightened and liberal hearted individual: accompanied even with a secret wish that SUCH examples, in the same sex may " abound more and more"—and that there is no one duty more imperatively inculcated than that of adorning this world's wealth by pursuits which in the language of the great Roman Writer, [Cicero] (prefixed as a motto to the Catalogue itself) " *nourish youth; delight old age; adorn prosperity; afford a " Refuge and solace in adversity; forming our delights at " home; any thing but hindrances abroad; which are our " nightly associates; our indoor, and out of door companions.*" These be *general* topics of admiration and congratulation. For

myself, *that* sentiment is most deeply felt, which neither the tongue nor the pen has the ability of adequately conveying:—

" In freta dum fluvii current, &c.

* * * *

" Semper HONOS NOMENQUE TUUM laudesque manebunt
" Quæ me cunque vocant terræ."

Miss Currer is too good a scholar to impose upon me the task of an inadequate translation, and thus I bow to, and take my leave of the *Book Genius* of ESHTON HALL!

Having above given Dr. Dibdin's animated account of the intellectual owner of Eshton Hall, the noble Library within it, and her munificence and liberality in putting forth the handsome Catalogue above described, and bestowing copies upon many Book Collectors, I have but little more to remark than that Miss *Frances Mary Richardson Currer* (the lady who is the present possessor of Eshton Hall and its dependencies, and the Collector of the magnificent Library now within that Mansion) was the sole daughter and heiress at law of the Rev. *Henry Richardson*, Rector of Thornton, in Craven, in the county of York, who died in 1784, and had a little before his death taken the surname of *Currer*, upon succeeding to the estates of *Sarah Currer*, (formerly of Kildwick, in the West Riding of the county of York) upon the death of his uncle, *John Currer*, Esq. There is also an ample pedigree of the family of *Riehardson*, (beginning in the year 1576) in the Appendix to Whitaker's History of Loidis and Elmete, and also a plate of *Bierley Hall*, (belonging to Miss Currer,) which was presented by her to that work.

Miss Currer having honoured me with the above handsomely bound copy of her Catalogue, and having no reason to *thank my stars* for such a favour; I shall waive all acknowledgements to *them* on the subject, but (as I have already done) most cordially present my warmest and most grateful thanks to the collector and owner of the Eshton Hall Library, for so singular a mark of liberality towards an entire stranger, whose book shelves are become highly adorned by such a beautiful and interesting volume.

## D

## *Danæus* on the Wonderful Works of the World, translated by Thomas Twyne, B. L. 4to. 1578.

The title of this Translation is in the words following:—
" The Wonderful Woorkmanship of the World, wherein is
" contained an excellent Discourse of Christian naturall Philo-
" sophy concernyng the Fourme, Knowledge, and Use of all
" Things created; specially gathered out of the Fountaines of
" Holy Scripture, by *Lambertus Danæus;* and now Eng-
" lished by T. T."

Of Thomas Twyne, (T. T.) the Translator, an account will be found in 1 Cat. p. 266.

*Lambert Danæus*, (or Daneau), a learned French Protestant Minister, was born at Orleans about the year 1530. He appears to have been originally designed for the Profession of the Law, and pursued his studies in his native town, under the celebrated *Anne du Bourg*, Counsellor, Clerk to the Parliament of Paris, who died a martyr to the reformed Religion in the year 1559. Daneau had embraced the same religious sentiments with his master; and after his death withdrew from the scene of persecution to Geneva, in the year 1560. In that city he became a Minister, and Professor of Theology, which offices he afterwards sustained with much reputation at Leyden, in Holland. From Leyden he went to Ghent, whence in the year 1589, (when the Netherlands became distracted by civil wars) he removed to Bearn. From Bearn he was invited in the year 1594, to Castres, in Languedoc, at which place he died about two years after his settlement there. He was a man of considerable learning and abilities, and much esteemed in the Calvinistic Churches, whose principles he defended against the Lutherans, as well as Catholics. Among other works which he published are "Commentaries on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark"—"Loci communes"—Harmonia sive Tabulæ in Salomonis Proverbia et Ecclesiasten"—"Geographiæ Poeticæ, Lib. IV. Methodus Sacræ, Scripturæ,"—Elenchus Hereticorum"—and "Aphorismi Politici et Militares."

*** The above volume was *given* to me by Mr. Maude.

## Dibdin's Reminiscences of a Literary Life, (in 2 Parts, with the Author's Portrait, and some Illustrative Engravings) 8vo. 1836.

This amusing Work of the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, (who is so often mentioned in the volumes of the Catalogue) consists of thirteen Chapters, treating first of his Parental History, secondly of his School-boy Days, thirdly his College Life, fourthly the Choice of his Profession, fifthly his Authorship, sixthly his Publications, seventhly Roxburghiana, eighthly the Spencer Library, ninthly Althorp, tenth Publications continued, eleventh Kensingtoniana, twelfth London, and thirteenth Private Libraries.

The Reminiscences are dedicated to Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. whose *Coat Armour* appears at the head of the Dedication.

The Preface is adorned with two plates, the one representing the Salt Cellar of the celebrated Archbishop Parker, the other Exning Vicarage.

A correct likeness of the Doctor (whom I have been acquainted with for many years) faces the title page.

Before page 312 (Chap, V.) is placed a portrait of the late Francis Douce, Esq. to whom I had the pleasure of being personally known. Before page 345 (Chap. VII.) is a copy of the extraordinary grand and beautiful Letter B, (the first in St. Jerome's Latin Version of the Psalms) referred to at p. 910, Chap. XIII. Before page 408 (Chap. VII.) is placed a Portrait of Roger Wilbraham, Esq. Before page 557 (Chap. IX.) is placed a Representation of the Library at Eshton Hall. Before page 769 (Chap. XI.) is placed a Representation of the Assumption of the Virgin, in the collection of the late Mr. Douce. Before page 770 (Chap. XI.) is placed a Representation of Demons, (from the same collection.) Before page 992 is placed a View of the Interior of the Exning Vicarage Library, and before page 974 (Chap. XIII.) is placed a Figure of a Child with a Cardinal's Hat.

Besides the plates above enumerated, these volumes are embellished with many wood cuts and fac similes of hands writing.

I now hope I shall be pardoned for extracting the following *passage* from the Chapter called *Althorpe*, with its accompanying *note*, which I do the rather, because they mention my late dear friend Mr. Archdeacon Eyre and myself very pleasantly in conjunction.

The learned Writer of the Ædes Althorpianæ has in his Reminiscences (vide the Chapter referred to) the following passage and note, viz. :—

" My amiable friend, the late Rev. John Eyre, Archdeacon " of Nottingham, was pleased to meet my wishes in the follow- " ing sportive strain :—

" Babworth, Feb. 24th, 1818.

" My Dear Sir,

" Calling on Mr. Holmes* yesterday, he shewed me your " letter and civilities to me; the effect of which was, that I " acknowledged it was only some suggestions of that squeamish " Jade PRUDENCE, which had prevented me subscribing to " your *Ædes Althorpianæ*. He chimed into the same tune; " the result you will easily conceive. If women are lost by de- " liberation, what will become of two old men with Bibliomaniacal propensities? In short the temptation gained strength " by collision, and we agreed to sacrifice our virtue *together*; " and I am authorised to specify the surrender, and to request " you to place our names amongst the list of subscribers. Of " course it must be the small paper.

" Very sincerely your's,

" JOHN EYRE."

The following note was placed *under* the above letter :—

* "*John Holmes*, Esq. of East Retford, *a thorough-bred* "*and thorough-paced* Bibliomaniac, as sensitive in his 78th "year, as I remember him to have been in his 58th year, in all "matters appertaining to BOOK RARITIES. This Veteran has "just published, or rather printed for private distribution, the "fourth and last volume of a *Descriptive Catalogue* of his Li-"brary, with his Portrait (VIR IPSISSIMUS) prefixed. I "have to acknowledge many favours from him in the course of "our mutual pursuits, and especially a good deal of nibbling "criticism upon some of the late volumes of the Bibl. Spence-"riana. It is delightful, and to me most gratifying, to see a "man, at Mr. Holmes's time of life, thus plunging about his "Library with all the frolic and vigour of a *Newfoundlander* in "the Serpentine."

*** I wish the Artist who executed my Portrait, (Mr. Love, of Norwich) *knew* he had the commendation of such a man of taste and judgement as Dr. Dibdin. *Vir ipsissimus* is a strong phrase of praise.

1. ***Du Choul's*** Discours de la Religion des Anciens Romains.
2. ———— Discours sur la Castrametation et Discipline militaire des Romains
3. ———— Discours des Bains et Antiques exercitations Grecques et Romaines. [All dated 1672.]

*William du Choul*, (Latin Caulius), a Lyonese Gentleman, Bailly of the Mountains of Dauphiné, was one of the first Frenchmen who applied to the Study of the Relics of Antiquity. His paternal mansion favoured this taste. It was situated on the summit of the mountain Gourgillon, where the ground could not be dug without discovering Roman Inscriptions, Medals, Urns, Lamps, &c. Du Choul made a collection of these remains, and studied to decypher them. He perused the best Authors, Greek and Latin, for the purpose, and took a journey to Italy for further improvement. The fruit of of his researches appeared in "A Discourse on the Religion of "the Antient Romans, illustrated by a great number of Medals "and Figures; folio," of which work the first edition was published at Lyons, in 1556, and a second in 1569. It was reprinted in 1580, 4to. with the addition of a Discourse on the Castrametation and Military Discipline of the Romans, their Baths and Antiques, and Greek and Roman Exercitations.

These works were much applauded by the learned, and were translated into Latin, Italian, and Spanish. The Latin edition was printed at Amsterdam, in 1686.

*Du Paty's* Travels through Italy translated, 8vo. 1788.

Given to me by Mr. Maude.

*Du Paty*, Advocate General and *President à mortier*, in the Parliament of Bordeaux, was born at Rochelle. He died at Paris in 1788, at no very advanced age with the character of an upright and intelligent magistrate. He acquired great honour by his inflexible constancy in the Revolution of the Magistracy in 1771, and still more by his successful defence of three criminals of Chamont who had been condemned to be broken on the wheel. He published a statement on this occasion which did credit to his talents, and also wrote a kindred work, which added to his reputation, entitled "Historical Reflections on Penal Laws." He long occupied himself in advocating a reform of these laws, and in combating the strong prejudices which supported them. As a man of letters he is known by his Academical Discourses and *his Letters on Italy*, both of which display warmth and sensibility, but are disfigured by an affectation in style and expression, attributable to an unfortunate wish to resemble *Diderot* and *Thomas*.

## E

Eisteddfod, vide "Llwyd."

Ewing, vide "Norfolk Lists"

## F

FITCH's Edition of *Peele's* Anglorum Feriæ, 4to. (no date, but beautifully printed by R. Root, of Ipswich)

Mr. Fitch, (the Editor of Peele's unpublished Manuscript, and who obligingly presented me with a Copy) in a letter which accompanied the present wrote thus:—"At the request of an "intimate Friend who possesses a most extensive Collection of "early English Books, I printed a few copies of the ANGLO-"RUM FERIÆ, *from the Manuscript of George Peele, in my* "*possession*, six were worked off on *Drawing Paper*, one of "which was reserved for you, and I hope it may be worthy a "place in your interesting Library."

It is also remarked on the cover of my copy, that 50 copies only were printed, six on drawing paper, (as mentioned in the letter) and 44 on demy.

Mr. Fitch is mentioned as the Editor of Maitland's Narrative, on page 36 of the 4th volume of my Catalogue.

*George Peele*, an English Poet, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was a native of Devonshire. He was first educated at Broadgate's Hall, but was sometime afterwards made a Student of Christ Church College, Oxford, (about

1573) where after going through the several forms of Logic and Philosophy, and taking all the necessary steps, he was admitted to his Master of Arts degree in 1579.

After this, it appears that he removed to London, became the City Poet, and had the ordering of the Pageants. He lived at the Bank-side over against Black-friars, and maintained the estimation of his poetical capacity, which he had acquired at the University, which seems to have been of no inconsiderable rank. He was a good Pastoral Poet; and Wood informs us that his Plays were not only often acted with great applause in his life time, but did also endure reading with due commendation many years after his death. He speaks of him however, as a more voluminous writer in that way, than he appears to have been, mentioning his dramatic works by the distinction of Tragedies aud Comedies; and has given us a list of those which he says he had seen; but in this he must have made some mistake, as he has divided the several incidents, in one of them, namely, " his Edward I." in such manner as to make the " Life of Llewellin" and the " Sinking of Queen Eleanor," two detached and separate pieces of themselves; the error of which will be seen in the perusal of the whole title of this play. He moreover tells us that the last-mentioned piece, together with a ballad on the same subject, was, in his lifetime, usually sold by the common ballad-mongers.

The real titles of the Plays, written by *George Peele*, (of which five only are known) are—1. The Arraignment of Paris, 1584, 4to. 2. Edward the First, 1593, 4to. 3. King David and Fair Bethsabe, 1599, 4to. 4. The Turkish Mahomet and Hyren the Fair Greek. 5. The Old Wives Tale, a Comedy, 1595, 4to.

Wood and Winstanley, misguided by former Catalogues, have also attributed to him another Tragedy, called " Alphonsus Emperor of Germany," But this Langbaine assures us, was written by *Chapman*, he himself having the play in his possession with that author's name to it.

About 1593, Peele seems to have been taken into the patronage of the Earl of Northumberland, to whom he dedicated in that year " The Honour of the Garter, a Poem, gratulatorie, " the Firstling, consecrated to his Noble Name."

He was almost as famous for his tricks and merry pranks as Scoggan, Skelton, or Dick Tarlton; and as there are books of theirs in print, so there is one of his called " Merrie conceited " Jests of *George Peele, Gent.* sometime Student in Oxford, " wherein is shewed the course of his life; how he lived, &c." 1627, 4to. These Jests, as they are called, might with more propriety be termed, the Tricks of a Sharper.

Peele died before 1598 of the consequences of his debauche-

ries. *Oldys* says he left behind him a wife and a daughter.—He seems to have been a person of a very irregular life; and *Mr. Steevens* with great probability supposes that the character of *George Piebeard* in "The Puritan" was designed as a representative of *George Peele*.

The *title page* of Mr. Fitch's edition; is in these words:—"Anglorum Feriæ, Englandes Hollydayes, celebrated the 17th "of Novemb. last, 1595, beginninge happyly the 38 yeare of "the Raigne of our Soveraigne Ladie QUEENE ELIZABETH.—"By George Peele, MR of Arte, in Oxforde:" and is thus dedicated "To the R. Honorable & Worthy Ladie Katherine "Countess of Huntington," and it may be fairly presumed that Mr. Fitch's *Manuscript*, contained both the same Title and Dedication.

## G

*Godwin's and Britton's* Churches of London, (plates), 8vo. 1837, all the numbers that are published.

The general title of this new publication runs thus:—The Churches of London—a History and Description of the Ecclesiastical Edifices of *the Metropolis*. By *George Godwin*, jun. Architect, Associate of the Institute of British Architects, assisted by *John Britton, Esq.* F. S. A. &c. The *critical notices given* of this work, as they appear on the wrapper of the sixth number, will convey to my readers the best account that can at this early stage of the publication be given of its merits.

*Loudon's Architectural Magazine*.—"The two numbers be-"fore us contain four exquisitively engraved plates of St. Paul's "Cathedral, a beautiful wood engraving of the Cathedral as it "appeared before the fire in 1666, and others of the monuments "to Lord Nelson, the Marquis Cornwallis, and Bishop "Heber. The letterpress appears to be compiled with taste "and judgement, combining historical relation with critical and "professional remarks; and on the wrapper of each number is "given a *Glossary* of technical expressions, for the use of non-"professional readers. The extreme cheapness of the work, "and the superior manner in which it is got up, cannot fail to "ensure it a very extensive sale."

*The Gentleman's Magazine*.—"When it is borne in mind "that some exceedingly good specimens of ecclesiastical archi-"tecture are to be witnessed in the works of *Wren*, it seems per-"fectly unaccountable that so few of them have received that "degree of attention from writers on the subject of Church "Architecture, which their merits and importance were entitled "to demand: and in addition to the beautiful examples with "which the great Master we have just named has embellished

"the Metropolis, there are a few of its antient glories still ex-
"isting. Very few indeed of these subjects have been ade-
"quately illustrated, and indeed the whole have been treated
"with an inexcusable neglect. It is therefore pleasing to see the
"work taken up by able hands."

*The British Magazine.*—"It was a bold thing, in so small a
"publication, to venture on St. Paul's; but there is much cle-
"verness in the way in which many details of that magnificent
"Church have been given. The letter-press is very good and
"useful."

*The Literary Gazette.*—"This undertaking is worthy of the
"rising talents of *Mr. Godwin*, and promises to be a very
"complete and interesting production. The Number before us
"is altogether a favourable specimen."

*The Standard.*—"It would seem almost impossible to give an
"air of novelty to a subject so familiar as this; yet the Con-
"ductors of this Work have contrived to do so. Even St.
"Paul's itself is presented to the eye in points of view which
"never before occurred. The view from the Whispering Gal-
"lery is bold in conception, and successful in execution."

*The Atlas.*—"*Mr. Godwin*, jun. assisted by the indefati-
"gable Antiquarian, *J. Britton, Esq.* has commenced a work
"of great interest and equal merit, if we may judge from the
"first Number. It presents us with two Views of St. Paul's,
"the second of which is of a remarkable character, combining
"the effect of two views within the dome. The striking effect
"of this extraordinary print is sufficient of itself to give a cha-
"racter to the work."

*The Asiatic Journal.*—"Three parts of this elegant, accept-
"able, and very cheap work, have appeared, and they do infi-
"nite credit to the Artists and the Authors. Each Number
"contains two Views of a Church, with historical and antiqua-
"rian matter."

## *Gove's* Saint's Honeycombe, full of Divine Truths, touching both Christian Belief and a Christian Life, 12mo. 1652.

The only account I am able to give of this Author is comprized in the following Dedication of his Work.

"To all those that be desireus, in a plain and pleasing way,
"to understand and remember Divine Truths for their Soul's
"Good: especially to those that be such within the parish of
"*South Tavistock, in Devon*, where he was *born;* in the parish
"of *Henton Saint George*, in Somerset, where he lately lived;
"and in the parish of *East Coker*, in the same County, where
"he now liveth, R. GOVE being desirous to further his own
"and their account in the day of the Lord Jesuse, dedicateth
"these plain and pleasing expressions of Divine Truth following."

*Guagnini*—Descriptio Sarmatiæ

[Vide page 95 and 96 of the 1st vol. of the Catalogue, and pp. 245 and 246 of the 2nd vol. where is a full account, both of this excellent and curious volume, and of its Author (Alexander Guagninus.)]

Guagnini is mentioned again in this Supplement, merely because Dr. Dibdin on p. 343 of his Library Companion recommends to the student amongst other general Northern Historians to procure the above work and some others, in the following words: "Procure the Wandalia of Krantzius—the *Sarmatiæ* "*Europeæ Descriptio of Guagninus* (written in a sweet pure "style of Latinity according to Starowolscius), the Chronica "Slavorum, of Steinheim—the Orbis Gothicus of Prætorius— "with some minor works"—which (he says) afford food rather for the Antiquary and Critic, than for the common reader.

*Guide* (and Companion) to the *Leasowes*—*Hagley* and *Enville*, with a Sketch of *Fisherwick*, and State of *Birmingham*, 1789.

*Gurdon's* Essay on the Antiquity of the Castle of Norwich, 8vo. 1834.

It is stated in a Postscript to this reprinted Tract, that it was published anonymously in 1728, and was written by *Thornhaugh Gurdon*, of Letton, in Norfolk, Esquire, who died there in 1733.

*** Given to me by Hudson Gurney, of Keswick, near Norwich, Esq. F. R. S. V. P. S. A. &c. and by me illustrated with a Print of the Castle.

## H

*Hedwig's* Theoria Generationis et Fructificationis Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Linnæi, 4to. 1784, with 37 coloured Plates.

This is the first Work contained in the Quarto Volume given to me by Mr. Maude, as mentioned *(post)* under article "Miscellanies."

N. B.—The plates have all been very delicately painted; but some of them are now faded.

The Author (John Hedwig) was a German Botanist, celebrated for his researches concerning the Fructification of Cryptogamic Vegetables. He was born of a Saxon family at Cronstadt, in Transylvania, in 1730. After studying at Presburg, he went to Zittau, in Lusatia, and in 1752 he became a Student in the University of Leipsic, where he attended Lectures on Philosophy, Mathematics, and Medicine. He assisted Professor Ludwig in regulating his Library, Anatomical Museum, and Botanic Garden; and in 1756 he was admitted into the family of Caspar Bose, the Professor of Botany; for whom he prepared Plants for Demonstrations, and attended patients in

the public Hospital. In 1759 he took the degree of M. D. and settled at Chemnitz, in Saxony, as a Physician.—All his leisure was dedicated to Botanical researches, and having examined all the perfect plants which he could collect in his excursions, he turned his attention to the Mosses and Cryptogamic Vegetables, whose natural properties had been comparatively but little investigated. He procured a microscope, and studied the art of drawing, and thus assisted he pursued his researches with such assiduity and success, as led him to the important discovery of the organs of fructification of the BRYUM PULVINATUM, a species of Moss, which was the prelude to a further developement of the structure of those organs in other plants of the same tribe. He published an account of his experiments and observataons in a Leipsic Journal of Natural History in 1778. He removed to Leipsic in 1781, and there he published his "Fundamentum Historiæ naturalis Muscorum Frondosorum, pars I. 1782, and pars II. 1783, 4to." In which, from his own observations, he has given an accurate history of Mosses, illustrated with plates of their flowers, fruits, seeds, external and internal structure, with a new method of arranging them in Genera. In 1784 he obtained the prize offered by the Academy of Petersburg for the discovery of the flowers of Cryptogamic Plants; on which he published a dissertation, entitled "*Theoria Generationis et Fructificationis Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Linnæi.*"—[The work which is the subject of this annotation] His theory has been generally adopted by Botanists, though at first opposed by Necker, Gaertner, and others.

In 1784, Hedwig was appointed Physician to the Town-guards, and in 1786 he was chosen extraordinary Professor of Medicine at the University, and three years after Professor of Botany and Superintendant of the Physic Garden. He continued to make researches into the structure of plants till his death, which occurred February 7th, 1799.—Besides the works already mentioned, and several in the German language, he was the Author of "Descriptio et Adumbratio microscopico analy-"tica Muscorum frondosorum nec non aliorum Vegetantium è "Classe cryptogamica Linnæi 1786—1799, 4 vols. folio;" and since his death appeared "Species Muscorum frondosorum "descriptæ et Tab. Æn. 77, coloratis illustratæ Opus posthu-"mum editum cum supplemento, à F. Schwägrichen Lip. 1801, "1816, 3 vols."

Hedwig was a member of several Scientific Associations, and was a man of great modesty, candour, and purity of manners. His *name* has been very properly preserved in the appellation *Hedwigia balsamifera*, given to an evergreen tree found in Hispaniola. He was twice married, aud left two sons: one an eminent Painter at Magdeburg, and the other (Romanus Adolphus Hedwig) distinguished as a Botanist and a Botanic Writer.

*Hicklin's* History of Nottingham Castle, (plates) crown 8vo. 1836.

By *John Hicklin* (author of "Leisure Hours," "Literary Recreations," &c.) who has adorned this History with the nine fair Engravings undermentioned:—

1 *The Castle Lodge*
2 *The Ancient Entrance of Chapel Bar*
3 *The Ancient Castle from an old sketch*
4 *Fac simile of a MS. in the British Museum*
5 *A Bastion of the Ancient Castle*
6 *N. E. View of the Castle*
7 *The Castle in Flames*
8 *Ground Plan of the Ancient and Modern Castle*
9 *The Duke of Newcastle's Coat of Arms.*

*Holcroft Thomas*, vide article "*Stolberg*"

*Hone's* Antient Mysteries Described, 8vo. 1823

Of *William Hone*, the Writer and Publisher of this Volume, an account will be found by reference to pages 46, 47, and 48 of the third volume of the Catalogue.

The title page of the above work (printed in red and black ink) is in the following words:—"Ancient mysteries described, especially the English Miracle Plays, founded on Apocryphal New Testament story: extant among the unpublished manuscripts in the British Museum; including notices of Ecclesiastical Shows—the Festivals of Fools and Asses—the English Boy Bishop—the Descent into Hell—the Lord Mayor's Show—the Guildhall Giants—Christmas Carols, &c. by *William Hone*, with Engravings on Copper and Wood."

Those on Copper are 1. The Fool—2. Hearnes Descent into Hell—3. Giants in Guildhall (coloured)—and 4. Fools Morris Dance—and those on Wood, 5. Triangular Candle—6. Triune Head—7. 8. 9. 10. Christmas Carol Blocks—11. The Tailpiece 12. St. Nicholas's Miracles—and 13. Boy Bishop.

*Hull's Sermon*, preached June 25th, 1837, at Beverley Minster, upon the occasion of the Death of the *Rev. Joseph Coltman, M. A.* late Incumbent Curate of Beverley Minster, and Rector of Hameringham cum Scrayfield, county of Lincoln, by the Rev. Robert Pennyman Hull, B. A. of *Brase* Nose College, Oxford, Incumbent's Curate.

*** Presented to me by the Author.

J

*Jameson's* Characteristics of Women, Moral, Poetical, and Historical, 2 vols. 8vo. 1831.

These volumes are ornamented with fifty Vignette Etchings, and in a prefatory note, the talented writer observes "that it

"has become necessary to state thus publickly, what is known "to most of my friends, viz. That the whole of this little work, "with the exception of the historical life of Constance, of Bre-"tagne, and the character of Desdemona, was written previous "to October, 1832, and sent to the press in March last. "The little Vignettes, except those in page 160, vol. 1, and "pages 209 and 309 vol. 2, are from original sketches. All the "Etchings are by the Author without exception.

"A. J."

*Jefferson's* Notes on the State of Virginia, 8vo. 1787

Given to me by Mr. Maude.

Of *Mr. Jefferson* I know nothing. I find the following Advertisement prefixed to the volume:—

"The following notes were written in Virginia, in the year "1781, and somewhat corrected and enlarged in the Winter of "1782, in answer to Queries proposed to the Author by a "Foreigner of Distinction, then residing among us. The sub-"jects are all treated imperfectly; some scarcely touched on. "To apologize for this by developing the circumstances of the "time and place of their composition, would be to open wounds "which have already bled enough. To these circumstances, "some of their imperfections may with truth be ascribed; the "great mass to the want of information and want of talents in "the writer. He had a few copies printed, which he gave "among his friends; and a translation of them has been "lately published in France, but with such alterations as the "laws of the press in that country rendered necessary. They "are now offered to the public in their original form and "language. Feb. 27, 1787."

## L

*Ledwich's* Antiquities of Ireland, 4to. 1803, (2nd Edition.)

On page 138, of volume I, of the Catalogue, will be found a brief account of the Rev. Dr. *Edward Ledwich*, the Author of the above work; but the *List of Plates* with which he illustrated his *Antiquities of Ireland*, being omitted in that volume, are given in this place to supply that defect.

*Frontispiece—St. John's Kilkenny*
*Title Page—Castle Dermot Abbey.*
1. *New Grange.*
2. *Section of the Gallery, New Grange.*
3. *Skirk.*
4. *Cross at Kilcullen.*
5. *Cross at Clonmacnois.*
6. *Temple Mc Dermot, at Clonmacnois.*
7. *Islands at Monaincha.*
8. *Choir Arch at Monaincha.*
9. *Western Portal at Monaincha.*
10. *St. Patrick's Purgatory.*
11. *Dun Aengus.*
12. *Killaloe and St. Doulagh's*
13. *View of the Rock of Cashel.*
14. *Section of Cormac's Chapel.*
15. *Round Towers.*

16. *Round Tower at Brechin.*
17. *Glendaloch from the North*
18. *Antiquities at Glendaloch.*
19. *Glendaloch from the West.*
20. *Arches from a Syriac MS.*
21. *Capitals in the French Church, Canterbury.*
22. *Antient Sculptures at Glendaloch.*
23. *Antient Irish Coins.*
24. *Irish Musical Instruments.*
25. *Taking of the Earl of Ormonde.*
26. *Mote of Monacoghlan.*
27. *Celts, Spear-heads, &c.*
28. *Castle of Dunamase.*
29. *Ground Plan of Dunamase.*
30. *Brehon's Chair.*
31. *Alphabets and Oggums.*
32. *Abbey and Church of Aghaboe.*
33. *Map of Aghaboe from the Down Survey.*
34. *Abbey of Athassel.*
35. *Isle and Abbey of Devenish.*
36. *Chapel at Holy Cross.*
37. *Fresco Paintings at Knockmoy.*
38. *Paintings at Knockmoy.*
39. *Old Leiglin.*
40. *Miscellaneous Antiquities.*

*Litio* Roberti De- -Opus Quadragesimale, B. L. Folio, 1473, (by Ulric Zel.)

Vide pages 66 and 67 of the 4th volume of the Catalogue.

*Litio* Roberti De—Sermones de Timore Divinorum Judiciorum Dei, &c. B. L. Folio, 1479, (by Creuszner.)

Vide pages 67 and 68 of the same volume.

Since the publication of the 4th volume of this work I have, by a frequent perusal of the Colophon, printed at the conclusion of the "*Sermones Roberti de Litio*, and with the assistance of "a friend (together with some *research*,) discovered that the "Author of those Sermons, and the Opus Quadragesimale, was "*Robert de Caraccioli*, a famous Italian preacher, born in "1425, of a noble family at Lecci or Lice, in the Kingdom of "Naples (often called Robertus de Licio or Licci, from the "place of his birth). He entered early into the Order of *Minor* "*Observantines*, and attaching himself to pulpit eloquence he "had obtained such a reputation before his thirtieth year, that "he was honoured by a Brief from Pope Nicholas V. dispens-"ing him from Obedience to his Superiors, and allowing "him to dispose of himself at his pleasure. This circumstance, "together with his *twice* passing from the Observantines to the "Conventuals, has subjected him to the imputation of levity and "irregularity; nor does it appear from the writers of his time "that his fame for sanctity of manners was equal to that of his "eloquence. He was, however, employed in honourable com-"missions by Popes Calixtus III. and Sixtus IV. and was raised "to the Bishoprics, first of Aquino and afterwards of Lecce, "where he died in 1495.

"All authors agree in the extraordinary admiration he excited "as a preacher, in which capacity he was regarded as a second "St. Paul, and gave the model of tone, gesture, and manner to "all the young orators of his time. It is, however, to be re-"membered that the Italian pulpit eloquence, always rather in-

"clined to extravagance, was then in a very rude state, and "little acquainted with good taste or decorum. *Erasmus* among "other stories of this *Brother Robert*, relates, that once after "having with great animation harangued in favour of a crusade, "he suddenly threw off his tunic and displayed himself com-"pletely armed, as if prepared to march at the head of an army.

"Different collections have been printed of his sermons, as "well as the above of part of them (in 1573 and 1579), but the "greater part of them are contained in an edition printed at "Venice, in 1490."

"From a specimen given by *Tiraboschi* of a Lent Sermon "against gluttony, it appears that Litio's sermons are little "adapted to please a more refined age. That they are written "in a provincial dialect, and seem to possess few graces of style "to recommend them. Vide Moreri and Tiraboschi." Such account I have obtained of the author himself. "His work, "printed in 1473, by Ulric Zell, v. Cal. 4 vol. p. 66. I find "mentioned in the 2nd vol. of Meermans Origines Typographicæ "(p. 105 note) in the following terms: "Non male enim ad hoc "Schelhornius d. l. regessit, Zellium jam d'xvi Kal. Feb. 1473, "*absolvisse grande opus*, videl ROB. DE LICIO. Sermones "seu opus quadrigessimale de Pœnitentia, imo jam aliquot annis "antea imprimere potuisse plures libros in obscuro hactenus "latentes."

## *Lloyd's* Library Desk, 1624.

"This valuable relic (presented to me by my Reverend and much respected friend *Richard Newcome*, Archdeacon of Merioneth, and Warden of Ruthin) was formerly the property of *David Lloyd*, his predecessor in the Wardenship, and also the twenty-seventh Dean of St. Asaph. He was the father of David Lloyd, the memorialist, spoken of in pages 104 and 105 of the second volume of the Catalogue (who in his *Memoirs*, notices his father's sufferings, &c.)

The Library Desk is composed wholly of antient oak, very elaborately carved upon the top and its inclined lid, and on both the ends and sides. Within a square compartment on the lid of the Desk, (surrounded by a well executed circular chain-like border) is a shield of arms divided, quarterly, the first and fourth quarters are charged with a lion rampant, passant, guardant—the second quarter is charged with three ducks or other aquatic fowls, (two and one), and the third is charged with three Pheons, (two and one.)

At the top of the Desk the words DAVID LLOYD, are cut in very bold letters. On the back of the Desk are two other coats of arms, but these are sunk in small square parallel compartments, the left shield bearing the pheons marshalled by the side of the lion rampant, &c. and the right shield bearing the

lion rampant, &c. marshalled by the side of the ducks. At the left end the date |1624| and *two* ornaments are countersunk; and at the right end are the same two ornaments without the date; and at the bottom of the front of the Desk, and at both ends are lozenge-formed-chain-like borders. The heraldic marks for distinguishing *colours*, are no where shewn.

David Lloyd, L. L. D. was admitted in 1617 *Clerk*, at the age of 14, and became afterwards Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, (a most uncommon instance says "Willis") Chaplain to the Earl of Derby, and collated by Bishop Griffith. He was born at Berthilwyd, in Llanidloes parish, county of Montgomery. On December 2, 1641, he was instituted to the Rectory of Tresdraeth, county of Anglesea, which he resigned on his presentation to Llan-gyn-havel, July 10, 1642, and on December 21 following, he was made Vicar of Llanvair, in Duffryn Clwyd, and also advanced to the Wardenship of Ruthin. He was likewise a Prebendary of Chester; out of all which he was ejected; and for his own sake and his fathers became a great sufferer for his loyalty. However he lived to be restored and promoted to the Deanry of St. Asaph, in which he was installed by proxy, Sept. 24, 1660, and soon after presented to one of the *comportions* of Llansannan.

Dean Lloyd died Sept. 7, 1663, at *Ruthin*, and was buried there without any inscription or monument. He was always esteemed an ingenious man, and poetically given, and published several pieces.

David Lloyd's whimsical epitaph, which it is said he made upon himself is curious. It is conceived in the following lines:

"This is the Epitaph
"Of the Dean of St. Asaph,
"Who by keeping a table
"Better than he was able,
"Ran much into debt
"Which is not paid yet."

*Llwyd's* History of Mona (or Anglesea) 4to. 1833.

By *Angharad Llwyd*, (mentioned on page 215 of the second volume of the Catalogue, as the enlarger and editor of the History of the Gwydir Family.) Miss Llwyd having in the Introduction to her History given the proposed plan of her work, concludes it with the following passage:—

"The reflections which have occurred to the Author of the "following pages, upon the subject proposed to be discussed, "have been productive of very painful feelings, as in such a dis-"quisition it was impossible not to be interested in the fate of a "gallant people struggling for independence—a people accord-"ing to Geraldus equally fitted for the sword or the plough,

" brave and happy, 'till the ambitious arm of conquest, sought " them in their peaceful retreat, &c. When however those " disastrous times have been succeeded by an extended period " of great national happiness; the writer cannot but gratefully " acknowledge, the over-ruling goodness of Providence, which " by allaying animosities, once apparently interminable, has " formed of the several people inhabiting these Islands, one " British nation enjoying unexampled blessings, whose destinies " temporal and eternal, whether under the denomination of " Cimbri, Cornish, Celts, Scotch, Irish, &c. are bound up " still in the glorious and awful events connected with this " country; a country that has witnessed the rise and fall of the " oppressive sway of the Roman, Saxon, and Norman Dynas- " ties—a country, which unless providentially rescued from the " attempts of Atheistical Demagogues, is NOW doomed to wit- " ness the rapid decline of our temporal grandeur."

The volume is ornamented on page 45 with a figure of the urn which contained the ashes of Bronwen, Verch Llyr [i. e. daughter of King Lear] accidentally found under a heap of stones, (or Carnedd) by a farmer living on the Bank of the Alw. She was the wife of Matholwch, King of part of Ireland, whose uncourteous treatment of this lady, is the subject of one of the Mabinogion Tales.

There is also an *engraved* Representation of the monument found in King Charles Second's time for Pabo-Post-Prydain, the founder of Llanbabo Parish Church.

After the History of Mona, the volume concludes with " a brief Sketch of the ROYAL EISTEDDFOD, held at " Beaumaris, on Tuesday, 28th, and Wednesday, 29th, and " Thursday, 30th, and Friday, 31st of August, 1832, selected " from the Bangor and Chester papers."

*Lossius*—Objectiones in Catechismum, cum earum brevibus et veris Solutionibus quibus Doctrina Catechesios fusius explicatur, Frankfort, 1552, 12mo.

*Lucas Lossius*, dwelt for a long time at Lunenberg, was a Lutheran Divine and Schoolmaster, well skilled in music, who published at Nuremberg, in 1553, " Erotomata Musicæ Practicæ," and " Lutheran Psalmodia."—At the time of the Reformation the Lutherans preferred more music in their Liturgy than the Calvinists, or the Church of England.—*Lossius* also published " Annotationes Scholasticæ in Evangelia Dominicalia, and died in 1582.

The above volume is full of curious Wood Cuts, illustrative of Public Prayer in the Church—the Creation—the Delivery of the Law to Moses—the Gospel—the Symbols of the Apostles—

the Ten Commandments—the Redemption—the Descent of the Holy Ghost—Prayer to God—the Lord's Prayer (throughout) —Confession and Absolution—Baptism—and the Sacrament.— It is also bound up with the two following works:—

1. Totius Catechesecos Christianæ Expositio Autore, *Jodoeus Wilice*, Reselliano, 1551, 12mo, of whom there is a *Portrait* (well cut in wood) on the back of the title, with these two lines underneath :—

" Hæc te Vuillichii faciem pictura Jodoci,
" Ingenii dotes ædita Scripta docent.

And 2. Catechismus Erasmi Sarcerii, 1550, 12mo.

Presented to me by the Rev. *Robert Pennyman Hull*, Curate of Beverley Minster.

*Lyons* History of the Town and Port of Dover and of Dover Castle, with a short Account of the Cinque Ports, in 2 vols. 4to. (plates), 1813-14.

By the *Rev. John Lyon*, Minister, of St. Mary's Dover, who dedicated the first volume, (containing the *History of Dover*) to James Gunman, Esq. and the second volume, (containing the *History of Dover Castle and the Cinque Ports*) he dedicated to Jonathan Osborn, Edward Thompson, and John Shipdem, Esquires, the chief promoters for printing the work.

The History of Dover (with the Appendix) is illustrated by eight plates, not explained, but numbered I to VIII. (seven of which plates are folded) and the History of the Castle, &c. has the ten Embellishments following :—

1. *The Roman Fortress, in Dover Castle.*
2. *The Remains of the Antient Church, and the Roman Pharos in Dover Castle.*
3. *Monumental Figure of Robert de Astone, Knt. Constable of Dover Castle.*
4. *The Roman and Saxon Fortification.*
5. *Roman and Saxon Fortification, with the Masonry.*
6. *The First Floor of the Keep, in Dover Castle.*
7. *A Window and Section in the Keep, on the Ground Floor.*
8. *The Second Floor of the Keep, in Dover Castle.*
9. *The Roman, Saxon, and Norman Fortification, (folded.)*
10. *Figure of William de Say, Baron de Mamignot, Constable of Dover Castle.*

## M

*Maplestead*, vide " Wallen."

*Matthias*, vide" Pursuits of Literature."

*Maude* John, Esq.—For Presents of Books by him, vide article *Addison*, in vol. 4—also in the same volume, p. 60, article *Lassells*—and at p. 110, article Sermons Miscellaneous—vide also this Supplement, the articles *Breviary—Char-*

*tarii* (Historia et Imagines Deorum)—*Beverley's* Virginia—*Carver's* Voyage—*Miscellanies* (a 4to. volume)—Du Choule's Discourses—*Du Paty's* Travels—*Jefferson's* Notes on Virginia—*Saint John's* Letters from an American Farmer—and *Northall's* Travels through Italy.

*Meyrick's* and *Smith's* Costume, &c. vide the 4th vol. p. 81.

This splendid Publication contains the following *beautifully coloured Plates:*—

The *Frontispiece* represents a curious Cromlech, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland—An Irish Harp—Golden Crown—Curved and straight War Trumpets—A Danish Shield and Sword—A Golden Horn—and a Miolner of Stone in the Pontoppidan Museum.

ANTE ROMAN PERIOD.

1. *A Briton of the Interior.*
2. *A Belgic Briton, and one of the Cassiterides.*
3. *A Maeata and Caledonian.*
4. *A Mounted British Warrior.*
5. *British Fishing and Husbandry.*
6. *Costume of the Druidical Order.*
7. *A British Bard and Ovate.*
8. *Bardic Scholars.*
9. *Irish Ollamh and Heraldic Bard.*
10. *A Judicial Druid.*
11. *Grand Conventional Festival of the Britons.*

ROMAN PERIOD.

12. *Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni.*
13. *A Romanized Briton, & a Feryllt.*
14. *Roman British Females.*
15. *Roman British Priestesses.*
16. *Irish Brehons.*

POST ROMAN PERIOD.

17. *Costume of the Pagan Irish.*
18. *Hibernian Male and Female Costume.*
19. *Pabo Post Prydain.*
20. *Saint Jestin ab Geraint.*

INHABITANTS OF THE BALTIC.

21. *Military Costume of the Nations on the Western Coasts.*
22. *A Drotte and a Fola.*
23. *Costume of a Pagan Saxon Chief.*
24. *Gurm Gamle, King of Denmark and a Danish Youth.*

*Miscellanies*—Being the four remaining Works in the quarto volume, given to me by Mr. Maude, and so signified (ante) in this Supplement, under the article *Hedwig's Theoria*," &c.

1. Hedwig's Theoria Generationis Plantarum Cryptogamicarum, with coloured Plates.

2. Schaffer's Beobachtungen Schâmme, (a work in the German language, with four coloured Plates, printed at Regensburgh, 1759.)

3. Observations on the Culture and Use of Potatoes, being the Report of the Committee of the Board of Agriculture, illustrated by seven plates, 1808.

4. A Catalogue of the Portland Museum, (1786), 38 day's Sale.

5. Catalogue Raisonné de la Collection de Feu Monsieur Welbore Ellis Agar, 1806.

*Moffat's* History of the Town of Malmesbury, and of its Antient Abbey, embellished with Engravings, 8vo. 1805.

The full Title of this Volume is as follows:—

"The History of the Town of Malmesbury, and of the Antient Abbey, the Remains of which magnificent Edifice are still used as a Parish Church. Together with Memoirs of Eminent Natives, and other distinguished Characters who were connected with the Abbey or Town. To which is added an Appendix (embellished with Engravings.) By the late Rev. *J. M. Moffat*, of Malmesbury."

This Work was published with four Engravings, viz.:—1. Front View of the Abbey from an Eminence.—2. The Gothic Gateway.—3. The Market Cross.—And 4. A Plan of the Town.—But the Front View being very diminutive in the above copy (which was presented to me by the Compiler of Brooks's Writers on the Prophecies.) I have illustrated the work with *Buck's* large S. W. View of the Abbey in addition to the other Plates.

*Mona*—vide article "Llwyd."

*Mower's* Zulneida, v. article "Zulneida."

## N

Newcome Archdeacon—His Donations were *Lloyd's Library Desk*, and a Book (herein described) called *Stafford's Pacata Hibernia*, Folio.

*Norfolk Lists*, 12mo. 1837.

The Title of this anonymously published Volume, is as follows:—

"Norfolk Lists from the Reformation to the Present Time; comprising lists of Lord Lieutenants, Baronets, High Sheriffs, and Members of Parliament, of the County of Norfolk; Bishops, Deans, Chancellors, Archdeacons, Prebendaries, Members of Parliament, Mayors, Sheriffs, Recorders, and Stewards, of the City of Norwich; Members of Parliament and Mayors of the Boroughs of Yarmouth, Lynn, Thetford, and Castle Rising; also a list of persons

" connected with the County, of whom Engraved Portraits " have been published. And a descriptive list of Tradesmen's " Tokens and Provincial Halfpennies issued in the County of " Norfolk."

N. B.—The above useful Publication, was kindly presented to me by WILLIAM CREASY EWING, Esq. of Eaton, near Norwich, (the acknowledged Compiler and Editor of the Work.)

*Northall's* Travels through Italy, 8vo. 1776. Map and Plates. By *John Northall*, Esq. Captain in his Britannic Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Of *Captain Northall*, I have not succeeded in finding any account. What is said of him in the *Preface* may suffice for the readers information. " He was an English Gentleman, who undertook this Tour of Italy, which he rightly considered as the finishing part of a polite education. He was accompanied by some other gentlemen, who had all the advantages of procuring access to the most valuable Curiosities in public Places and private Palaces. Our Author had a curiosity equal to these advantages; he was not only a gentleman, but a scholar, a gallant officer, and an experienced engineer; a good draughtsman, and a fine judge of paintings, sculpture, and architecture, which chiefly attracted his attention wherever he went. He found many new subjects to employ himself upon, and he has handled them in a delicate manner. His remarks upon the best paintings and sculptures are judicious and animated far above the common narratives and descriptions of other Travellers: what he says is purely his own, the object of his taste and the result of his judgment; he depends upon no former authorities; he curiously sees whatever he describes and happily describes whatever he sees. When he mentions things taken notice of by others, it is with conciseness and precision, avoiding stale informations and impertinent digressions. He has considered things in a new light, and is particularly remarkable for the difference of his Tour from that of any other Traveller, which is evident from the map annexed to this Book."

The Volume, (presented to me by Mr. Maude) is dedicated to the late David Garrick, Esq. and is illustrated by the following well executed Engravings. 1. D'Anville's Map of Italy.—2. Trinity Bridge, (Florence.)—3. Ælian Bridge, &c. (Rome.)—4. Mount Vesuvius.—5. Salfatara near Naples.—And 6. The famous Rialto, at Venice.

Northamptonshire—Poll Books for the Elections of Members of Parliament for the Years 1702, 1705, 1730, 1745, 1806, and 1831.

Presented to me by the Compiler of the History of the County of Northampton.

## O

*Ockammi* Dialogi [Ex Lugduno], 1494, B. L. folio.

This Edition of Ockham, is eight years later than the one described in 2 Ædes Althorpianæ, p. 217. It is printed in double column throughout. It has numerals and signatures, but no catch-words. A full page has 55 lines. The Title and a Proem by Ascentius, occupy the two first pages. The list of the Questions takes up the two next pages, and an alphabetical Table fourteen other pages, then a blank, on the reverse whereof there is a cut representing two Ecclesiastics occupied in a Library. The "*Prologus in Dialogum M. Guillermi Ockam*," occupies the first page of the volume, and the work concludes on page 276. After another blank, there is a fly leaf marked *Compendium Errorum*, and on the next leaf commences the Compendium, in these words, "Incipit Compen-"dium Errorum Johannis Pape XXII. editum et compilatum à Fratre Guillermo Ockam de ordine Fratrum Minorum," which comprises eleven leaves, but is not paged.

*** The entire volume is beautifully clean, gilt, and bound in red morocco.

*William Occam*, a celebrated Scholastic Divine of the fourteenth century, (who obtained the title of *The Invincible Doctor)* was a native of England, and born in the county of Surrey, [in a Village, *says Fuller*, so called of *Oakes*, and indeed our William was all Heart of Oake, as soon will appear.] He entered when young into the Order of Franciscans, and going to Paris, became a disciple of the famous *Duns Scotus*, to whom he was little if at all inferior in subtlety. The school of the Scotists, had till his time, followed the popular opinion of the *Realists*; but Occam, probably from an ambition of becoming the head of a separate body revived the opinion of the *Nominalists*, and formed a Sect under the name of the *Occumists*, which vehemently opposed the Scotists upon the Abstract Question concerning Universals, which had been formerly introduced by Rosceline. The Greeks and the Persians (says Mosheim) never fought against each other with more hatred and fury, than these two discordant Sects. Our Ockham, (says Fuller) flushed with success against *John Scotus*, undertook another *John* of higher power and place, even Pope John the three and twentieth, and gave a mortal

wound to his *Temporal Power over Princes.* He got a good guardian, viz. Lewis of Bavaria, the Emperor, whose Court was his sanctuary. But he was excommunicated by the Pope, and the Masters of Paris condemned him for a heretic, and burnt his books.

At last (continues Fuller) the Pope took wit in his anger, finding it no policy to engage so sharp a pen; and though I find no recantation, or public submission of Occam; yet he was restored to his state, and the repute of an acute schoolman.

Now because he is generally complained of, for his soul of opposition (gainsaying whatever Scotus said) it will serve to close this account with an Epitaph which was made on a great Paradox-monger, possessed with the like contradicting spirit:

Sed jam est mortuus, ut apparet,
Quod si vivaret, id negaret.

Occam flourished under King Edward the Third, and dying in 1330, was buried at Monchen, in Bavaria.

## *Ogilby's* Homer's Iliads, folio, (plates), 1660.

On page 176 of the first volume of the Catalogue, there is an entry of Ogilby's Homer, in 2 vols. folio, of the date of 1669, which volumes were printed by JAMES FLESHER, *for* the Author, and contained the *Odyssey* in one volume, and the *Iliads* in the other, and are both full of engravings. The volume HERE mentioned was printed by *Thomas Roycroft,* to be had at the Author's House, in King's Head Court, within Shoe Lane, (MDCLX.) It has the same frontispiece, and all the plates which were nine years afterwards (though much worn and defaced) used by James Fletcher, in *his* edition of the Iliads, by Ogilby.

The title of the volume printed by Thomas Roycroft, (in red and black ink) as well as that of 1669, contains these words only—" *Homer his Iliads, translated and adorned with Sculp-* " *ture, and illustrated with Annotations, by John Ogilby,*" but the volume of 1669 has these *additional* words, after Mr. Ogilby's name, i. e. " Master of his Majesty's Revels in the " Kingdom of Ireland." It will be easily imagined that the *original* engravings used by *Roycroft,* were much superior in effect, than the same plates used nine years afterwards, and they really are much to be approved. Flesher's copy has however one advantage, it contains a plate of Homer's Statue, *cast in brass,* (ex Antholog.) which is missing in Roycroft's copy.

The volume printed by Roycroft, was presented to me by my friend and neighbour, *William Mee,* Esq. and for a brief account of Mr. Ogilby, the reader is referred to my first volume, at the page before mentioned.

# P

*Pearson's* Remarks on the Theory of Morals, 8vo. 1800.

There is a brief account of the Writer of this Work on p. 183 of the first volume of my Catalogue, which I shall take leave to correct and enlarge, for the benefit of my readers, by transcribing what I find recorded of him on p. 610 of the 2nd vol. of *Gorton's Biographical Dictionary*.

"Pearson, D. D. (Edward) a learned and amiable Divine, was born on the 25th of October, 1756, in the city of *Norwich*. He was never placed at any public school, but derived all early education from private instruction, and his own assiduity. In 1778 he was entered at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and proceeded to the degree of B. A. 1782, and M. A. 1785. In 1786 he obtained the Norrisian Prize for *an Essay on the Goodness of God as manifested in the Mission of Jesus Christ;* which was soon afterwards *published* in conformity to the will of the Founder. In 1792 he took the degree of B. D. and during a considerable period Mr. Pearson filled the situation of Tutor to the College. In 1797 he was presented by his kind and esteemed friend Dr. Elliston, (the Master), to the Rectory of Rempstone, Nottinghamshire. In the same year he married. In 1807 he was chosen by the Trustees to preach the Warburtonian Lectures, at Lincoln's Inn, which he completed early in 1811. In 1808, on the death of Dr. Elliston, he was elected Master of Sidney Sussex College, on which occasion he received by Royal Mandate the degree of D. D. and in the same year was appointed Vice-Chancellor. In 1810, he was elected by the University, to the office of Christian Advocate. The arduous duties connected with these various and important appointments, had visibly affected his health, and whilst taking his customary walk in the garden of his Parsonage at Rempstone, he was suddenly attacked with an apoplectic seizure, from which he never recovered sufficiently to articulate, but expired on the 11th of August, 1811.

The works of Dr. Pearson, besides that already mentioned are the following:—"Discourses to Academic Youth," and "A Letter to a Member of the Senate of the University of Cambridge." The Warburtonian Lectures were also published by him, as well as several Family Prayers.

*Peele*, vide article "Fitch."

*Pious Minstrel* (The) Frontispiece, &c. 12mo. 1830.

The Collection of Sacred Poetry, denominated "*The Pious Minstrel*," and edited by *Mrs. J. T.* contains between three and 400 pieces of well chosen Verses.

It is beautifully printed, and is embellished by a Portrait of *Robert Pollok*, (Author of "The Course of Time") and by an emblematical engraved title page. It has two useful Indexes.

*Pursuits of Literature.*

Some Annotations on the supposed anonymous Writer of this Work, will be found in the 4th volume of the Catalogue, at pages 102 and 103. To which may properly be added the following extract from the Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1835, pages 550, 551, and 552.

"Aug. 1. [1835] At Naples, *Thomas James Mathias*, "*Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A.* a Royal Associate of the Royal "Society of Literature."

"Mr. Mathias was a member of a family which was patro-"nized by the late Queen Charlotte, and for some years Trea-"surer of her Household. He received his education at Eton, "and thence removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where "he took the degree of B. A. in 1774, without any honour in "Mathematics. He was consequently not qualified for the "then only classical honour at degree, *the Chancellor's Medal.* "However in the next year he obtained one of the Members "Prizes for the best Dissertation in Latin Prose, and in 1778 "he gained one of the same prizes as a Senior Bachelor.

"In the latter year he was elected to a Fellowship in his "College. [After enumerating some of his known Publica-"tions, it follows] :—

"In 1794 appeared the first part of an *Anonymous* Poem, "entitled "*The Pursuits of Literature*," which when com-"pleted in 4 parts, attracted universal attention, chiefly on "account of the *notes;* which abound in deep and discriminat-"ing Criticism on public men and opinions.

"It was justly observed, that the Cause of Literature has "never been supported in a day of danger and perversion upon "principles more excellent, or with powers better adapted to "their object. After ascribing this Work to *various* Writers "of high Rank, the general voice, united in fixing it on *Mr.* "*Mathias*, though many still thought that he had received ma-"terial assistance from Correspondents."

Various disappointments coinciding with the establishment of a *general peace*, in 1814, and with finances always very limited; induced Mr. Mathias to quit this country for Naples, where he resided much, cultivated and respected by eminent persons of rank and literature, (both in that country and his own) until his death.

## R

Richardson's New English Dictionary, 2 vols. bound in four parts, 4to. 1835 to 1837. By *Charles Richardson.*

Extract from the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1835, page 634.

" It is almost like uttering a stale truism, (says an intelligent writer for the Gentleman's Magazine) " to assert that thought " and language are intimately connected; that as we think " through the medium of words, *new* thoughts lead to the ne- " cessity of forming new words; that every accession of our " knowledge increasess the richness of our tongue; and that " the improvements in arts and sciences which make life more " commodious, aud Society more elegant, and more dignified, " also give to established words a more copious and comprehen- " sive meaning, or form such new ones, as may express the " thing signified with the greatest exactness, brevity, and " clearness.

" Since the year 1755, when Dr. Johnson published that " Dictionary, which was the honourable labour of many toil- " some years, not only the whole body of Art and Science has " been springing forward with a force and swiftness, that after " the most brilliant discoveries, and painful investigations, still " shows its energies unimpaired, or rather advancing from its " past conquests to new victories; but in every direction and " from every source, the eager and inquisitive mind of man " has been extending its inquiries, and bringing vast acces- " sions of knowledge from the remotest quarters, and most ob- " scure recesses, to add to the common stock of information: " we need not therefore wonder if the labours of the Lexico- " grapher were loudly called for, to collect and arrange these " new and interesting terms of science, and to stamp the signet " of his approbation on the manner in which they have been " formed.

" This cause alone would have shewn the necessity of a more " copious Dictionary; but when we add to this that our former " Lexicographers from Johnson to Todd were notoriously de- " ficient in the knowledge of those very languages from which " our own is formed, that they neither knew its parent the " Saxon, nor the cognate and sister languages of the other " northern countries in Europe; and that from this ignorance, " the greatest errors and defects have proceeded; and lastly, " that they were as wanting in *a philosophical system of gram-* " *matical induction, as they were to philological information;* " and that their bulky volumes are often mere uninformed and " brute masses of cumbersome and useless learning; we may " under these circumstances well believe, that the demand for " a Dictionary of the English Language co-extensive with our " wants, and equal to the just expectations of those who possess " a refined, copious, elegant, and scientific language; has long " been loudly made, but made in vain. We think, however,

" that our wishes are now near their accomplishment; and that " *Mr. Richardson* has not only eclipsed all his Predecessors, for " that would not be saying much; but has in a great degree " fulfilled those conditions which we have mentioned, and sup- " plied those defects which are to be found in every earlier work " of the same kind.

" Mr. Richardson has founded his leading principles on " those of Horne Tooke, as regards the explanation of words; " with regard to the *authorities*, he has arranged them under " periods of *chronological* succession, from Chaucer, Wicliff, " and Gower, down to the period immediately preceding our " own, thus affording a most interesting authentic history of " the whole descent of the language from the time when it " emerged out of the arms of its Saxon Parent, till it received " its latest polish and grace and beauty in the pages of Addi- " son, and of Hume, of Goldsmith, and their great Contem- " poraries. Many provincial Glossaries, have also of late years " been published by very learned and inquisitive Antiquaries, " throwing light not otherwise to be found, on obsolete or half- " forgotten words; of these the Author has availed himself as " well of others which have been appended to the elaborate " editions of Shakespear, and our old Poets. In other and in- " ferior hands this accumulation of wealth might have been only a " splendid incumbrance; in Mr. Richardson it is so ably dis- " posed, and so judiciously used, as to leave nothing to be de- " sired by one who is anxious to survey at once the whole circle " of our growing tongue. " In the word *abolish*" the authori- " ties are in this order, Hall, Jewel, Bale, Udal, Sir T. " More, Bible, Spencer, Dryden, Swift, Warburton.— " *Abstinence*" has the following authorities:—Wicliff, Bible, " Chaucer, Eliot, Hall, Milton, Taylor, Beaumont and " Fletcher, Donne, Shakespeare, Burnet, Clarke, Tillotson, " Cowper, Gibbon. " *Aggrievance*" R. Brunne, P. Plough- " man, Chaucer, Surrey, Wyatt, Sir T. More, Beaumont " and Fletcher, Milton, South. Article " *Articulate*"— " Fabyan, Joye, Eliot, Holland, Selden, Habington, Milton, " Howell, Sir T. Browne, Wilkins, Wollaston, Walpole, " State Trials, Paley, Porteus.—Under the word " *Carnivo-* " *rous*" we find the following list of examples: Sir T. More, " Sir T. Elyot, Joye, Tyndale, Udale, Holland, Burton, " Fox, Anderson, Scott, J. Taylor, Hale, Spelman, Addi- " son, South, Nelson, Ray, Boyle, Goldsmith, Burke.— " It is evident that with authorities at once so copious and so " judiciously selected, the whole riches of our language will be " poured into the work of the Lexicographer, and that each " word may be traced like a river descending from its fountain " along its sinuous and changing course. Nor would it be an

" unpleasing or unproductive task to ascertain by the quota-
" tions from writers of different ages, the particular branches
" of study, that were the favourites of their respective Æras;
" thus will their language reflect a light, by which we can ar-
" rive at a knowledge of their acquirements. It will be per-
" ceived that *modern* writers draw more illustrations from sci-
" ence than the *antient;* that their style is less figurative and
" metaphorical; and loses much of the antique and venerable
" cast of the Teutonic character. To possess a work which will
" afford materials for so interesting and valuable a study, is of
" the first importance, and we honestly and impartially assert,
" that they will be found in no Dictionary of our language we
" are acquainted with, but the one before us.

*Richardson's New English Dictionary* having been several times observed upon and criticised; he has been disposed to make a wise and temperate reply in every instance to those criticisms and observations. I will now favor the reader with the last of those replies, as I find it recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1836, page 22.

" *Mr. Urban*, your occasional Correspondent, the Author of
" the Philological Essay published in the Westminster Review,
" will have seen in the two last papers, to which you have
" granted a place in your Magazine, the main points of coinci-
" dence between his principles and my own. It is a far greater
" satisfaction to me to feel assured that his opinions have been
" derived by his own train of thinking, from the Doctrines of
" the Diversions of Purley, than to suppose that the writings
" of any disciple of the same school, had guided or even in-
" fluenced his mind. His authority which might, in the latter
" case, have been comparatively of little value, I now can
" estimate as that of a man, who has thought deeply for him-
" self, and reasoned clearly.

" I have yet to touch upon some topics in further explanation
" of the plan of the New English Dictionary, and among them
" he will find some upon which we are totally at variance.

" The first peculiarity that I shall proceed to specify, consists
" in the classification of the words with their immediate deriva-
" tives, followed by one comprehensive interpretation adapted
" to the whole. E. g.

| | |
|---|---|
| Abstain V. | Consist V. |
| Abstention | Consistent |
| Abstinent | Consistence |
| Abstinence | Consistency |
| Abstinently. | Consistently. |

" There are instances where this latter portion of the rule
" was not fairly practicable; but these are exceptions.

" This method or arrangement is attended with these advan-

" tages at least. The tediousness of incessant repetition, by no
" means necessary, for the rational use of a dictionary, is
" entirely avoided—a more comprehensive as well as intelligible
" deduction of usages, from the intrinsic meaning, may be con-
" sistently pursued, and instruction unsought will be forced
" upon the mind. The whole family, or rather more generally
" the whole branch of a family, is presented to the eye and
" understanding at once; a collateral branch, or even all col-
" lateral branches may be conveniently placed in juxta-position,
" and a single glance will acquaint us with the relative barren-
" ness or fertility of each. A little additional attention, a more
" prolonged inspection will, with the less difficulty, afford the op-
" portunity of distinguishing such abuses, as may have silently
" gained admission in the process of composing words, and of
" forming some laws to direct us in our efforts towards a general
" improvement of our vocabulary.

" The very fact that this arrangement presents a stumbling
" block (and such is said to be the case) to hasty and impatient
" references, confirms the propriety of adopting it. A certain
" degree of knowledge and of thought, a certain portion of
" grammatical learning, is undoubtedly required as a condition
" precedent to the use of the New Dictionary; but the pain-
" fulness of thinking will speedily diminish; facility will be the
" result of very short practice, and the habit of contemplating
" each individual word, in close connection with all the imme-
" diate descendants of the same branch, will produce an en-
" lightened acquaintance with our language; before which every
" shadow of obscurity will quickly fade away, and leave a
" clearer and a broader prospect to invite and greatly gratify
" the gaze of inquiry.

" These remarks may and probably will seem trivial to
" persons even of small pretensions to literature; perhaps more
" so to them than to the sounder and more reflecting scholar;
" but I have been admonished, that the *illiterate* form a very
" large and respectable portion of the community. I think they
" do, though not *because* they are illiterate. But since they
" are so numerous, and so respectable, I should not feel excused
" to myself if I passed them unregarded, without a word of
" encouragement, to increase their respectability, by making
" with no very toilsome exertions, an useful addition to their
" learning. I must, however, exact from them this degree of
" erudition; that they should know an *abstinent* man, to be
one who *abstains;* the *contents* of a book to be the matters
" *contained* in it; and then that they keep in mind when
" consulting the Dictionary, the necessity of referring directly
" to the word from which each sub-derivative is formed—viz.
" to *abstain,* and to *contain.* If then in a reference for the

" purpose of finding other such sub-derivatives, they should, as " most assuredly they will be disappointed, if they expect to " discover it *at all times* in its precise alphabetical position, let " them mitigate their disappointment, by the reflection, that " from the very circumstance of their being obliged to make " that slight employment of their intellect, which will bring the " rule to recollection, they are instructed and improved; that " at every instance, the labour of recollection will decrease; and " that the quantity of knowledge gained at the moment above " the quantity required by the exigencies of the moment, may " be held in store for future service. They will soon become " sensible that though the Dictionary presents obstacles to be " surmounted, it will shortly repay the trouble.

" The words with their immediate derivatives, thus classed " together are succeeded by the cognate terms in other lan- " guages; if the origin be Latin, for instance, by the Italian, " French, and Spanish; and by the Latin also; if the words " be of Northern origin, by the German, Dutch, and Swedish, " with the Anglo-Saxon, and Gothic also.

" One comprehensive interpretation upon the principles " already explained, subserves for the whole family: this I " repeat was the rule. Instances have occurred demanding a " deviation from it, when this general interpretation did not " comprise some especial usage of a sub-derivative; then that " usage has been remarked and accounted for. No one surely " needs to be told that an *agent*, is one who *acts;* that a *student*, " is one who *studies;* a *seller*, one who *sells*. It will, how- " ever, tend most effectually to a better understanding of his " native tongue, if the reader will previously subject the different " terminations to a careful examination; they will be found in " their proper places. Tooke [v. Div. of Purley, v. 2, 459] " has observed of some of those terminations—*that they will* " *afford sufficient matter for entertainment to future Etymolo-* " *gists*. They have afforded something better than entertain- " ment to myself: and I hope I shall not be singular in the " gratification I have derived from the pains with which I have " endeavoured to trace them to their source. It may perhaps " be worth while at another time and in another place, to pre- " sent a more connected view of these essential particles of our " speech.

" The mode of classification pursued in the New Dictionary, " does not, however, reach the refined and scientific specula- " tions of your "occasional correspondent"—he is a sturdy " contender for a Radical Reformation upon the plan of the " Greek Thesaurus.

" My objection is simply this, that an English Dictionary so " constructed, would be useless in the hands of any, but the

" already learned scholar; or of the student whom no difficulties
" could dishearten. The middle path in which I have perse-
" vered, though it is obstructed by no formidable impediments
" to an easy progress, still leads by ascending steps to more
" commanding views; than by the ordinary road can possibly
" be attained. I received with much satisfaction from the lips
" of Sir J. Mackintosh his congratulations upon the happiness
" of the thought.

" The ease with which it enables us to place in close com-
" parison different branches of the same family; and the advan-
" tage as far as the increase of our vocabulary is in question,
" have been already noticed. Let any one for instance take the
" trouble to compare the two compound terms *conduce* and
" *deduce*, he will perceive that the subderivatives which have
" crept into current use from the former, nearly double in
" number those that have been received, perhaps required from
" the latter. Let him pursue this investigation, through other
" words of a similar description (such as *tract*, with its com-
" pounds, *contract*, detract—*form* with its compounds, *con-*
" *form*, *deform*, inform), and he will see with what a running
" pen our Dictionaries may be swelled by the addition of
" thousands, and tens of thousands of words—all formed simply
" by affixing our common terminations upon regular principles
" of analogy, and which seem merely in waiting for the decision
" of rashness or discretion upon their claim to admittance,
" among those to which they are manifestly allied. Even
" under the one of the two first named, so much more copiously
" supplied as it is, than its fellow, he will find room for an
" increase.*

" In short, no task of dull diligence presents a more prompt
" reward than that of augmenting our Catalogue of words—
" Latinisms, Græcisms, Gallicisms, Americanisms, all formed
" upon the same principles of construction, which guided our
" early scholars in the choice of words, now in ordinary use
" might be struck off, as if by the magic power of machinery.—
" Our language might be crowded with swarms, to satisfy the
" cravings of pedantic affectation; and a new and erudite
" Euphuism be created which *the flower of our youth*, to use
" the expression of the Oxonian Biographer, would no doubt
" eagerly learn to parley.†

" I am not speaking of terms in science—they are formed by
" scientific men, who feel the want, before they attempt to
" supply it.

* By the addition of two regular terminations in ly.

† All the Ladies (says Wood) were Scholars (to Euphues), and that Beauty in Court who would not *parly* Euphuism, was as little regarded, as those now there that cannot speak French. The readers of Sir Walter Scott are well acquainted with the *Parly* of an adept in this school.

" In my endeavours to collect and settle the vocabulary, I " have enjoyed and availed myself of the large store of materials " accumulated by Johnson and his Editor Mr. Todd, the " various supplements and provincial vocabularies, and the notes " of Commentators upon our older Poets. In addition to these, " a very abundant coacervation was methodically amassed for " my own peculiar use. But I have directed my exertions ra- " ther to those sources, which would enable me to ascertain " the meaning and deduce the application of the established " body of our language, than to add to the number of these " upon which for the sake of distinction I have so often be- " stowed the title of *sub-derivative.**

" Our rules and principles of analogy are so well under- " stood, that by adhering to them, good sense ought never to " be at a loss to make any serviceable addition to the abundant " copiousness of our speech. Some, perhaps many, words of " this description, may be found in this Dictionary, that have " not hitherto been inserted in any other—and I believe that the " same increase may be affirmed with respect to words com- " pounded with prepositions, both of our own, and of foreign " growth. These latter too would readily admit of a multitude " of their own kind.†

" I have in a former letter explained that for the sake of " preserving some regularity in the quotations; the Authors " themselves were divided into periods. I ought then perhaps " to have added that, upon this division after the quotations " from Chaucer and Gower and their few predecessors had " been disposed of, the order of proceeding was this—to pro- " duce the subsequent quotations according to the arranged " series of the words; as many from the first period, as my " collected stores would supply; these ended, then to com- " mence the second period, and pursue the same order, and so " with the two remaining periods.

" It may be proper further to observe, that when usages of " the sub-derivatives had been furnished in the earliest periods, " it was deemed expedient not to load the pages of the book

* Perhaps it is not sufficiently borne in mind that these Derivatives and Compounds, are the only kinds, that we can create into new words by new combinations—Primitiva vero penitus *Nova* in linguam introduci non possunt: so says Valeknaer, (Obs. 25.) His reason is not very good, but it has passed upon his authority. A better may be given hereafter.

† I have very lately received a letter from William Allen, President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick Maine, United States, offering to my service a collection of 1472 words in *good* use and not in Webster. I have gladly accepted this very liberal offer from an entire stranger, and with much pleasure I seize this opportunity of making it known to my countrymen. He sent me a list of nearly 50, the first 22 of which, are with little difference the same as were published in the Westminster Review for Jan. 1831, p. 75.

" with a succession of examples of *all* these, through *all* the " modern periods of our Literature, but rather to reserve these " posts of honour for the primary members of the stock.

" I hope Mr. Urban, I have made myself intelligible upon " this point, without the aid of examples; for in mercy to your " columns, and to the patience of your readers, I must forbear " to trespass upon either.

" I have still to give some reasons for the state of the Vocabu- " lary, as it will be found in the Dictionary. In the first place " then, words called Archaic, and which are now obsolete, " have been diligently sought for, and all such as could contri- " bute any aid to the investigations of Etymology, have been as " carefully preserved. Provincial terms have occasionally been " summoned to bring the weight of their testimony in support " of the same cause, and the very useful little Glossaries from " the learned Ray to Mr. Brockett and Mr. Moore, have been " duly consulted, and the assistance derived from them as duly " acknowledged.

" Various pedantic and scholastic terms* have also been re- " ceived, which have now grown into disuse; some because " they cast a light upon others, still in continued currency; " some because they inform us of the topics which formerly em- " ployed the pens of Philosophers and Divines, whether they " were engaged in amicable discussion, enforcing accredited " doctrines, or more commonly in polemical strife, combating " the friends or the antagonists of disputed theories.

" Some again
" For all an example, a pattern to none.
" SWIFT.

" because presenting instances of failure, and even thus teach- " ing a lesson of caution to ourselves; & all because they may ex- " tend our knowledge of the many changes which the language " has sustained in its descent to these times; when change is at " work upon it, with all the wild energies of a restless and indis- " creet spirit of improvement.

" There is another class of terms, which must not be passed " without a specific notice, " *they are*," as Ben Jonson calls them " *a* kind of *composition* (he should rather have said of *apposi-* " *tion*) wherein our English tongue is above all others very " hardy and happy, joining together, after a most eloquent " manner, sundry words of every kind of speech. Our Poets " and Divines abound in words of this description, and the ut- " most care has been taken to remark upon those few that gain

* Of all new coinages, words of this last description ought to be resisted most determinedly; because they have a tendency either to perpetuate old philosophical errors, or to introduce new.

" an import by their combination, which they do not possess " when employed disconnectedly; and a full interpretation of " their manner of signification has been reserved for the word " *Hyphen* in the body of the Dictionary.*

" There are other sorts of words of which it remains yet to " speak with relation to the propriety of admitting them into " an English Dictionary, professing to be a Dictionary of *words* " *merely*, and not of arts and sciences.

" The first and indeed the only question really is, not whether " there should be any Dictionary comprising these words; but " whether there should be one Dictionary or two; whether " technical and scientific words should not of themselves consti- " tute an entire work.†

" That a separation into two would have a very strong claim " to preference may be maintained for these reasons.

" 1. Upon the unquestionable fact, that by a division of " labour the several works would be better performed.

" 2. That those who are scientific and not literary, or who " are literary and not scientific, might want the one and not " the other; that if there be but one book to obtain what they " do want, they must encumber themselves with what they do " not; if there be two, one or both may be procured."

" These appear to be sound and sufficient reasons against the " union. In the meantime I can only add, that all the powers " in my possession, all the means which I could controul and " manage in the exertion of them, have been held in requisition " and devoted to the performance of my own work. Another " Dictionary of other words, must be the labour of another and " a younger hand.

" With these impressions I feel little disposed to offer upon " this head any excuse for inconsistency and incompleteness— " my sins of omission must be ascribed to necessity on my part, " and to a conviction that they ought to be supplied from ano- " ther quarter—my sins of commission may be excused; be- " cause I have been the only sufferer, the public are gainers by " the surplusage or over-measure; and my acts and deeds ex- " hibited in proper place may be regarded as patterns to follow, " not examples to shun.

" I have already encroached so largely, Mr. Urban, upon " your pages, that I must hasten to conclude.

* Some of our old writers carried this composition to an extreme which modern ingenuity would be hard set to surpass. For instance, *Chapman* translated μελιφρονα οινον (Od. 7, 182) honey-sweetness-giving-minds wine.

† A Dictionary of scientific and technical terms could not be complete without diagrams; it could but define the word not describe the thing without them. Did not Mr. Crabbe publish such a work? What encouragement did it receive?

"I have left the Orthography and Accentuation as I found "them, though a few errors in the former have been noted as "they passed.

"From the various modes of writing or spelling, formerly "practised, and sometimes also of placing the accent by our "Poets, each aspirant for distinction, as an Orthographer or "Orthoepist, may select his own instances for experiment.

"The Grammarian and the Lexicographer have some duties "in common, and there are some peculiar to each.*

"The Dictionary has been confined within its own province. "A complete history of the language must be the work of their "combined labours; that portion which it is incumbent upon "the Lexicographer to perform has already been insisted upon "as a characteristic feature of this book; that which falls "within the duties of the Grammarian, the Grammarian has "yet to accomplish.

"Thus have I endeavoured to lay down with conciseness, "and yet without obscurity, the general principles upon which "this Dictionary has been constructed, and to illustrate them "by example; and I have entered also into some detail, of "more minute concernment, that I might leave nothing unex-"plained of which a reader could with propriety expect to be "informed.

"With many thanks for your friendly courtesy,

"I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

"C. RICHARDSON."

I can add nothing to the Letters from the Lexicographer's Friend, and himself (which I have produced, *as above*, from the Gentleman's Magazine) that would be of the least use, by way of fuller *annotation*, upon this wonderful work, THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY, except that there is a very elaborate and learned preliminary Essay and Preface, (each divided into sections) prefixed to the work.—J. H.

## S

*Saint John's* Letters from an American Farmer, printed at Philadelphia, 1793, (given to me by Mr. Maude, and) having the advertisement to the first London Edition prefixed in these words:

The following Letters are the genuine production of the American Farmer whose name they bear. They were privately written to gratify the curiosity of a Friend, and are made public, because they contain much authentic information, little known on this side of the Atlantic: they cannot therefore fail of being highly interesting to the people of England, at a time

* Adelungu weld impose the duties of both upon the Lexicographer.

when every body's attention is directed towards the affairs of America.

[The title of the volume is in these words, " Letters from an " American Farmer, describing certain Provincial Situations, " Manners, and Customs, and conveying some idea of the state " of *North America*, by J. HECTOR ST. JOHN, a Farmer " in Pennsylvania."]

That these Letters (continues the advertisement) are the actual result of a private Correspondence, may fairly be inferred (exclusive of other evidence) from the style and manner in which they are conceived; for though plain and familiar, and sometimes animated, they are by no means exempt from such inaccuracies as must unavoidably occur in the rapid effusions of a confessedly inexperienced writer.

Our Farmer had long been an eye witness of transactions that have deformed the face of America; he is one of those who dreaded and has severely felt the desolating consequences of a rupture between the Parent State and her Colonies; for he has been driven from a situation, the enjoyments of which, the reader will find pathetically described in the early letters of this volume.

The unhappy contest is at length however, drawing toward a period, and it is now only left us to hope, that the obvious interests and mutual wants of both countries, may in due time, and in spite of all obstacles, happily re-unite them.

SAMMES' *Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*, folio, plates, 1676

The following account of the above work and of its real or supposed Author, may be seen in 2 *Wood's* Athenæ Oxonienses, p. 879. The statement is not particularly in *favour* of the Publisher, but as *honest Anthony à Wood* seems to have been well acquainted with the party named, I give the entry as I find it in the *Fasti* of that volume.

*Aylett Sams of Christ's College.*—" This person published " under *his own* name, BRITANNIA ANTIQUA ILLUSTRATA; " or the Antiquities of Antient Britaine, derived from the " Phoenicians; wherein the original trade of this Island is dis- " covered, the names of places, offices, dignities; as likewise " the idolatry, &c. are clearly demonstrated from that nation; " many old monuments illustrated, &c. together with a chro- " nological history of this kingdom from the first traditional be- " ginning, until the year of our Lord 800; when the name of " Britaine was changed into England, &c. Lond. vol. 1. fol.

" An account of this book is in the *Philosophical Transac- " tions;* num. 124, p. 596, wherein though the author of " them, Mr. Oldenburg doth stile *Mr. Sams the learned and " curious undertaker of that great work;* yet the common re- " port then was, that not he, but his *quondam* uncle was the " Author, and to confirm it, was his great ignorance in mat-

" ters and books of antiquity. I was *several* times in his com-
" pany, when he spent some weeks this year in Oxon, and
" found him to be an impertinent, *girning* [grinning, vide
" *Nares*, voce *girn*] and pedantical Coxcomb, and so ignorant
" of authors, that he never heard of, before I mentioned it to
" him, of the great Antiquary *Joh. Leland*, or of his printed
" or manuscript works; nor any thing of *Baleus;* nor could
" he give any account of authors that are quoted in the said
" *Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*, &c. He died in the year
" 1679, or thereabouts, perhaps in the Inner Temple, where
" he had a Chamber, but where buried I know not, nor is it
" material to be informed. I find one *Rob. Aylett*, Master of
" Arts of Cambridge to be incorporated at Oxon, an: 1608.—
" Quære whether he was his *uncle*."

It is conjectured in *John Gorton's* Biographical Dictionary, [under article Sammes] that *Robert Aylett*, L. L. D. a Master in Chancery, who wrote a Poem entitled " *Susanna, or the* " *Arraignment of the two Elders*," was the *uncle* of *Aylett Sammes*, who was supposed to have obtained the materials for his *Britannia*, from the *papers* of his *deceased relative*.

*A List* of the Plates in Sammes Britannia Illustrata.

1.—*A Map of Europe*, (*between pages* 20 *and* 21.)
2 *and* 3.—*Des Cartes Hypothesis as to the forming of the Earth*, (*on* 28 & 29.)
4. *page* 101.—*A Druid.*
5. *page* 105.—*The Wicker Image in which Men were Sacrificed to Idols.*
6. *page* 117.—*An Antient Britain.*
7. *page* 122.—*The Battles of the Britains.*
8. *page* 128.—*The God* Heus *(or Bacchus.)*
9. *page* 130.—*Hyraglyphicks.*
10. *page* 140.—*The Phoenician Hercules.*
11. *page* 184.—*Julius Cæsar.*
12. *page* 206.—*Drusus Claudius Cæsar.*
13. *page* 213.—*The first Church of the Christians in Britain.*
14. *page* 218.—*The* Testudo *formed by the Romans in Battle.*
15. *page* 228.—*Boadicia*, (*engraved by Faithorne.*)
16. *page* 446.—*Saxon Gods*, (*Thor, Woden, and Friga.*)
17. *page* 454.—*Rugywith, Poredith, Porenuth, and Suantovite.*
18. *page* 471.—*The Arms of the Kingdom of Kent.*
19. *page* 521.—*Do. of the East Saxons.*
20. *page* 527.—*Do. of the South Saxons.*
21. *page* 533.—*Do. of Northumberland.* } *The Saxon Heptarchy.*
22. *page* 549.—*Do. of the East Angles.*
23. *page* 554.—*Do. of Mercia.*
24. *page* 561.—*Do. of the West Saxons.*

*** The *title page* of the above volume is torn and mutilated, but the substance of it is contained in the above quotation from the *Fasti Oxonienses of Wood*. The letter-press and plates are perfect and clean.

☞ Besides a great variety of other interesting matter connected with the early History of Great Britain, the above work contains some curious Etymological Treatises, Specimens of Runic and Anglo-Saxon Fragments, (with their translations), the British Epistles of Gregory the Great, and the Laws of King INA, in ANGLO-SAXON, and ENGLISH.

*Saturday's Magazine*, 8vo. cuts (as far as published).

This article is introduced into the *Supplement*, because in Part LIX. No. 311, of that work, a fac simile of the *print* denominated *Die Schachspieler—(The Chess Players)*—by *Moritz Retzsch*, (so *honourably*, but too *briefly* noticed in the 3rd volume of the Catalogue, p. 179, under the article *Goethe,)* together with the sentiments of the Editors upon that print and its wonderful *Artist* (an extract from whence I think it but justice to Moritz Retzsch to give below) are there fully set forth, and his plates to *Goethe's Faustus* are by me omitted to be mentioned, or but scantily dilated upon in the article alluded to.

*Extract from the Saturday's Magazine, May* 6, 1837.

" Is not this Type well cut, in every part;
" Full of rich cunning, filled with Zeuxian art?

QUARLES.

" We return with pleasure to notice the works of this gifted " Artist, [Retzsch] and now present to our readers a copy of " one of them, which appears to us astonishing in its conception " and execution, and will, if we mistake not, become the best " known of all that he has executed.

" *Retzsch's* several published outlines are familiar to us; and " although there is not a single instance of cross-shading; no " colour of any kind; the interest they excite, impels us to return " to them again and again; and every time we look at them we " see some new beauty. So completely, indeed, do they take " possession of our minds, that we forget the total absence of " those incidental aids which the higher branches of the art call " in to their assistance.

" What then is the secret of Moritz Retzsch? The witch- " craft he has used?—We should answer—A deep moral feeling " which appeals directly to the heart, a perfect comprehension " of his subject, and correct drawing. In this latter quality, " indeed he is almost without a rival in modern days. He has " been compared to Flaxman, who finished some most expres- " sive outlines, but whose classical severity of style must always " fall short in popularity, of Retzsch, with his kindly house- " hold feelings, *common nature's daily food*, mingled, occasion- " ally, with all that is awful and sublime.

" We are fond of emblems and allegories. The old wood-cut " emblems of Alciatus, contain a mine of good and useful advice; " those of George Wither engraved by Crispin Pass, and " *quickened with metrical illustrations both moral and divine*, " may be examined with advantage by the candid reader: and " even Quarles, though full of strange fancies quaintly expressed,

" speaks a language sufficiently intelligible for the improvement
" of the heart and mind; and this we maintain ought to be the
" chief aim of Art, as well as of Literature.

" There are, perhaps, not a few persons who, however un-
" willing to listen to instruction in the common course of teach-
" ing, may, by the *ocular language* of a well-imagined emblem,
" have been informed of their fault and danger, or reminded of
" certain duties, and risen up from the contemplation of the
" subject, wiser and better than they sat down. This remark
" may, in some happy instances, be found true with reference
" to our present engraving, the subject of which is, SATAN
" PLAYING AT CHESS, WITH MAN, FOR HIS SOUL.

" The peculiar powers of the Artist have here a fine field for
" their exertion. The finely formed, but wicked and terrific
" countenance of Satan is directed towards his victim, whom he
" is watching with a wariness and stern purpose, that make us
" tremble for the beautiful and youthful antagonist. The fallen
" Angel, who, *was a murderer from the beginning*, is robed
" in a mantle with broad folds; one hand is supporting his chin,
" as if he were intent on the effect of some deeply-plotted move,
" and the other grasps a figure of Peace, which he is taking
" from the Board. The young man rests his head upon his
" hand, as if he were fearful of impending ruin, and desirous
" of averting it. Between these two figures, and behind the
" board, stands the Good Genius of Man, anxious and dis-
" tressed, as if fearful for the youth. The attitude of this angel
" is beautiful; the countenance is of a pensive cast, the hands
" are clasped, the wings half spread; the head is gently turned
" towards the important charge, and we feel afraid that at the
" next move those wings will bear the Guardian Spirit away.

" With regard to the Chessmen; on one side of the Demon,
" the *King* represents himself; his *Queen* is Pleasure, pressing
" forward in front of all; his Officers are Indolence like a great
" swine; Pride, strutting about with a peacock's tail; False-
" hood, with one hand on his heart, and the other holding a
" dagger behind him; Unbelief, trampling on the cross; Anger,
" &c.—the *Pawns* are doubts; and alas for devoted man, the
" only pieces which HE has taken are Anger like a turkey cock,
" and one doubt; while Satan has secured several Cherub Forms,
" which are the *Pawns* of Man, and are symbolical of Prayer.
" There is no little beauty in the thought of introducing
" Prayers under the emblem of Pawns; inasmuch, as, if
" persevering and effectual, they may recover the 'vantage
" ground which had been lost.

" Humility, Affection, and Innocence are also taken. But
" Religion, Truth, and Hope, are still left. All the pieces
" are well set forth; and it is evident that Satan's are coming
" down in full force against those of his antagonist.

"This design requires a long study, and affords much matter "for reflection; every part will bear the most minute scrutiny; "and it is scarcely possible for any one to quit it, without a "deep sense of the *moral*, which is conveyed by the allegory."

## *Sharp's* Hartlepool, with Plates, Wood Cuts, and Pedigrees, 8vo. (Durham), 1816.

The Writer of the above History of Hartlepool, was *Sir Cuthbert Sharp*, Knight, F. S. A. who served the office of Mayor for that Borough, in the year 1816, and who dedicated the volume in the following terms:—"To George Allan, Esq. "M. A. F. S. A. Member of Parliament for the City of "Durham. This attempt to delineate the Antient and Modern "History of Hartlepool, is dedicated with every sentiment of "esteem and friendship."

The book is embellished with 19 Engravings, (as per list underneath) and above seventy Coats of Arms, Coins, Seals, Initial Letters, and other Illustrations in Wooden Cuts.

The Plates are enumerated in the following list:—

1. *S. W. View of Hartlepool, (as a Frontispiece)*
2. *Obverse of the Great Seal of Robert de Brus, King of Scotland.*
3. *Town Seals.*
4. *Church Porch.*
5. *The Church.*
6. *Matilda de Clifford, (coloured.)*
7. *The Wife of Parsuval Bell, now Maire of Hartinpooell, 1593.*
8. *The Friary.*
9. *The Antient Walls, (folded.)*
10. *Remains of the Tower at the Entrance of Hartlepool.*
11. *Old Walls.*
12. *Plan of Hartlepool, (folded.)*
13. *N. W. View of Hartlepool.*
14. *View of Southgate Street.*
15. *Hartlepool Costume, (a Fisherman) coloured.*
16. *Do. (Fisherman's Wife) coloured.*
17. *A Coble, (coloured)*
18. *Mr. Henry Smith.*
19. *The Font at Hartlepool.*

## *Singer's* Account of the Book printed at Oxford in 1468, under the title of "*Exposicio Sancti Jeronimi in Simbolo Apostolorum*," 8vo. 1812.

I commence my Annotation on the above article, with two lines from a favourite Poet, as being *very appropriate to the subject* of it, or (in the language of Shakspeare) "more germaine to the matter."

"Who shall decide when *Doctors* disagree?
"And soundest Casuists *doubt* like you or me?

*Extract from Mr. Singer's Account.*

"It has been seen, from Bishop Fell's assertion, that long "before the invention of printing, the writing of books was a "peculiar privilege of the University of Oxford. May it not "therefore, be supposed to have been the most likely place of "resort for one of the Printers from *Mentz*, supposing, upon "their dispersion, one of them to have reached England?

" It must not be concealed that the opinion of the late Mr. " Astle, in his short '*Memoir on Printing*,' is against us, " but he does not state his reasons for the decision. He says, " *I have considered all the evidence I could collect upon this* " *subject, and am firmly persuaded that the Oxford Book was* " *not printed before* 1478, *and therefore I do not hesitate to* " *assert, that in my opinion, Caxton was our first Printer.*"

" I am happy however, in being able to oppose to this opi- " nion of Mr. Astle that of Mr. Dibdin, who from his long at- " tention to, and curious investigation of every thing connected " with the history of the art, is an evidence of the very first " order; and from the following passage in his " *Typographical* " *Antiquities*," it will appear that his opinion is similar to that " I have adopted—" Although Caxton is called by me *the first* " *English Printer*, yet I fully believe in the authenticity of the " Oxford edition of the *Expositio Sancti Jeronimi in Simbolo* " *Apostolorum, &c.* [in Old English Type] of the date of 1468, " which was printed by a *Foreigner* at Oxford, who was after- " wards interrupted in his typographical labours."

" The subject of this rare little Tract is an exposition of the " Creed, attributed falsely to St. Jerome; it has also been given " to St. Cyprian, and is to be found in most editions of his " works. I have seen those of Erasmus, Basil, 1520; of " Pamelius, Antwerp, 1593; and of Bishop Fell, Oxford, " 1682—in all of which it is given. In a copy of the edition " by Pumelius, some time since in my possession, was the fol- " lowing marginal note in M.S.:—" *Hæc Symbolæ Explicatio non est Cypriani, sed Ruffini, nam mentionem facit Photini hæretici qui Cypriano posterior fuit centum annis.*" And in the notes, fol. 579, Pamelius observes—" *Cœterum Ruffini Titulo jam olim editum est hoc opus inter Opera Divi Hieronymi et illi adscribunt præter Gemmadium, Vincentius Bellovacencis, Antonius, et Trithemius.*" According to him it has much merit; he says, fol. 583 " *Ruffini Expositio in Symboli Apost. multa egregie dicta et accurata scripta continet lectumque dignissima.*" Bishop Fell says, *Tractatus iste occurrit inter opera Ruffini, nec non Sci. Hieron. Imo seorsim hic Oxoniæ edebatur sub ipsis rei Typographicæ initiis anno* 1468 —*Sed quoniam nihil eorum quæ in vulgatis editionibus visum est denuo hic exhibemus.*" It is evident that he fully believed the edition to be of the date which is expressed in the colophon; and he has accordingly given the various readings of it, as the editio princeps.

Mattaire has also observed, " *Ubi ait Tho Barlonium exemplari sua Manu hanc Notulam addidisse: Ruffini est hæc Expositio non Hieronymi.*" And in the first edition of the Epistles of St. Jerome, printed at Rome, by Sweynheim and Pannartz,

in 1470, this Tract is printed, and there very properly attributed to its legitimate author, Rufinus. A long dissertation on the subject may be found in the *Historia Literaria Aquileijensis* of the learned Fontanini, Romæ, 1742, in 4to. p. 381, where the life and writings of Rufinus, who was born at Aquilea, are treated of at large.

Herbert says, " We know of only five copies of this book re-
" maining—those are in his Majesty's Library, the Earl of
" Pembroke's, the Bodleian and All Souls College Libraries
" in Oxford, and in the Public Library, Cambridge."

Mr. Dibdin enumerates but three, which are, he says, the only copies known to be in existence; they are in the Bodleian Library, in the Public Library at Cambridge, and in his Majesty's Library: to this list may now be added a fourth, in that of the Most Noble the Marquis of Blandford.

I shall now attempt to give a more complete description of this Typographical Bijoux than is to found in any of the foregoing writers. It is a small Tract, of the quarto form, consisting of forty-two leaves; the gatherings are in eights, and the signatures run to e v. The first four leaves only of each gathering are numbered, with the exception of the last gathering, e, which has ten leaves, the first five of which are numbered. It might, in some degree, claim to be considered an octavo, but that the form is more square. From the circumstance of the irregular occurrence of the water-marks in each gathering, some having more and some less, I have been led to think that not more than two leaves have been printed at once; at any rate, it is pretty certain that each gathering consisted of more than one sheet of paper—probably of *two or four*.

*Note.*—This circumstance too, may I think be argued in favour of the early date of the book; for it might be more convenient, as well as more feasible, for a stranger, which the Printer certainly was, to erect a small press only, and he might perhaps be furnished but with a small quantity of types, brought with him no doubt from Germany.

The Work commences on the recto of a 1: the following is a Fac-simile of the first six lines:—

Incipit exposicio sancti Jeromini in
simbolum apostolorum ad papam laurentiu
m Ichi quidem fidelissime papa=
laurenti ad scribendum animus
tam non est cupidus quam nec ido=
neus scienti non esse abq; periculo multo.

It concludes on the verso of the forty second leaf, which is the corresponding fold of e i, with the following colophon :—

**Explicit exposicio sancti Jeromini in simbolo apostolorum ad papam laurencium Impressa Oxonie Et finita Anno Domini. Mcccclxviii. xvij. die decembris.**

The leaves are not paged ; neither are there running titles nor catchwords : it has twenty-five lines on a page.

It will be needless to say anything of the type, as the facsimile here given will convey a much more complete idea than the most laboured description. The ink is black, but seems to have been coarse. The lines are not spaced out, so as to be all of an equal length : the variation is sometimes nearly a quarter of an inch. The abbreviations are numerous, as are the double letters. The first gathering a, has three water-marks,* viz. on aii. aiii. aiiii.—b has water marks on all the folds ; the first b i nearly similar to that on a iii but not exactly correspondent : b ii and b iii have both the same mark : b iiii has the Y—c has but one water mark, which is on the fold c iii, and is similar to one given by Sir John Fenn, in his publication of the Letters of the Paston Family—d has the same water mark, but it is here on the fold d i : this mark is represented on e i—and e ii—e v has the Y ; similar to that on b iiii—the other two folds in this gathering have no mark.

The Copy in the Royal Library has a blank leaf at the end, which is wanting in the copy now in the possession of the Marquis of Blandford ; and the unholy hand of some barbarous bookbinder has diminished the dimensions of the front margin in this copy, in order to accommodate it in size to some other tract or tracts with which it has formerly apparently been bound. It is well known that the earlier Printers were by no means sparing in the margins of their books : and for the information of the curious in these matters, I give the dimensions of the margins of the copy in the Royal Library, which is indeed uncut, having several rough leaves :—the front margin 1 inch and a half, the back $1\frac{3}{10}$, the bottom $2\frac{4}{10}$, the top $\frac{9}{10}$. The water marks in the two copies are the same, but they do not occur in the same order : the water mark which I have noticed as occurring on the fold c iii in the Marquis of Blandford's copy, occurs here on the folds e i, e v, c iv ; the Y occurs on the folds e ii, e iv ; the fold a i is without a water mark ; a ii has the dog,

* Many of these water-marks will be found to occur in the paper used by Ulric Zel ; and some of them are given by Santander, among those engraved in the Supplemental Volume of the Catalogue of his Books, printed at Brussels, in 1803. They have been traced and etched with great accuracy upon this occasion for the first time.

similar to that given in the plate, as on the same signature in the copy here described.

Upon maturely weighing the whole of the evidence for and against the claims of the University of Oxford to be considered the first place where printing was exercised in England, the preponderance of the arguments must be allowed to be in its favour. I shall here take a brief review of them, and then give my reasons for inclining to this opinion.

The principal arguments adduced by Dr. Middleton rest, if we allow to him the non-existence of the Lambeth Record, on the neatness of the letter, the regularity of the page, and indeed the whole typographical execution of the book, together with the existence of the signatures at the bottom of the page. Now with regard to these objections, it requires but little acquaintance with the works of the earliest Printers to see the futility of them. I have at this moment before me the Offices of Cicero, printed by Fust and Schoeffer, at Mentz, in the year 1465, and do not hesitate to pronounce it by far a more exquisite specimen of early printing than the Oxford book, and even much more regular in its execution. Those who are the most familiarly acquainted with the books produced in the very infancy of the art, by Fust and Schoeffer, will the most cordially subscribe to my opinion; and to those unacquainted with them, I think a single glance at the Psalter printed at Mentz, in 1457, the first book known with a date, or indeed at any of the productions of those Printers, would be sufficiently conclusive.

In regard to the use of signatures* it has been proved, that they were used even in very Antient MSS, and in some of the essays which led to the Invention of Printing, engraved on wooden blocks: and some early books without date, presumed to be printed before 1470, with moveable types also possess them.

I come now to a strong argument of Dr. Middleton's—the want of other books from the same press at Oxford, between the years 1468 and 1479: but this is not so extraordinary when all circumstances are considered. I cannot do better indeed, than use the words of Oxonides, as quoted by Messrs. Bowyer and Nichols:—

* I am aware that De la Serna Santander has insisted that signatures were not used until 1472, by Koelhof, at Cologne, in the *Præceptorium Divine Legis.* Marolles had before insisted that they were not used until 1474, and others have placed the invention still later. Yet, amidst so much uncertainty, we may be permitted to doubt at least whether they are of so recent a date. It is said that the Æsop printed by Caxton, has the leaves numbered: and yet this improvement, though more useful than that of signatures, was disused both by Caxton and other later Printers in England; and we find many books, even near the close of the fifteenth century, without either signatures, catchwords, or numerals, although it is well known they were all used at an early period after the invention of the art.

"Ist.—That his books may have been lost. Our first Printers in their days of ignorance met with but small encouragement; they printed but few books, and but few copies of those books. In after-times, when those books were reprinted more correctly, those first editions, which were not as yet become curiosities, were put to common uses. This is the reason we have so few remains of our first Printers. We have only four books of Theodoric Rood, who seems by his own verses, to have been a very celebrated Printer. Of John Letton and William Machlinia, and the Schoolmaster of St. Alban's, we have scarcely any remains. If this be considered, it will not appear *impossible* that our printer should have followed his business from 1468 to 1479, and yet time have destroyed his intermediate works. But 2ndly, we may account still another way for this distance of time, without altering the date. The civil wars broke out in 1469; this might probably oblige our Oxford Printer to shut up his press, and both himself and his readers be otherwise engaged. If this were the case, he might not return to his work again till 1479; and the next year, not meeting with that encouragement he deserved, he might remove to some other country with his types." Add to this that some of his productions may be in existence, though without date or place where printed, and may by Bibliographers be attributed to foreign printers. It is well known that copies of books which have escaped the researches of the most active and intelligent Collectors are frequently occurring: an instance of this kind was the discovery of the *Oration* of Russel, printed by Caxton, buried in a M.S. volume, the existence of which had never been conjectured,* and the recent appearance of another copy, of the book† which I am now engaged in describing, is a strong case in point.

Who shall say that some future period may not bring to light more works of our Oxford Printer, or Documents which shall establish his priority beyond doubt?

But to the unprejudiced observer, an examination of the book would convey conviction. The Type is somewhat similar to that of Fust and Schoeffer; it is larger than that with which the Cicero's Offices of 1465 is printed, but the general form of the letter resembles it much; there is the same frequency of abbreviation and of ligatures; the capitals are for the most part alike in form: in short, its appearance is that of one of the early essays

* Bought by Mr. Triphook at Mr. Brand's Sale, and now in the very valuable Library of the Marquis of Blandford—v. Dib. Typ. Ant. vol. 1.

† In a Sale at Messrs. King and Lochees of some Typographical Curiosities, in February, 1812, it sold for the Sum of Ninety-one Pounds, and is now in the same noble collection. It is, I believe, the only Private Library in which it is to be found.

in the art by other workmen from Mentz, and it particularly resembles those of Ulric zell. There is one thing which should be attended to, and that is the appearance of the date in the colophon, which decides at once that an X cannot have been dropt by accident: the compact arrangement of the numerals, and the proper distances being still preserved between them, fully show the impossibility of this having been the case. That the date was falsified by design, and an X purposely omitted I cannot bring myself to believe; for what purpose could this have answered? and if it had been the case, would not the fraud, by contemporaries, have been immediately discovered? —that the intention was to deceive a future age, there can be no reasonable ground for supposing. There only then remains the bare conjecture, that the date of the book is a mistake of the Printer; but this seems very much like begging the question: and, as in cases where positive evidence cannot possibly be had, it is usual to have recourse to conjectural proofs, I think, on this ground, the arguments in favour of the claims of the University of Oxford are of the most conclusive kind: and I am persuaded, that those who will take the pains to investigate this subject with impartiality, and who have no prejudices to indulge, will, under these circumstances, concur in opinion with the writer of this—that until more cogent reasons can be adduced on the opposite side, THE BOOK STANDS FIRM AS A MONUMENT OF THE EXERCICE OF PRINTING IN OXFORD SIX YEARS OLDER THAN ANY BOOK OF CAXTON'S WITH DATE.

It seems to me, therefore, that the decision of Oxonides and Mr. Willett appears most probable, and that the Book was printed at Oxford in 1468, by some foreign Printer, of whose name we have at present no knowledge, with Types probably brought with him from the Continent, or formed by him here, upon the model of those used by the German Printers, in the infancy of the art.

And this decision does not in the least degree affect the venerable reputation of CAXTON, whose memory will ever command all the admiration and respect due to the FIRST ENGLISH PRINTER.

It will after this account of Mr. Singer's Book, be material to observe in what manner Dr. Dibdin noticed it in public.—In his 3rd Spenceriana, page 412, (at the foot of the page) the following note occurs:—

"Mr. W. S. Singer has printed, for private distribution, a Dissertation upon this Oxford Book, and he concludes that the date of 1468 is a genuine one. He does me the honour of quoting a former opinion of mine upon the subject and of acquiescing in it—namely, that this book is the production of a

Foreigner, who executed it at Oxford at the time when it is professed to have been printed—Typog. Antiquities, vol. 1. p. lxxv. Since the publication of that work, I have maturely reconsidered the point at issue, and am of opinion that the appearance of *signatures* in the "*Expositio*" renders the date not only suspicious, but *spurious*; and that we should read 1478.

In his 4th Spenceriana, at the bottom of p. 351, is the following note by the learned Doctor:—

"Mr. Singer, whose privately printed little volume upon the subject of this book, has been before mentioned; and who in that volume, concurred in a *former* opinion of mine, that the date *was genuine*, and the work the production of a foreign Printer employed here—is now with myself of a *contrary* opinion; the appearance of the *signatures* rendering a different conclusion the more probable one—& that we should read 1478 for 1468.

Having thus given (as I trust) for the amusement of my readers a detailed account of this curious and learned controversy in which many men of great erudition and talent, (such as Mr. Singer, Dr. Dibdin, Dr. Middleton, a person who used the name of *Oxonides*) Mr. Ames, Mr. Herbert, Nichols and Bowyer, Mr. Willett, Bishop Fell, De la Serna Santander, Mr. Astle, and others) bore distinguished parts—I shall leave it as I found it—like the finishing Chapter of an Abyssinian Tale of great note. The title of which Chapter stands thus—"*The conclusion wherein nothing is concluded.*"

The main fact is still in obscurity—and if old Father Time SHOULD discover poor Truth, and drag her (in puris naturalibus) out of the well or cell where she now lies hid, (though I entertain the highest value for her in all matters of moment) yet her appearance could be of no service in the case before us. Three centuries have elapsed, since Caxton and the Printer of the Oxford Book were laid in peace within their silent tombs, and it will be of no moment whether any of their descendants be now alive: for the PRIORITY in the matter contended for could not be of interest to any one of such descendants, (if it ever was to the parties themselves) nor perhaps even to the members of that learned University, where the press that produced the *Exposicio Sancti Jeronimi* was first set up.

## *Stafford's* Pacata Hibernia, folio, 1633

The full title of this volume stands thus "*Pacata Hibernia,* "Ireland appeased and reduced, or An Historie of the late "Warres of Ireland, especially within the Province of *Moun-* "*ster,* under the Government of *Sir George Carew,* Knight, "then Lord President of that Province, and afterwards *Lord* "*Carew of Clopton,* and *Earle of Totness,* &c. wherein the "Siege of *Kinsale,* the Defeat of the *Earle of Tyrone,* and

" his Armie; The Expulsion and sending Home of *Don Juan* " *de Aguila*, the Spanish General, with his Forces, and many " other remarkable Passages of that Time are related. Illus- " trated with seventeene severall Mappes, for the better under- " standing of the Storie."

Dr. Dibdin, in his Library Companion, p. 243, (note) mentions the above work in these terms:—THOMAS STAFFORD, was Author of "*Pacata Hibernia;* Ireland ap- " peased and reduced, 1633, folio." This volume contains a fine Portrait of Earl Carew, by Voerst, and another of Queen Elizabeth, with some verses printed beneath. These precede the title. The Dedication to the King is signed by Thomas Stafford. The Maps are the chief treasures of this volume, of which there should be eighteen to be complete. Some of these Maps in giving Birds-eye-Views of Battles, Sieges, Camps, and of Castles and fortified Towns, many of the originals no longer existing, are very curious. Messrs. Arch value a perfect copy in russia binding at £7 7s. and Longman and Co. in morocco, at £4. 4s.

The Engravings were as follow (besides the Portraits of Lord Carew and Queen Elizabeth):—

*No.* 1.—*A Map of* Mounster, *seldom found in any* sale *Copy of the Work, and here* supplied *by a very correct and beautiful Fac Simile Drawing (in Ivory Black) by my indefatigable and highly gifted Niece,* MARY JANE HULL, (*mentioned on page* 4 *of my fourth volume.*)

*No.* 2.—*A Map of the Earle of Ormond taken Prisoner.*

*No.* 3.—*A Map of Cahir Castle.*

*No.* 4.—*A Map of Askerton Castle.*

*No* 5.—*A Map of Glyn Castle.*

*No.* 6.—*A Map of Carigfoyle Castle.*

*No.* 7.—*A Map of Castle Mange*

*No.* 8.—*A Map of Limerick Castle.*

*No.* 9.—*A Map of the Siege of Kinsale.*

*No.* 10.—*A Map of the Fort of Hallibolyn.*

*No.* 11.—*A Map of the Army in Beare.*

*No.* 12.—*A Map of the Siege of Dunboy*

*No.* 13.—*A Map of Muskrey.*

*No.* 14.—*A Map of Castle-nigh Parke.*

*No.* 15.—*A Map of Limerick.*

*No.* 16.—*A Map of Yough-hall, and*

*No,* 17.—*A Map of Corke*

*Note respecting No.* 2.—Dr. Ledwich, in his Antiquities of of Ireland, gives another Engraving of the taking of the Earl of Ormond, and at page 276 of that work says:—" There are " *two* drawings of the taking of the Earl of Ormond, which be- " long to two distinct points of time—that in the *Pacata Hiber-* " *nia* refers to the moment of meeting, when both parties were " ranged opposite to each other, and the parley beginning—the " sketch in Trinity College, Dublin, (here engraved) shews the " taking of the Earl after the conference."

Lord Carew's Portrait, (by Voerst), has two mottos over the head, i. e. *Bonorum Laborum Gloriosus Fructus,*" and " *Vivit* " *Post Funera Virtus.*"

Queen Elizabeth's Portrait has no artist's name, the following lines are underneath :—

Hir Scepter sweet—hir Sword was seldome sharp,
Yet Rebel Subjects, and invading Foes,
It quaild, repelling theis, reclayming those,
Such Cure did set in Tune the Jarring Harp,
To this last Act of hir Exploits and Glory
A Plaudite, reviveth by this Story.

## *Stevenson's* Carved Ivory Chest.

Although the above choice and singular article has as little connection with books, manuscripts, and other literary concerns, as the Library Desk described on pages 33 and 34 of the present Supplement, I cannot refrain from recording my possession of it, before the conclusion of this uninteresting publication. At the same time I wish to observe, that it derives a greatly increased value in my appreciation, from the circumstance of its having formerly belonged to the late *William Stevenson, Esq.* F. S. A. of Norwich, whose zeal and knowledge as an English Antiquary, whose attachment to Literature & taste for the Fine Arts; above all whose amiable qualities and unassuming virtues, are adverted to in the first volume of this Catalogue.—Soon after his lamented decease, in 1821, this ancient casket was kindly presented to my acceptance by his only and highly esteemed son (the present *Seth William Stevenson*, to whom the third volume of my Catalogue is inscribed), and I feel that I cannot shew a better testimony of my respect for the Father's Memory, and of my friendship for his descendant, than by describing the relic in the terms of a volume published by the late *John Carter, F. S. A.* (in 1780) entitled "*Specimens of Antient Sculpture and Painting in England, from the earliest period to the Reign of Henry VIII.*" On pages 49 and 50 of that fine and elaborate *folio* work, there is the following passage verbatim :—

"Basso Relievos on the front and lid of an Ivory Chest, late in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Bowle, F. S. A. now in the possession of Gustavus Brander, Esq. F. R. S. & F. S. A. Christchurch, Hampshire. The following description of this curious and valuable piece of antiquity, is communicated by Captain *Francis Grose, F. S. A.*—This elegant little chest or casket is ornamented with sculptures, the work of no mean master. The subjects represented seem parts of an allegorical romance. The Lid, Front, and Back, are divided into different compartments, each exhibiting a separate story. The Ends contain each but one compartment, one of which I shall begin with.

"THE END.

"This shews a knight armed with a hawberk, or armour of chain mail, and over it his surcoat, or gambeson, his right hand is joined to the hand of an ancient hermit, of whom he seems to solicit a large key, probably belonging to the castle seen in the background. The scene is a wood. The knight's horse which is barbed, is fastened by the rein to a tree. The castle appears of Norman construction, a square tower flanked by turrets, like those of Rochester, Dover, and the Tower of London.

"THE BACK.

"Is divided into four compartments, in the first is seen a knight, armed as before, with the hawberk and surcoat, on his head a helmet with a vizor, his breast covered with a shield, in his hand a strong sword, with which he engages a lion, who stands erect against him.

"The second compartment exhibits the same knight crossing a ditch or rivulet by means of his sword, with which he forms a bridge. The water is much agitated and rolling in great waves. The points of swords and spears are darted at him from the clouds.

"In the third compartment, the knight is sleeping on a couch or bier fixed on small wheels, and under it four bells.—He rests his head on his left arm, and is covered with his shield, on which is a lion's paw couped. His vizor is up. At his feet is the head and one foot of a lion, who seems to wait for the knight's awakening, it being according to fabulous history, the property of that noble animal neither to prey on dead carcases, nor to attack any sleeping man or animal. From the clouds, as before, points of swords and spears appear.

"The fourth compartment shews three women under a canopy; they seem in deep consultation.

"THE END.

"The view here represents the inside of a wood, in which a man habited like a shepherd is pointing out to a lady, the head of a king seen by reflection in a well or reservoir of water, over which he is mounted in a tree, the lady holds a lap-dog in her lap. On the other part is a lady with a tambourine in one hand, the other employed in stroking the head of an unicorn, whilst a hunter thrusts him through with a spear. This may be represented as a demonstration of the unspotted virginity of the lady, whose chastity had perhaps been unjustly doubted by her knight, it being an ancient opinion, universally received, that those fabulous animals were so fond of pure virgins, (whom they had the faculty of distinguishing) that they would repose their heads in their laps, and suffer themselves to be taken and killed, rather than leave them. This property of the unicorn is mentioned in

many old writers, and occurs in *Upton de re Militari*, under the article unicorn.

" THE FRONT.

" Is divided into four compartments. The first exhibits a philosopher seated in a chair, pointing to a large book open before him, supported on a reading desk, close to him sits a young man with a crown on his head, holding in his right hand a pair of gloves, his left is elevated to mark attention or astonishment.

" The second compartment, shews a woman riding on the back of a man with a large beard; in his mouth is a bridle, his hands leaning against a tower, over the walls of which a king seems in discourse with the woman: she holds in her left hand a bundle of whips or flowers. A story agreeable to the situation of these figures, is told in the tales of the Troubadours or Minstrels of the XIIth or XIIIth centuries, and is in substance as follows:—*Aristotle* having reproved his royal pupil Alexander for spending too much of his time with a beautiful Indian lady, that prince for a while discontinued his visits, at which the lady being alarmed and learning the cause, resolved to be revenged on the philosopher: for this purpose she besought Alexander to place himself early one morning at a window in a tower that overlooked the gardens belonging to her apartment. A little before the appointed hour, she walked out in a most becoming undress under the windows of the philosopher, (who was also lodged in the palace) and having attracted his notice, let fall, as if by chance, a loose mantle with which she was covered, and displayed so many charms, that he could not withstand them; almost frantic with desire, he joined her, as if to assist her in replacing her mantle; a declaration of love almost instantly ensued, which the lady heard with a degree of complacency, but told him, if he hoped to succeed he must first indulge her in a whimsical desire she had formed, which was that of riding on his back round the garden; to this, after some hesitation he submitted, and suffered himself to be saddled and bridled; the lady having prepared both for that purpose.—Thus accoutred she mounted, and riding under the window of the tower where Alexander was placed, shewed him that Love was even superior to Philosophy. This tale has been told of divers persons, and was probably interwoven in the romance represented on this casket.

" On the foreground of the third compartment appears the same bearded old man, a woman, and another man. They seem cautiously exploring their way; the two last lean on sticks or posts. Above, in the distance, are two of the same figures; the first appears running his head against the turret of a gate, behind which a young man is hiding himself.

"The fourth compartment represents female figures bathing. The water issues from a large vase, through the mouths of two grotesque heads with which it is decorated; at the bottom are water docks and other aquatic plants.

"THE LID

"Is divided into four compartments: the first is an attack upon the gate of a town or city, which is carried on by men armed in the hawberk armour, one of them shooting with a cross bow, another scaling the wall, and others working a projectile machine, in use before the invention of fire-arms, called a trebuchet, which seems ready to throw a basket of flowers. On the top of the battlements over the gate is an angel in the act of discharging an arrow from a bow, and two young men throwing down flowers on the heads of the assailants. From the frequent representation of flowers, which appear like roses in many parts of these sculptures, it is probable that the rose bore a very distinguished part in this romance, and might perhaps give name to it.

"The second and third compartments contain one story, and exhibit a tournament; the knights completely armed in hawberks and surcoats, their shields on their left arms, one of which bears a blank shield; that of the other is charged with three roses, two and one. Their horses are barbed. On the heads of their lances they have coronels, instead of sharp iron heads, a device used to prevent mischief. In a gallery hung with tapestry, and overlooking the lists or field, are placed ladies, undoubtedly the mistresses of the contending knights; each has her suite of female attendants, and each a servant bearing a hawk, in ancient times a mark of dignity. Under this gallery, opposite each other, are seated two trumpeters, who are sounding a charge. It is remarkable that the knights have their legs armed with plates of iron over their hose of mail, and their spurs are of the ancient kind, denominated *prykes*, having only one point, such as are seen on the heels of most of our kings and barons before *Edward the Third*, on their seals and monuments.

"In the fourth compartment is shewn the gate of a city, with divers figures over it, and the ramparts above it: the port cullis of the gate is drawn up. Before the gate, a lady riding on a caparisoned horse meets a knight on horseback in complete armour. She seems to thrust forward into his face a large bouquet of flowers, perhaps enchanted ones. The knight holds something of the same sort in his hand."

N. B.—The account of the fourth compartment of the Lid does not accord with the sculpture: neither the lady nor the knight are riding, and she has the key of the gate in her left hand.

***Stolberg's Travels***, translated by Holcroft, 2 vols. 4to. 1796, (plates.)

The title of these volumes is thus expressed:—"Travels "through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily, trans-"lated from the German of *Frederic Count Stolberg*, by "*Thomas Holcroft*."

Of the Traveller (and Author), Count Stolberg, I have not met with any authentic account in print. The Translator, (*Thomas Holcroft*) was born in Orange Court, Leicester Square, in 1744. His Father was in the humble occupation of a shoemaker, and does not appear to have given his son any education. The first employment mentioned in which the latter was concerned, was as servant to the Honourable Mr. Vernon, of whose race horses he had the care, and became very expert in the art of horsemanship. He is said also to have worked for many years at his father's trade. He possessed however *good natural abilities, and a thirst for knowledge*, of which he accumulated a considerable fund, and learned with facility and success the *French, German, and Italian* languages. When about his twenty-fifth year, he conceived a passion for the stage, and his first performance was in Ireland. He had afterwards an engagement of the same kind in London, but never attained any eminence as an Actor, although he always might *be seen to understand his part* better than those to whom nature was more liberal. He quitted the stage in 1781, after the performance of his first Play, "Duplicity," which was successful enough to encourage his perseverance as *a Dramatic Writer*. From this time he contributed upwards of *thirty pieces*, which were either acted on the London stage, or printed without having been performed. Scarcely any of them however have obtained a permanent situation on the boards. He published also the four following *Novels*: "Alwyn," 1780—"Anna St. Ives," 1792—"Hugh Trevor," 1794—and "Brian Perdue," 1807. His *Translations* were "The Private Life of Voltaire," 12mo.—"Memoirs of Baron Trenck," 3 vols. 12mo.—"Mirabeau's Secret History of the Court of Berlin," 2 vols. 8vo.—Madame de Genlis's "Tales of the Castle," 5 vols. 12mo.—"The Posthumous Works of Frederic II. of Prussia," 13 vols. 8vo.—"An Abridgement of Lavater's Physiognomy," 3 vols. 8vo.—Mr. Holcroft having imbibed the revolutionary principles of France had joined some societies in this country, which brought him under suspicion of being concerned with *Hardy, Tooke*, and *Thelwall*, who were tried for High Treason, in 1794, but they being acquitted Mr. Holcroft was discharged without being put upon his trial. His *last* work was the above *Travels*, which like some other of his speculations was less advantageous to his bookseller than to himself. In 1782 he published a

*Poem*, called "Human Happiness, or the Sceptic," which attracted little notice on the score of poetical merit, but contained many of those loose sentiments on religion, which he was accustomed to deliver with more dogmatism than became a man so little acquainted with the subject. In these however, he persisted almost to the last—when *on his death-bed* he is said to have *acknowledged his error*. He died in 1809.

The above Volumes contain in them the following Plates:—

1. *The Grutlin Matte.*
2. *The Valley of Lauterbrunn, with the Fall of the Staubach.*
3. *Saint Peter's Church.*
4. *The Colosseum.*
5. *The Outside View of Do.*
6. *The Campo Vaccino.*
7. *The Circus of Caracalla.*
8. *Outside of the Pantheon.*
9. *Interior of the Pantheon.*
10. *Rocky Valley near Sorento.*
11. *Grotta di Matrimonio.*
12. *Temple of Neptune at Pesto.*
13. *Winter Huts on the Shores of the Adriatic.*
14. *Ditto.*
15. *Ruins of a Grecian Temple in Egesta*
16. *View in Trapani.*
17. *The Tree called Dei cento Cavalli.*
18. *View in the Island of Ischia.*
19. *Do.* and *of the Mountain Epomeo,*
20. *A Map of Italy.*
21. *Kühreigen, or Song of the Swiss (seven pages of Music.)*

*Stonehouse's* History and Topography of the Isle of Axholme, (Lincolnshire, West of Trent) 4to, plates, 1837. By the Rev. W. B. Stonehouse, A. M. Vicar of Owston.

## T

*Taylor's* Glory of Regality, an Historical Treatise of the Anointing and Crowning of the Kings and Queens of England, 8vo. (cuts), 1820.

By *Arthur Taylor*, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

This interesting volume (which is dedicated to Bernard, Edward Duke of Norfolk, &c. &c. and was presented to me by *Henry Bower, Esq.* of Doncaster) is divided into five books, having Notes and Vignettes, ten sub-divisions of additional Notes, an Appendix of Documents and Records, an Index, and a list of Authors quoted.

The *Contents of the Work* are as follows:—

Book 1.—Kingly Title and Office, Election, Gothic manner of elevating Kings, Superseded by the Ceremonies of Unction and Coronation and Origin of the latter Forms. [The subject of the Vignette to this Book, is, one of the old German Kings elevated upon a Shield or Target; the design taken from a plate in Cluverius's Germania Antiqua.]

Book II.—Regalia, Coronation Chair, Ampulla, Crowns, Sceptres, Saint Edwards Staff, Orb, Swords, Ring Bracelets, Spurs, and Royal Vestments. [The Vignette represents the

Figures of Edward the Confessor, Henry I. and Richard II. copied from their great Seals.]

N. B.—At page 58 is a View of the Coronation Chair.

Book III.—Assistants at the Coronation, Prelates, Peers, and Great Officers, Court of Claims, Tenants of the Crown by Grand Sergeanty performing Services. [This Vignette has two subjects, the first is Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, receiving the Patent of his Creation as Marshall of England, from his brother King Edward II. The second subject, is *John de Gaunt*, Duke of Lancaster, sitting as High Steward of England, to receive the Claims of the Nobility and others, at the Coronation of his Nephew King Richard II.]

Book IV.—Ceremonial of an English Coronation, Proclamation and Summons, Processions, King's Coronation, Queen's Coronation, Feast. [The Vignette shews the Coronation of Richard II. by ——— Archbishop Sudbury.]

N. B.—At page 179, is a Sketch of the Arrangement in Westminster Abbey, from Sandford's Coronation of James II.

Book V.—Chronicle of English Coronations. [This Vignette represents the Coronation of King Henry IV. by Archbishop Fitz Alan, assisted by another Prelate.]

*Taylor's* Catechism of the Currency, 12mo. 1835

*Taylor's* Catechism of Foreign Exchanges, and the Effects of an Abasement of Bullion, 12mo. 1835.

The two last mentioned Works were kindly presented to me by their Writer, John Taylor, (author of Junius identified) mentioned in p. 121 of the 4th vol. of this Catalogue.

*Taylor's* Philip Van Artevelde, a Dramatic Romance. 2 vols. 12mo, 1834.

The *Athenæum* for the year 1834 (on pages 484, 485, 486, 532, 533, 534, and 535) gives a very long and most interesting account of this beautiful Poem, and it concludes with the following eulogy upon it:—

"We have devoted a considerable share of our columns to this "work, because it has a distinct, and, as we think, important "individual character. What that character is our readers "may partly collect. For a fuller judgment of it, we refer them "to the book. We have no room for further comment. As "Mr. Taylor disclaims all idea of stage merits, it would seem "needless to say, it is not an acting Play: did we not see that "no injustice is more frequent, as well as more gross, than to "reproach an author for not doing that which he never pre-"tended to do. We conclude with the earnest hope, that Mr.

"Taylor will go on to write. We have great and urgent need "of such teachers among us, and we shall be much disappointed "it his teaching is vain."

At page 827 of the same volume, is this addition:—

"Philip Van Artevelde, second edition.—Here is a poem "in two goodly volumes, with none of the artificial and mere-"tricious glitter of the modern school about it, arrived at a "*second* edition within a few months. Our opinion of the work "was fully expressed on its first publication, and we need not "therefore add, that its success has been to us a source of un-"mingled gratification. It is indeed a subject of honest con-"gratulation to all who take an interest in the moral advance-"ment of society, for it is a hope realized."

*Thornton's* Family Prayers, crown 8vo. (5th edition) 1837.

The nature and aim of this work, together with some insight into the characteristic excellencies of its distinguished Author, are developed in the subjoined extracts from the Preface:—

"The world will be wiser and better, and therefore happier "in proportion as it shall imbibe the spirit of the life and of the "Prayers of Mr. Henry Thornton. Admirable as have been "the examples of excellence which the present generation has "been permitted to witness, there has not been perhaps one in-"dividual, in the whole number, who manifested in a more "striking manner that combination of qualities, which consti-"tutes Christian consistency. His piety was fervent, and yet "sober; his liberality was magnificent, and yet discriminating; "his charity was large, and yet not latitudinarian; his self-"denial was rigorous, yet unobtrusive. At one time, there "was some hope, that these principles, as embodied, by the "grace of God in his habitual conduct—might have been exhi-"bited to the world by the hand of his dearest and most intimate "friend; a life of HENRY THORNTON, by WILLIAM "WILBERFORCE, would indeed have been a legacy of "wisdom and piety, which would have enriched many genera-"tions. This hope, long cherished, is now finally lost: and "the character of Mr. Henry Thornton must, perhaps, be left "to be collected from his works; his original and intellectual "powers from his Essay on Paper Credit, (the publication of "which, as Dr. Miller observed in his Philosophy of History; "forms an epoch in the history of the science to which it be-"longs;) his views of religion, from the prayers now published, "and from some practical Commentaries on the Old and New "Testament, portions of which (complete, though not intended "for publication) are now in the press. These, indeed, like the "present volume, he drew up for the use of his own family; but "it is hoped, that, both the Prayers and the Commentaries, "while they contribute to illustrate the character of their author,

" (an object which he certainly never contemplated) will also, " by the Divine blessing, promote, after his death, the great " designs of his life—the good of his fellow-creatures, and the " Glory of God. R. H. I.

" *Battersea Rise, June* 6th, 1834."

*Twyne's* Translation of *Lhoyd's* Breviary of Britayne. B. L. small 8vo. 1573.

The full title of this RARE volume, contains these words:— " Breviary of Britayne, as this most noble and renowned " Iland was of antient time divided into three kingdoms, Eng- " land, Scotland, and Wales, containing a learned Discourse " of the variable state and alteration thereof under divers as wel " natural as *forren* Princes & Conquerors. Together with the " Geographical Description of the same, such as nether by elder " nor later writers, the like hath been set forth before. Written " in Latin by Humfry Lhuyd, of Denbigh, a Cambre Britayne, " and lately Englished by *Thomas Twyne*, Gentleman, 1573. " 8vo. Imprinted at London by Richard Johnes."

An Account of the Translator of this Breviary [*Dr. Twyne*] may be found in vol. 1, page 266; and *Humphrey Lhuyd* (or Lhoyd) is twice mentioned in the same volume, at pages 120 and 142. To which may be added, that he was regarded as an accomplished scholar and an able antiquary. He was also intimately acquainted with the Geographer *Ortelius* [see article " Ortelius" in vol. 2, page 136] to whom he communicated Maps of England and Wales for his Antient Geography. As he disagreed with some former writers in his opinion concerning the positions of several antient towns, castles, &c. he accompanied his present with a work entitled " Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum."

He wrote a Letter, addressed to Ortelius, " De Monâ Dru- " idum Insulâ Antiquitati suæ restitutâ." This, with a Tract of his, " De Armamentario Romano," is annexed to Sir John Price's " Historiæ Britannicæ Defensio." Lhwyd translated " The History of Cambria, now called Wales from Caradoc of " Lancarvan," afterwards edited by Dr. David Powell, 1584. [Article, *Lloyd's Cambria*, vol. 1, p. 142.] He also translated some medical Pieces.

☞ In the Catalogue of the Eshton Hall Library, p. 187, [see article CURRER in this Supplement] the last described edition of *Lhuyd's Breviary of Britayne*, Englished by Thomas Twyne, and printed by Johnes in 1573, is enumerated and has the following note placed underneath:—

" Mr. *Thoresby's* copy, with his Autograph, a *MS. Memo-* " *randum*, on the *fly leaf* states that *this edition* is so *scarce* " that *Mr. Thos. Hearne* could never meet with a *compleat* " copy, but one in the Earl of Oxford's Library. Dr. *John* " *Moore*, Bishop of Ely, offered Mr. Thoresby for this copy, " ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."

W

*Wallen's* History and Antiquities of the Round Church at Little Maplestead, in Essex, formerly belonging to the Knights Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem, 8vo. plates, (L. P.) 1836.

The Author, William Wallen, F. S. A. has divided his beautiful Work into eight Chapters.

Chapter 1.—An Historical Sketch of the Crusades.
2.—First Crusade A. D. 1096, (Wm. Rufus.)
3.——————— A. D. 1099, (Wm. Rufus.)
4.——————— A. D. 1180, (Richard I.)
5.——————— A. D. 1200, (John.)
6.——————— A. D. 1267, (Henry III.)
7. *Manor* of Little Maplestead.
8. Little Maplestead *Church*.

The Appendix contains pages 161 to 207, (inclusive.)

All the Initial Letters are from Antient Models.

The Work contains eight plates & sixteen engravings on wood.

*Watson's* Genealogy of Jesus Christ (as recorded by Saint Matthew and Saint Luke) Harmonized and the apparent Contradiction Reconciled, 12mo. 1828.

By *Gervas Watson*, of East Retford, a Dissenting Preacher.

*Wesley's* Life of Christ, an Heroic Poem, dedicated to *Mary* Queen of Great Britain, &c. (with sixty copper plates) folio, 1693. Prefixed to the Poem is a *Preface*, (being an Essay on Heroic Poetry) and six commendatory Verses, under the signatures of N. TATE, L. MILBOURNE, THOMAS TAYLOR, WILLIAM PITTIS, (Fellow of New College, in Oxon) HENRY CUTTS, and PETER MOTTEUX.

There is a brief account of the Reverend *Samuel Wesley*, in the first volume of this Catalogue, (page 276) to which some further particulars may properly be added.

He was the son of a Non-conformist Minister, (ejected in 1662) and was educated in Non-conformist Sentiments, which he soon relinquished, owing to the violent prejudices of some of his sect in favour of the murder of Charles I. He spent some time at a private academy before he entered himself at Exeter College, Oxford. He had at this time no more than 2*l.* 16s. nor any prospect of future supply but from his own exertions. By industry, and probably by assisting his fellow students, he supported himself until he took his Bachelors Degree without

any preferment or assistance from his friends *except five shillings.* He now came to London (having increased his little stock to 10*l.* 15s.) and obtained a Curacy with the Chaplaincy of the Fleet, and soon afterwards *married.* As a Parish Priest Mr. Wesley was very exemplary in the discharge of his duties; which did not however divert him from literary pursuits; the most serious of which was the study of the Scriptures in the original languages. One consequence of this was, his Latin Commentary on the Book of Job, "Dissertationes in Librum Jobi." This, which did not appear *until after his death,* was priated by Mr. Bowyer, in a beautiful type, illustrated with cuts, and supported by a respectable list of subscribers. It appears to have been the most laboured of its Author's works.

As he had received much applause, and even promotion for his *poetical* efforts, we are not to wonder that Mr. Wesley exercised this talent rather *frequently,* produciug the Life of Christ, (as above) in 1693, reprinted with large additions and corrections, in 1697. The History of the Bible, (described on page 276 of the first volume) and Poems on other subjects.

His Poetry, which is far from excellent, has been *censured* by *Garth* and others; but *all* concur in the excellence of his private character.

He died in April, 1735, leaving a numerous family of children; among whom was *John,* (the Founder of the Society of the *Methodists*) and *Mehetabel,* (a young lady of considerable literary talents and poetical fancy.)

*Willis's* Survey of the Cathedral Church of Landaff. 8vo. London, 1719.

*Browne Willis,* Esq. an eminent antiquary, was the eldest son of Thomas Willis, Esq. of Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, and grandson of Dr. Willis, a very celebrated physician. He was born at Blandford in 1682, and received part of his education at Westminster school, where his frequent walks in the neighbouring *Abbey* inspired him with that passion for ecclesiastical antiquities by which he was characterized. In 1699 he was admitted a gentleman-commoner of Christ-church College, Oxford; and after quitting the university, he pursued his studies for three years longer under Dr. Wotton, author of the "Reflections upon Antient Learning."

Having come to the inheritance of the family estate, he was chosen Representative in 1705 of the town of Buckingham. He first became known as an antiquary by publishing some Queries for the History of the County of Buckingham.

In 1715 and 1716 appeared the two parts of his work entitled "*Notitia Parliamentaria;* or an History of the Counties, Cities, "and Boroughs in England and Wales; with Lives of all the "Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses," 8vo.; to which he added a third part 1750, as an Appendix to the Journals of the House

of Commons, then printed. On the revival of the Society of Antiquaries in 1717, he was elected a member; and he further established his reputation, in this class of enquiries, by various other writings, among which were the following:—"Surveys "of the Four Welsh Cathedrals;" "History of the United "Parliamentary Abbies and Conventional Cathedral Churches;" "Survey of the Cathedrals of England, with Parochiale Angli-"canum," 3 vols. 4to.; "History and Antiquities of Buck-"ingham." These merits caused him, in 1723, to receive the degree of A. M. by diploma from the University of Oxford. He had indeed a most reverential attachment to the Church, at least exteriorly; and besides making what he called pilgrimages to every Cathedral in the kingdom except Carlisle, he expended considerable sums in repairing and adorning several country churches to the diminution of his fortune. This reduction in his circumstances he compensated by great frugality in his own person, especially in his dress, which rendered him as conspicuous a piece of antiquity as any of those to which he paid his devotions; and also by bringing up in perfect rusticity his four daughters, whose manners, on a visit to London, are described with great humour by Miss Talbot, in a letter inserted in Mr. Nichols's Anecdotes. Browne Willis had collected a fine cabinet of English coins, which in 1741 he presented to the University of Oxford, which Body however, in consideration of his family, liberally paid for the gold coins by weight. They also conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Willis paid an annual visit to his Cabinet on St. Frideswide's day, when he always made some addition to it. With a true antiquarian spirit, he was a great observer of anniversary and commemorative days, and in his visits to churches, chose the festival of the Saint to whom they were dedicated. With many oddities and peculiarities in his character, he was a man of moral worth, & was respected by his friends and neighbours. In his literary capacity he was learned and industrious, and has the reputation of being one of the first who placed the English Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities upon the firm basis of Records and Registers, which he searched with unwearied assiduity. He died in 1760, in the 78th year of his age.

*** The above edition of Willis's Survey of Landaff is illustrated by the three following engravings:—1. The Ichnography of the Cathedral; and (2 and 3) the S. and W. Prospects of it.

*Wiffen's* Jerusalem Delivered, [v. 1 vol. p. 283, v. also 3d. vol. p. 285.]

——— Translation of Garcilasso's Works, [v. 2d vol. p. 63.]

——— Aonian Hours and other Poems, [v. 3rd vol. p. 295.]

The death of the talented and pleasing Poet WIFFEN, is thus recorded in the Annual Register of the year 1836, [vide pages 200 and 201 of the *Appendix* to the Chronicle.]

"MAY

"2, at Woburn Abbey, aged 44, *Jeremiah Holme Wiffen*, "*Esq.* the Quaker Poet, & Librarian to the Duke of Bedford.

"Mr. Wiffen was born of a respectable family, of the Society "of Friends, and was brought up to the profession of a School-"master, in which he was for some years actively engaged.— "His first publication was the "*Geographical Primer*" *for* "*Junior Classes*, 1812, 12*mo*. His earliest poetical effusions "were contributed to a volume, entitled "*Poems by Three* "*Friends*." These were succeeded by, perhaps his happiest "and most spirited effort, a series of Stanzas, in allusion to "the Portraits at Woburn Abbey, in the Rev. T. D. Parry's "History of Woburn; which were afterwards reprinted, with "the title of "*The Russells*."

"In 1819, appeared his "*Aonian Hours and other Poems*" "A Translation of Garcilasso de la Vega was his next work, "completed in 1822. Mr. Wiffen's Miscellaneous Poems, at "various periods would fill two or three volumes; some of "them were published in the Annuals, Times Telescope, &c. "&c. Among these are translations from Catullus, Propertius, "and other Latin Authors. The ballad of "*The Luck of* "*Eden Hall*," is his happiest effort in that very attractive spe-"cies of composition. But these and all his other works (in-"cluding a Poem on the Pathetic Fortunes of the Devoted "Classical Daughter, Julia Alpinula) were only introductory "to his Translation of Tasso. It was the work of six or seven "years, and the greater part of the hours devoted to the first "half of the Translation were *stolen from sleep, and spent by* "*the midnight oil*. In this work he adopted the *Spenserian* "*Stanza*, to which he was much attached. The *first* edition was "in two splendid royal octavo volumes, decorated with the best "wood Vignettes to each Canto." [I possess this *first* edition, v. the 3rd volume of the Catalogue, page 245.] "A second "edition was published in foolscap octavo. Soon after the ap-"pearance of Mr. Wiffens "Aonian Hours," the Duke of "Bedford made him an offer of becoming his Private Secretary "and Librarian.

"The Duke's allowance was liberal, and on his marriage he "furnished him with a pleasant house and grounds contiguous "to his Park. *Here* he commenced his "*History of the* "*Russell Family*." He had some skill in architectural, feudal, "and ballad lore, and in a pedestrian Excursion which he "once made to the Lakes, &c. he brought back several "Sketches of Antient Relics.

"In addition to the accomplishment of a Draughtsman, he "possessed considerable taste for Music: he had some know-"ledge of Astronomy and Botany, and was a tolerable Classi-"cal Scholar. He had also studied Hebrew, and latterly gave "his attention to Welch, from which he translated some of "the "*Triads*," and Pieces of the old Bards. The *happiest* "is entitled "*To the Cuckoo, in the Vale of Cuag*," by "Llywarch, Hen. His sister is the wife of Mr. Alaric A. "Watts."

## Z

*Zaba's* Two Lectures on the History of Poland, 8vo. 1837.

*Zulneida, a Tale of Sicily*, by the Author of the White Cottage, 3 vols. crown 8vo. 1837.

The Author of *Zulneida* and the *White Cottage* was *Arthur Mower*, Esq. a physician, residing in St. James's Place (near to Spencer House), but very lately deceased, who kindly made me a present of a copy of Zulneida; the introductory chapter of which Tale commences with the following animated passage relating to Sicily:—

"Surely no one who has been in Sicily, and breathed the "perfume of its orange groves, and looked upon the beautiful "mountains which encircle the valley of the golden shell, can "ever think upon the island in after times without an almost "anxious desire for its prosperity. Even they who have never "set foot upon its shores, nor gazed upon the clear and deep "blue waters which surround them, may yet take an interest "in one of the loveliest, and it might be, one of the most fertile "countries of the world, ready to yield an hundred-fold to the "labours of man, if man would take the trouble to draw such "abundance from its bosom. Who that has made the tour of "the island, does not speak with enthusiasm of the climate, the "country, and the fine remains of antiquity, so eagerly studied "by the architect and classic? The execrable roads and bad "accommodations—the Sirocco itself—will not prevent the tra-"veller's heart from yearning towards Sicily, when returned "to the greater comforts and luxuries of his father-land."

# BOOK OMITTED.

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*Gesner's* History of Four-footed Beasts and Serpents, (by *Topsel*) and the Theater of Insects, &c. by *Muffet*, folio, 1658.

The *first* and *full title* of this large and interesting volume, (which is divided into three distinct portions) is set forth in the following words:—

"The History of four-footed Beasts and Serpents, describ-
"ing at large their true and lively Figure, their several Names,
"Conditions, Kinds, Virtues (both natural and medicinal)
"Countries of their Breed, their love and hatred to Mankind,
"and the wonderful Work of God in their Creation, Preserv-
"ation, and Destruction, interwoven with curious Variety of
"Historical Narrations out of Scriptures, Fathers, Philoso-
"phers, Physicians, and Poets: illustrated with divers
"Hieroglyphics and Emblems, &c. both pleasant and profit-
"able for *Students in all Faculties and Professions.*

"Collected out of the Writings of CONRADUS GESNER
"and other Authors, by EDWARD TOPSEL.

"Whereunto is now added, *The Theatre of Insects or*
"*Lesser living Creatures*, as Bees, Flies, Caterpillars,
"Spiders, Worms, &c. A most elaborate Work, by T.
"MUFFET, Dr. of Physick.

"The whole Revised, Corrected, and Inlarged with the
"addition of two useful Physical Tables, by I. R. (M. D.)"

N. B.—The History of *four-footed Beasts*, ends upon page 586, and the History of *Serpents* [or the second Book of living Creatures] commences (having a separate title) upon the following page, and ends upon page 818, after this follows (having also an appropriate title page) Dr. Moufet's Theater of Insects, &c. which finishes the volume on page 1130.

CONRAD GESNER, a Physician, Naturalist, &c. and one of the most learned and industrious men of his time, was born of parents in humble life, at Zurich, in 1516. During his youth he had to struggle with that indigence to which scholars without fortune are so peculiarly liable.

With difficulty he obtained school learning in his native place, and visiting Strasburg for his improvement, he was obliged to become the domestic servant of one of the Professors, who taught him Hebrew. He was afterwards sent (with some public assistance) to France, where he enlarged his sphere of study, and engaged in the instruction of others. On his return he ventured to indulge an amorous attachment, and married in his twentieth year. He taught boys their grammar for a maintenance, and at his leisure studied books of Medicine. He had already imbibed from an Uncle that ardour for Botanical Pursuits, which was the ruling passion of his life. A stipend was given him to study at Basil, and at that University he improved himself in medical knowledge, and in Greek. Being invited to Lausanne, he there for three years occupied the Greek Professorship, and began to publish in Botany and the Materia Medica. He then visited Montpellier, and after a short stay went again to Basil, where he took the degree of Doctor of Physic, with which he returned to his native city.

Thenceforth, Zurich was the place of his fixed residence; and besides the practice of Physic, he was employed in giving public Lectures on Philosophy, especially the branches of Ethics and Physics. These however were a small part of his labours, he took several journeys for the purpose of examining and collecting plants, and other objects of Natural History, of which he was the first person upon record who formed a Museum.—He cultivated a botanical garden, and as soon as his income permitted, he maintained at his own expence a Painter and Engraver, whose labours he himself assisted and directed.

He maintained correspondences with the learned all over Europe, from whose communications he enriched his own observations, and accumulated the immense store of facts in Natural History, which has placed him among its principal benefactors.

The number of books which he published might alone seem sufficient employment for a life much longer than his, and must have been the fruit of incessant application. With these literary merits, he joined a high degree of moral excellence; he was modest, upright, humane, liberal, and pious. This truly excellent person died of the Plague in 1565, aged forty-nine.

*Gesner* wrote with much ability on Grammar, Botany Pharmacy, Medicine, Natural Philosophy, and History, but his fame now rests chiefly on the following works:—1. Bibliotheca Universalis, or a Catalogue of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Books, printed at Zurich, (1545), in one volume folio. 2. *Historiæ Animalium*, comprised in five books, making *three folio volumes*, with numerous wooden cuts. This vast

compilation containing a Critical Revisal of all that had been done before him in Zoology, the Work of a Physician who raised and maintained himself by his practice, and who was cut off in the middle of a most active and useful life; might be supposed the labour of a Recluse, shut up for an age in his study, and never diverted from his object by any other cares; although it does not extend to *Insects* or *Shells*, his observations respecting the *former* make a part of the Work of MOUFET, [v. Post] entitled "*Insectorum sive Minimorum Animalium Theatrum*" published at London in 1634, the earliest Book on Entomology. 3. Aquatilium Animalium, Enumeratio juxta Plinium. 4. De Lacte. 5. De Secretis Remediis Thesaurus. 6. De raris et admirandis Herbis, quæ sive quod noctu luceant sive alias ob Causas Lunariæ nominantur. 7. De omni Rerum Fossilium genere. And 8. De Rerum Fossilium, Lapidum, et Gemmarum maxime Figuris.

Of EDWARD TOPSEL, I can only discover (after diligent research) that he was a very excellent and learned Divine.

THOMAS MOUFET, (or MUFFET) a Physician and Naturalist, was born in London in the sixteenth century. He was for some time a Student in Cambridge, after which he travelled abroad for improvement, and became acquainted with several Foreign Physicians of the Chemical Sect, whose opinions he imbibed. Before his return he took the degree of M. D. and settling in London practised Physic with great reputation. He also seems to have resided at Ipswich.

He was patronized by Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby, whom he accompanied on an Embassy to carry the Ensigns of the Garter to the King of Denmark. He was also with the Earl of Essex when encamped in Normandy. He passed much of the latter part of his life at Bulbridge, near Wilton, in Wiltshire, as a Retainer of the Pembroke Family, from whom he received a pension, chiefly through the favour of the Countess of Pembroke. In that retirement he died about the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Dr. Moufet published in 1584, at Frankfort, a work intitled "De Jure et Præstantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum Dialogus Apologeticus." This was an acute and learned apology for the *Chemical Sect* in Medicine which was making great progress in Germany and other countries. He also published "Health's Improvement, or Rules comprising and discovering the Nature, Method, and Manner of Preparing all Sorts of Food used in this Nation." This work, of which an improved edition was published in London, by Christopher Bennet, in 1655, is a curious and entertaining performance, on account of the information it gives respecting the Diet of Englishmen at that time.

As a *Naturalist* Moufet has perpetuated his name by a work intitled "Insectorum seu Minimorum Animalium Theatrum, "olim ab Edw. Wottono, Conrade Gesnero, Thomaque "Pennio inchoatum." This he left in MS. and it appeared in 1634, by the care of Sir Theodore Mayerne, into whose hands it came. An *English* Translation of it, was published in 1658, [vide the title page.] Though not free from fabulous narratives, and the imperfections of an infant science, it was a respectable performance, and in *Haller's* opinion, places the Author at the head of Entomologists previous to *Swammerdam.*

The *Prefixes* to the different parts of the volume, consist of 1. A Dedication to the *Marquesse* of Dorchester, signed *John Rowland,* (doubtless the *I. R.* (M. D.) appearing on the title page, as the *Reviser, Corrector,* and *Inlarger* of the Work.)—2. Topsel's *Epistle* dedicatory, and *Address* to the Reader, and 3. Sir Theodore Mayerne's Epistle dedicatory to Doctor William Paddy, respecting Dr. Moufet's portion of the volume, with the Preface to the same portion.

☞ The History of four-footed Beasts is illustrated with about 140 Figures, the History of Serpents, &c. with 63 Figures, and the Theater of Insects (or lesser living creatures) with above 500 Figures. All cut in wood and well executed.

*FINIS.*

MATCHETT, STEVENSON, AND MATCHETT, PRINTERS, MARKET-PLACE, NORWICH.

A

# DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

# BOOKS

IN

# THE LIBRARY

OF

# JOHN HOLMES, F. S. A.

WITH

Notices of Authors and Printers.

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# SUPPLEMENT,

PART THE SECOND.

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Labor ipse Voluptas.

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NORWICH:

PRINTED BY MATCHETT, STEVENSON, AND MATCHETT, MARKET-PLACE.

1840.

TO

MY KIND FRIEND, AND LIBERAL PATRONESS,

*FRANCES MARY*

*RICHARDSON CURRER,*

OF

**ESHTON HALL,**

*IN THE COUNTY OF YORK,*

THIS FINISHING PORTION OF MY

*CATALOGUE RAISONÉE*

IS,

BY PERMISSION, GRATEFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

JOHN HOLMES, F. S. A.

# PREFACE.

SINCE the year 1837, when the first portion of the Supplement to my Descriptive Catalogue of Books was printed for distribution, I am become one of the members of the CAMDEN SOCIETY, and as such have received the whole of the Publications issued by that spirited and useful Body. I have also incidentally become possessed of some *scarce* and other Volumes by purchase, and likewise as presents from friends, and have been enabled to illustrate and produce fresh Annotations upon several of the Books and Authors included in the General Catalogue, as well as to add to and correct some of the existing Notes—which several circumstances have caused me to adopt the arrangement of this second portion of the Supplement

into the three divisions A, B, and C, explained in the Prefix, because such arrangement was particularly proper for finishing my work with clearness and precision. I have advanced by the favor of my Almighty Father beyond my 82nd year, and have to praise his holy name for the ability to conclude my labours in peace and comfort.

JOHN HOLMES

*East Retford,*
*June,* 1840.

# DIVISION A.

## A

AGARD'S Dissertation on the Use and Antiquity of Seals in England, 4to. plates, 1741, [bound up with *Lewis'*, vide 4th vol. p. 65.]

*Arthur Agard*, a learned and industrious English Antiquary, was born in Derbyshire, in 1540, and died in 1616. He was the author of the above work, and of other works contained in Hearne's Collection, most of them enumerated in Watts's.

Bibliotheca Britannica.

*Ancient Scottish Melodies*, 4to. 1838, [vide article *Dauney*, post]

*Annual Register*, continued to the end of 1838

*Archaeologia*, 4to. 28 vols. handsomely bound in calf, complete.

## B

Bailey's Notices of Louth, v. Notitia Ludæ, post.

Bembi, Historia Rerum Venetarum, 8vo. per Thomam Guarinum, 1567.

*Peter Bembo*, (Cardinal) an eminent Restorer of Literature, son of Bernardo Bembo, a noble Venetian, was born at Venice in 1470, studied Latin and polite literature under *Urticio*, and Greek under *Constantine Lascaris*. He removed to Padua, in 1495, and in that University received instructions in Philosophy from *Nicholas Leonico Tomeo*. At Ferrara, he contracted an intimate friendship with *Leonicens*, *Tebaldeo*, *Sodoleto*, and *Hercules Strozzi*, and was much regarded by *Prince Alphonso*, and his wife *Lucretia Borgia*. He now became a distinguished writer—was at the Court of Urbino six years. He next became Secretary to Pope Leo X. In 1520 he returned to *Padua*, and resided many years. Was made a Cardinal by Pope Paul III. and successively Bishop of

Gubbio and Bergamo, (in 1541 and 1544) and died in 1547, and was buried in the Church of St. Maria, alla Minerva.—*All* his works were published together in four volumes, (folio), Venice, 1729.

✓*Boccacii (Johannis) de Certaldo*, Liber de Mulieribus clarissimis. Printed by *John Czeiner* de Reutlingen, Ulm, 1473, folio.

The following is the account of this scarce book, given by Dr. Dibdin, in the 4th vol. of his Bibliotheca Spenceriana, (pp. 580 to 587) accompanied by *Ten* Fac Simile Engravings of the Cuts.

" *Editio Prima.*—It is not without good reason that Loire " pronounces this impression to be *Editio originalis et rarissima.* It has however other pretensions to be noticed and " treasured by the curious; since it not only presents us with a " specimen of a type—rarely used by John Czeiner—and of " one of the earliest books printed at Ulm—but it contains some " of the most curious and diverting wood cuts in the earlier " annals of the art of printing and engraving. There are also " very few books of the same date, which display equal spirit of " execution, and if the printer had shewn the skill of modern " typographers in working the blocks, very little would have " been wanting to render this a brilliant, as well as an interesting, production of early art. It shall be my endeavour to " realise the reader's expectations of the degree of entertainment, " which from the previous remarks, he may have been reasonably led to indulge. Some of the embellishments will be " found, as De Bure intimates *fort singulières.*

" The first two leaves contain a table, and are not numbered. " On the recto of the ensuing leaf, numbered " I," in the " centre—we read the title thus:—

" Johannes boccacius de Certaldo mulieri clarissime, andree de acciarolis de Florentia " alteuille comitisse.

" There are neither signatures nor catchwords, and a full " page contains 33 lines. The *Miseries of Womankind* commence with those of our first parent Eve. On the reverse " of the IIIrd (numbered) leaf, there is a very early instance " of marginal embellishment—it being the serpent, crowned " with a human face, holding an apple in his mouth, from " which Eve is in the act of receiving it: while Adam below, " receives one in return from Eve. The upper margin exhibits " a few of the vices to which the gratification of sensual appetites leads."

The learned Doctor then describes, and gives examples of several of the Embellishments, and finishes his account with giving in *Black Letter* the following Colophon:—

"Liber Johānis boccacii de Certaldo de mulieribus claris "Summa cum Diligentia amplius solito correctus, ac per "Johānem Czeiner de Reutlingen, Ulme impressus finit— "feliciter. Anno dni M,°cccc.°lxx.iii."

I can add nothing material to the above description but a list of the 82 Woodcuts contained in the volume, marking with the letter D those of them which Dr. Dibdin gave a Fac Simile Engraving of with his account.

## THE LIST.

1. *Eve.*
2. *Semiramis (Wife of Ninus.)*
3. *Ops.*
4. *Juno.*
5. *Ceres.*
6. *Minerva.*
7. *Venus.*
8. *Ysis.*
9. *Europa.*
10. *Marsepia and Lampede* D
11. *Thisbe.* D.
12. *Hyperm nestra.* D.
13. *Niobe.*
14. *Ypsipyle.*
15. *Médea and Jason.* D.
16. *Arachne.*
17. *Erythrea.*
18. *Medusa.*
19. *Yole.* D.
20. *Dejanira.* D.
21. *Jocasta.*
22. *Deiphobe.*
23. *Nicostrata.*
24. *Procris.* D.
25. *Argia.*
26. *Manto.*
27. *Meniarum Uxorum.*
28. *Penthesilia.*
29. *Polixena.*
30. *Hecuba.*
31. *Cassandra.*
32. *Clytemnestra.*
33. *Helen.*
34. *Circe.*
35. *Camilla.*
36. *Penelope.*
37. *Lavinia.*
38. *Dido.*
39. *Nicaula.*
40. *Rhea.* D.
41. *Sappho.* D.
42. *Lucretia.*
43. *Thamyris (the Scythian.)*
44. *Leona.*
45. *Athalia.*
46. *Cloelia.*
47. *Hippo.*
48. *Veturia.*
49. *Thamyris (the Painter.)*
50. *Arthimisia.*
51. *Virginea D. of Virgineus*
52. *Yrene.*
53. *Olympia.*
54. *Virginea, Wife of Volupinus.*
55. *Romana Juvencula.*
56. *Marcia.*
57. *Sulpitia.*
58. *Armonia.*
59. *Busa Camusina.*
60. *Sophonisba.*
61. *Theossena.*
62. *Berenice.*
63. *Wife of Drigiagontis.*
64. *Tertia.*
65. *Claudia.*
66. *Wives of the Cymbri.*
67. *Julia.*
68. *Portia.*
69. *Hortensia.*
70. *Mariamne.*
71. *Cleopatra.*
72. *Agrippina, Wife of Germanicus*
73. *Paulina.*
74. *Do. Mother of Nero.*
75. *Libertina.*
76. *Pompeia Paulina.*
77. *Pompeia Sabina.*
78. *Faustina.*
79. *Semiramis (a Grecian.)*
80. *De Johanne Anglica Papa.* D
81. *Yrene.*
82. *Constantia.*

*Boke of St. Albans*, v. article Cronicles.

*Brady's* Visitors' Guide to Knole House, Kent, with Catalogues of the Pictures contained in the Mansion, with Biographical Notices of the Principal Persons whose Portraits form part of the Collection, 12mo. 1839, embellished with 27 Engravings in wood, by Bonner, Sly, &c.

*Breval's* Remarks on several Parts of Europe, 2 vols. folio, 1726, (copper plates.)

*John Durant De Breval*, son of Francis Durant De Breval, D. D. Prebendary of Westminster, was educated at Westminster School, to which he was admitted in 1693, and removed thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1697. He was elected Fellow of his College about 1702, but upon some disagreement between him and Dr. Bentley, (the Master), he quitted his Fellowship and went into the Army, (then in Flanders), as an Ensign. The ease with which he acquired the French and German languages, his great knowledge, his exquisite pencil, and genteel behaviour, were soon noticed by the Duke of Marlborough, who promoted him to the rank of Captain, and also employed him in divers negociations with several German Princes. He began his travels about 1720, which he published in folio with plates. He likewise published several Poems, and one or two Dramatic Pieces. As to what is said above, of his *quitting* his Fellowship, the fact seems to be, that he and a Mr. Miller were *expelled*. Breval, speaking of the conduct of Dr. Bentley on this occasion, used the remarkable expression—" Tantum non jugulavit."

N. B.—The above work contains more than forty interesting and well executed engravings.

*Britton's* History and Description of Cassiobury Park, Hertfordshire, the Seat of the Earl of Essex, folio, 1837.

The graphic Illustrations of this volume consist of 22 splendid Engravings, and ten Wood Cuts, by Billings, Hill, Havell, Lewis, Scriven, Williams, and Wright.

The above is a small paper subscription copy, of which only 150 were printed for sale.

*Britton's* Dictionary of the Architecture and Archaeology of the Middle Ages, royal 8vo. 1838, plates.

The *Architectural Antiquities*, the first important work of the celebrated Author, [John Britton, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A.] was well calculated to excite a feeling in favor of the

style of Architecture of the middle ages, and an enquiry into its origin and merits. Among the Authors who have contributed to the supply of this knowledge stands pre-eminently the veteran Author of the said publication, and of the above-mentioned Dictionary. A Sexagenarian, (as he says in his Dedication of it to her Majesty) one who has dedicated the greater portion of his life to the investigation of the Architecture of his Native Land. Commencing his task, oppressed with difficulties, adopting a novel study, with but little assistance from other sources, he has shewn by perseverance and attention to the subject in hand, what an Author can effect under the most unpropitious circumstances. In the course of his labours Mr. Britton felt the want of a Dictionary of Architectural Terms, and fully aware of the utility of such a work to others, he was induced to commence the present.

The length of time which has elapsed during the publication of it [eight years] is accounted for in the Preface, by the care and assiduity necessarily exerted to render the contents as perfect as possible; and this appears to have been effected by the examination of a great number of authorities, a list of which is appended, evincing the labour necessarily expended in its compilation and arrangement. There is one feature of the volume which requires notice, and this is *the Engravings*, which embellish it. They are executed in copper by Mr. J. Le Keux, and though the subjects are depicted on a small scale, they display the delicacy of finish, which always characterises the works of that Engraver.

There are forty-two Plates, (comprising examples of Arches, Buildings, Doors, Windows, and other antient details) most of them drawn geometrically.

## C

*Clarke's* and *Killpack's* History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, (Notts) illustrated by Views of the Interior and Exterior, Plans, Sections, &c. of the Edifice. The *Plates*, faithfully engraved, are 22 in number, (including the title) and there are nine Vignettes.

N. B.—*T. H. Clarke* is a well known Architect, and *W. B. Killpack*, was for several years a resident at Southwell, and Head Usher in Mr. Fletcher's Seminary there.

Common Prayer Book, v. article *Sturt*, (post.)

*Common Prayer Book*, Cambridge, 1837, bound in purple morocco, with gilt edges.

✓*Collie's* Plans, Elevations, Sections, Details, and Views, of the Cathedral of Glasgow, folio, (34 plates) 1838.

The historical account of this Cathedral which precedes the descriptions of the accompanying Illustrations, commences thus —"Of all the ancient religious edifices of Scotland, erected "during the Domination of Popery, the CATHEDRAL or "HIGH CHURCH of Glasgow is, with the solitary ex- "ception of that at *Kirkwall*, in Orkney, the only one which "escaped the destructive hands of the early Reformers, and to "this day it remains one of the most entire, and at the same "time most splendid specimens of Gothic Architecture in the "Island. Its origin as well as that of the city of Glasgow, is "attributed to St. Kentigern or Mungo, a holy man who "flourished in the sixth century, and who about the year 560 "planted on the spot where the Cathedral now stands, a religi- "ous house or cell where, to the rude and simple people of his "time he administered the consolations of religion."

In the 2nd volume of *Dibdin's* Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in the Northern Counties of England and in Scotland, beginning at page 687, is a very interesting and animated account and description of Glasgow Cathedral, from which I shall take leave to make a few extracts for the information of my readers.

"The site of the Cathedral is both admirable and picturesque; "having a steep acclivity at the eastern and south side."

After mentioning that its first *reputed* Patron and Prelate, was St. Kentigern, (with the startling synonyme of St. Mungo) as early as the latter end of the *sixth* century, (which he disallows)—he says, "The firm and carefully weighed opinion of "my own mind is, that till the prelacy of ROBERT WISE- "HEART, (or Wishart) in the year 1275 or 1280, this Cathe- "dral never assumed an intelligible or substantial form.— "Having visited the Crypt, it was evident, at least to my eye, "that *from top to bottom, the whole Architecture was of one* "*precise period—within fifty years; namely, from* 1270 *to* "1320; *the very purest period of gothic art—and of this* "*period, Wishard was thirty-six or forty the presiding Pre-* "*late.*

"The Crypt is undoubtedly not only a Curiosity, but a "Beauty.—We passed on behind the screen or Pulpit to the "**Ladye Chapel**; doubtless the most beautiful and faultless "in symmetrical form and arrangements which I had ever "beheld. It is a master or *mistress* piece of art, as even the "lithographical view of it, by Mr. Maclure, will alone testify. "Its charm is its purity or identity of style. Hitherto every "thing is of one period and that from the year 1270 to 1310."

## *Cotton's* Abridgement of the Records in the Tower of London, folio, 1657.

Notwithstanding the disheartening *manuscript* upon the first fly leaf of the above volume, stating that the elaborate work is attributed to *different* Authors, I trust that I shall be warranted in supporting the right of *Sir Robert Cotton's* to be esteemed the original collection, and that by two or three facts which will be shewn hereafter.

The title of the volume (printed certainly 26 years after Sir Robert Cotton's death) is thus expressed:—" An exact " Abridgement of the Records in the Tower of London, from the " reign of King Edward the Second unto King Richard the " Third, &c. &c. collected by *Sir Robert Cotton*, Knight and " Baronet. Revised &c. by *William Prynne*, Esquire, a " Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, 1657."

Of William Prynne, (the Reviser, and as appears by the preface, the sole Editor of the work) there will be seen two accounts, i. e. in my *first* volume, pp. 195, 196, and in the second, p. 165.

Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, (an eminent Antiquary, descended from an antient Cheshire family, but settled in Huntingdonshire) was born in 1570, and educated in Trinity College, Cambridge. He was induced by his taste for Antiquarian Studies (after residing sometime with his Father) to repair to London, where he became a member of a society of learned and ingenious persons attached to similar pursuits. He soon distinguished himself as a diligent Collector of Records, Charters, and Instruments of all kinds, relative to the Antient History of the Country. He was intimate with *Camden* whom he accompanied in 1600, to Carlisle, for the purpose of examining the Pict's Wall, &c. &c. On the accession of James I. he received the honor of Knighthood, and during the whole of that reign, was consulted by persons in office, upon points relative to the constitution, and to antient usages. The device of creating Baronets was principally his suggestion. When the Spanish match for Prince Charles was in agitation, Sir Robert was desired by the House of Commons to draw up an historical proof of the bad faith of the House of Austria in all their dealings with England, &c.—He inculcated upon the King and Council (when consulted by them) the sound advice of resorting to Parliament alone for the raising of money. From these and other proofs of his attachment to the constitution, he was considered as no friend to exertion of the Royal Prerogative, which, together with the enmity of the Bishops *Laud* and *Neile* were probably the occasion of that singular attack upon his liberty and reputation which embittered his latter days. Upon proof of Sir Robert's innocence in *all* those false charges, he was released; but the

vexations he underwent, and the injury his honor had sustained by them, so affected him that he entirely lost his spirits and vigour. He told his friends that his heart was broken, and he died at his house in Westminster, on the 6th May, 1631.—Besides the works he himself published, he left a number of Treatises in MS. He also gave assistance to many writers of his time in the compilement of materials relative to English History and Antiquities, and he conferred a lasting benefit on posterity by securing his library from dispersion. He directed in his will, that it should not be sold. It was augmented by his son and grandson, and after several changes of place and owners, it at length became a very desirable part of the noble collection in the British Museum.

Under article *Prynne* (in Aikin's *General Biography*) *his* works are said to amount in bulk to forty volumes (folio and quarto) one of the most valuable wherof is stated to be his improved edition of Sir Robert Cotton's abridgement of the Tower Records. [The volume in question.]

In Lowndes's "*Bibliographer's Manuel*," is this very edition of *Sir Robert Cotton's* Abridgement of Records, revised by *Prynne*, enumerated; and stated to have been sold from Heath's Catalogue—but dishonoured by the appellation of a *meagre* and *erroneous* performance.

The same work (edited by Prynne) is also mentioned in *Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica* as *collected* by Sir Robert Cotton; revised, rectified, and supplied with a preface, marginal notes, exact tables, &c. by Prynne, with the following commendatory remarks:

"*This work is of great use in compiling an History of Eng-*
"*land, and as yet has been too little consulted by any of our*
"*Historians.*" [Vide 2 Watts. Title, Prynne, p. 780, w.]

I now intend to present to the courteous reader such an extract from the *preface* of the volume now before us, as may, I think (coupled with what has been already advanced on the subject), satisfy any unprejudiced mind that although Sir Robert Cotton did not publish this his work, and that it did not come forth to the world in his lifetime, yet that he was the sole author and collector of it. That he left a MS. of it behind him (prepared for the press). That such MS. came into the hands of Mr. Wm. Prynne, who added the *preface, notes,* and *tables*—revised, corrected, and published the whole volume as it appears, and that no other person (Keeper of the Records in the Tower or otherwise) had anything to do with the compiling or the subsequent publication of this abridgement.

Mr. Prynne, in this preface, having mentioned a voluminous work he had *already* published and his *intention* to collect and publish an exact Chronological History of *all* the great Councils, Synods, Parliaments, State-Assemblies, and the several pro-

ceedings in them, extant in Histories or Records, and *all other* useful Records, from 1066 to 1648, &c. Says "the com-
" pleting of which *vast undertaking* requiring more toylsome
" study, cost, expence, and time, than yet I can bestow thereon,
" I thereupon apprehended, that I could not (in the interim)
" perform a more profitable service to my country, conducing
" towards furtherance of *that great undertaking*, than, (at the
" earnest importunity of *the Stationer*, and some special
" *Friends*) to contribute my best directions [and] assistance,
" towards the printing and publishing of this *Exact Abridge-*
" *ment of the Parliamentary Records in the Tower of London,*
" *from the reign of King Edward* 2, *unto King Richard the* 3,
" *collected (as is generally voiced* [*and*] *believed) by that most*
" *eminent industrious* COLLECTOR *of our best* [*and*] *rarest*
" *English Antiquities, Manuscripts, Leger Books,* RECORDS,
" *of all sorts,* SIR ROBERT COTTON, *whose famous name and*
" *memory alone are sufficient to add more praise and lustre to*
" *this* ABRIDGEMENT, *than any panegyrical Epistle I am*
" *able to prefix thereto.*

"This exact abridgement, *being licensed for the press*, before
" the stationer brought it me to peruse. I thereupon diligently
" read over the copy (belonging formerly to a person of
" quality, curiously bound up, gilt, and written in a very fair
" hand), wherein I corrected several verbal mistakes of the
" clerk in transcribing, and comparing it with another manu-
" script of mine own, supplied some blank spaces."

[From this point Mr. Prynne goes on to shew how he completed the correction of the stationer's copy.]

☞ The above abridgement was printed in London, for *William Leake*, stationer, at the Crown in Fleet-street, and was presented to me by *John Mee Mathew*, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.

*Coverdale's* Bible, reprinted by *Bagster*, 4to. 1838.

There is a *full* description of the *original edition* of this early and now very scarce English translation of the whole Bible, beginning on page 91 of the second edition of Lewis's History of the Translations of the Holy Bible of the date of 1739, to which I must refer the inquisitive reader for the account, it being much too long for insertion in this place.

The above reprint is most beautifully executed and besides the entire text of the original, contains the Editor's Preface to this edition, a biographical description of the original edition, Coverdale's Dedication to "*Kynge Henry the Eighth,*" and Coverdale's "*Prologe unto the Christen Reader.*"—After the occasional *Title* (by the Printer) in these words:—

"The Holy Scriptures faithfully and truly translated by
" Myles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, 1535, re-printed from

"the copy in the Library of his Royal Highness the Duke of "Sussex, for Samuel Bagster, Printer, in Paternoster-row. "London, M.DCCCXXXVIII," is given an engraved Portrait of Coverdale and a Fac Simile of the original title page.

There is an account of Bishop Coverdale to be seen in the 1st volume of this Catalogue, (page 60), but for the amusement of my kind readers, I will here transcribe the account of the Prelate, as given by *honest* Tom Fuller, in his Worthies of England.

"Miles Coverdale was born in this county, [Yorkshire], "bred in the *University of Cambridge*, and afterwards became "an *Augustine Frier*, 'till his eyes being opened he quitted "that *Superstitious Profession*. Going into *Germany* he la- "boured greatly in translating of the *Bible*, and in writing "many books reckoned up by *John Bale*. He was made "Doctor of Divinity in the University of *Tubing*, and returned "into *England*, being incorporated in *Cambridge*, was soon "after made Bishop of *Exeter*, by King *Edward* the Sixth, "1551.

"But alas, he was not comfortably *warme* in his place, be- "fore his *place* by persecution grew *too hot* for him, and in the "first of Queen *Mary*, he was cast into prison, a certain fore- "runner of his *Martyrdome*, had not *Fredirick*, King of "*Denmark*, seasonably interposed. This good King with great "importunity hardly obtained this small *Courtesie*, *viz.*: "that *Coverdale* should be enlarged, though on this condition, "to be banished out of his country. In obedience wherunto "he went over into *Germany*. In the first of Queen *Elizabeth*, "he returned to *England*, but not to *Exeter*, never resuming "that, or accepting any other *Bishoprick*. Severall men "assigned severall causes hereof, but *Coverdale* onely knew the "true reason himself.

"Some will say, that *for the Books he made* he had better "been placed under the title of *Learned Writers*, or for the "*Exile* and *Imprisonment* he suffered, ranked under *Confes-* "*sors*, than under the title of *Prelats*, manifesting an averse- "ness of his own judgement thereunto, by not returning to his "*Bishoprick*. But be it known, that *Coverdale* in his judge- "ment approved thereof; being one of those Bishops, who "solemnly consecrated *Matthew Parker*, Archbishop of *Can-* "*terburg*, at *Lambeth*. Now, *quod efficit tale, magis est tale*, "I understand it thus, *he that makes another Archbishop is* "*abundantly satisfyed in his judgement and conscience of the* "*lawfulness thereof*, otherwise such dissembling had been in- "consistent with the sincerity of so grave and godly a person.— "He died Anno Dom. 1588, [probably a misprint for 1568]

"and lyes buried in Saint Bartholomew's, behind the Ex-
"change, under a *fair stone* in the Chancell."

N. B.—My valued Friend *Miss Currer*, of Eshton Hall, (who presented me with the above reprint) possesses a perfect copy of the *original Bible* of 1535, although her name is omitted in the list given by Bagster (in his description of it prefixed to his reprint) where he mentions the copies *known to exist*.

✓Croniclis of Englode, with the Frute of Timis, 1483, folio.

This work (is stated to be the very rarest book in the English language, and of which only two *perfect* copies are known) one [printed upon vellum] in the extensive valuable library of Miss Currer, of Eshton Hall, Yorkshire, and the other [on paper] in the King's Library, British Museum. A very ample description of it may be seen in Ames, p. 464 (with a specimen of the type) in 3 Herbert, (with the same specimen) p. 1431, and in 4 Dibdin's Spenceriana 369, pp. 369 to 372.

My own copy of the above article is so very imperfect as to require *here* no further notice, than that out of 274 leaves, which a perfect book comprizes, it contains 197 leaves (although the title page, the colophon, the prologue, and the prefixes are wanting) and those leaves (except two or three stained ones) are in sound condition, and the volume is bound in antique brown calf with marbled leaves, by *Whitaker*.

*** This is the work usually called "The Boke of St. Alban's."

## D

✓*Dauney's* Edition of *Ancient Scotish Melodies*, 4to. 1838, (being one of the publications of the famous *Bannatyne* Club)

The full title of this spirited and elegant work, is in these words, "*Ancient Scotish Melodies* from a Manuscript of the "Reign of King James VI. with an introductory Enquiry "illustrative of the History of the Music of Scotland, by "*William Dauney*, Esq. (F. S. A. Scot.)"

The Editor's *preliminary Dissertation*, commences with the modest lines following, and is continued for 210 closely printed pages—"While the Translation into modern musical Characters "of this curious Manuscript is the work of a Gentleman whose "long experience, and well known scientific and practical at-"tainments, form a sufficient guarantee for the fidelity, the "judgement, and the accuracy, with which that duty has been "performed, a few words of explanation may be necessary on "behalf of the Editor, by whom the preparation of the following "Dissertation and Notes has been undertaken. Could he have

" formed any previous idea of the labour and research, which " it required, he would at once have deferred to some individual " better qualified than himself to do it justice; and had it not " been that his deficiencies, were in some degree supplied by " the liberal assistance, which he has been so fortunate as to re- " ceive from many who have distinguished themselves in the field " of Archaeological Research, and the free & unreserved access " which he has been permitted to many interesting original do- " cuments both printed and manuscript, he would scarcely have " ventured to give publicity to the result of his labours, the " more especially as other avocations of a graver sort have greatly " circumscribed the leisure which he had it in his power to " devote to the subject."

In pursuing this preliminary Dissertation the Editor states, that the Collection of Ancient Music now submitted to the public is the property of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh. It was bequeathed to that learned body about 20 years ago by the late *Miss Elizabeth Skene*, the last surviving member in a direct line from the family of *Skene*, of Curriehill and Hallyards, in Mid-Lothian, along with a Charter Chest containing a variety of documents relating to that family of which that Lady had become the depository, as their representative, and great great grand daughter of John Skene, of Hallyards, who was the son of *Sir John Skene*, the author of the *Treatise De Verborum Significatione*, and *Clerk Register* during great part of the reign of King James VI.

As the owner of the above mentioned Treatise of *Sir John Skene*, I have here only further to observe, that Mr. Dauney's Dissertation mentions circumstances respecting the family *Skene*. [Vide vol. 1. p. 230, vol. 2, 270, vol. 3, p. 234, and this *second* part of the Supplement under title *Skene*.]

*** The above Melodies were kindly presented to me by David Laing, Esq. Librarian to the Signet Library, in Edinburgh.

*Dibdin's* Northern Tour, 2 vols. 8vo. 1838.

This splendid and interesting work bears the following title— " A Biographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in the " Northern Counties of England, and in Scotland, by the " Reverend Thomas Frognall Dibdin, D. D. Chaplain in " Ordinary to her Majesty." The two volumes are divided into chapters, which are illustrated by more than one hundred copper plates and wooden cuts of superior execution.

*Drayton's* Poly Olbion, (the two parts complete) in one volume, folio, 1622.

There are Memoirs of *Michael Drayton*, (the Author) in my *first* volume, p. 72, and in my *third* volume, pp. 163 and

164. His greatest performance (above mentioned) entitled *Poly Olbion*, is a kind of system of the Geography and Antiquities of England and Wales.—It has the peculiarity of being written in uniform *Alexandrines*, the effect of which is far from being agreeable to a modern ear, and seems to aggravate the natural tediousness of the work.

The learned *Selden* thought it worth while to write Annotations on the Poem, which is a circumstance to its honour as a curious piece of narrative, though it will not conclude much in favour of its poetry. But a work, according to GIFFORD, " possessed of considerable merit, and those who may be inclined " to smile at its fantastic Chorography, may yet be pleased to " discover many detached passages of high poetic beauty and " (according to *Ellis*) a wonderful work exhibiting at once the " learning of an Historian, an Antiquary, a Naturalist, and a " Geographer, and embellished by the Imagination of a Poet."

The following collation, may serve as an useful and copious explanation of the contents. The *first* part has a curious allegorical frontispiece engraved by *Hole*, with verses on the opposite page, a portrait of the Author, and a general title page in the following words, " A Chorographical Description of all the " Tracts, Rivers, Mountains, Forests, and other Parts of this " renowned Isle of Great Britain, with intermixture of the " most remarkable Stories, Antiquities, Wonders, Rarities, " Pleasures, and Commodities of the same divided into Two " Books, &c. digested into a Poem, by *Michael Drayton*, " Esq." Then follows the Dedication—a Portrait of the Prince of Wales, (by Hole)—a title page to the *second* part, and thirty *personified* County Maps, (represented by the figures of men and women.)

N. B.—A Portrait of *Selden*, (the Annotator of the Poly Olbion) will be found in the volume of *Selden's Tracts* alluded to under the article Selden's Mare Clausum [post.]

☞ In *Headley's* Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry on page 51 of the Biographical History, is the following passage concerning *Drayton*—" The writer of this Author's Life, " prefixed to the folio edition of his *works*, speaking of the " *Poly Olbion* observes, that he has hitherto *had no Imitator*. " This is not strictly true, as there appeared in 1621 the Palæ " Albion, by *William Slaytyer*, a sort of Chronicle in Latin " and English verse, in which he has an address to Drayton, " that contains the following acknowledgement.

" Thy Poly-Olbion did invite
" My Palæ-Albion thus to write ;
" Thine, ancient Albions moderne Glories,
" Mine, moderne Olbions ancient Stories."

V. article Headley, vol. 1, page 102.

*Dukes* Prolusiones Historicæ, or Essays Illustrative of the Halle of *John Halle*, Citizen and Merchant of Salisbury, in the Reign of Henry VI. and Edward IV. with Notes, Illustrative and Explanatory, by *the Rev. Edward Duke*, M. A. F. A. S. and L. S. in two volumes.

The *first* volume of Mr. Duke's work was published very early in the year 1837, (the printed preface bearing date at Lake, 31st Dec. 1826), and was mentioned with very general commendation in the public papers, called—The John Bull—The Oxford Herald—The Exeter Gazette—The Literary Gazette—The Salisbury Journal—The Spectator—The Monthly Review—The Bath Herald—The Devizes Gazette—The Salisbury Herald—The British Magazine—The Metropolitan Magazine, and some others, (all of the date of 1837.) The following extract is from the Review of that Volume in the Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1837, (beginning on page 172.) "This is a singular volume, evidently the produc-"tion of a Scholar possessed of varied information; and whose "mind has been exercised by much reflection. It is replete "with just observations and remarks."

The *Essays* in the first volume are six in number—1. On the Origin of Names and of the Name of Halle.—2. Family of Halle.—3. Origin and Progress of Heraldry, and Arms of Halle.—4. Origin and History of the Staple, and of Merchant's Marks, and particularly the Merchant Mark of John Halle.—5. Fashions and Dress of John Halle—and 6. Memorials of John Halle.—The *Notes* to the Essays *commence* upon page 365, and terminate on page 622, and there are the eight following lithographic and other Engravings to illustrate this volume of the work:—1. The Halle of John Halle, (Frontispiece.)—2. Arms and Merchant's Mark of John Halle, *coloured*, (page 41.)—3. Merchant's Mark of John Halle, (page 87.)—4. John Halle in person, *coloured*, (page 89.)—5. Dethe and the Galante, (page 103.)—6. A Crucible found at the Church of St. Thomas, Salisbury.—7. St. Christopher—and 8. A Fresco Painting in the Church of Wilsford and Lake, in Wiltshire.

## E

*Elphinston's* Martial.

## F

*Finden's* Views of Ports and Harbours, Watering Places, Fishing Villages, and other Picturesque

**Objects, on the English Coast, engraved by *William and Edward Finden*, 4to. 1838, elegantly bound in green morocco.**

The following spirited Engravings (with explanatory letter-press to each) are comprised in this beautiful volume :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Berwick* | *(Berwickshire)* | 3 | *Views.* |
| *Holy Island* | *(Northumberland)* | 2 | *Views.* |
| *Bambrough Castle* | *(Do.)* | 2 | *Views.* |
| *Dunstanborough Castle* | *(Do.)* | 2 | *Views.* |
| *Blyth* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Cullercoats* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Tynemouth* | *(Do.)* | 2 | *Views.* |
| *Shields Harbour* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Newcastle upon Tyne* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Sunderland* | *(Durham)* | 2 | *Views.* |
| *Hartlepool* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Whitby* | *(Yorkshire)* | 2 | *Views.* |
| *Robin Hood's Bay* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Scarborough* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Flamborough Head* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Burlington Quay* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Hull* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Cromer* | *(Norfolk)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Yarmouth* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Harwich* | *(Essex.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Chatham* | *(Kent)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Ramsgate* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Dover* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Folkstone* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Hastings* | *(Sussex)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Brighton* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Men of War at Spithead* | *(Hampshire)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Portsmouth* | *(Do.)* | 3 | *Views.* |
| *Gosport—Flag Ship Saluting* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Cowes* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Southampton* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Weymouth* | *(Dorset)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Sidmouth* | *(Devon)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Ladram Bay* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Budleigh Salterton* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Exmouth* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Brixham* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Plymouth* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Mount Edgecombe* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |
| *Tintagel Castle* | *(Do.)* | 1 | *View.* |

*Fleetwood and Cave*, (plates) Imp. 8vo. 1839.

The title page of this miscellaneous volume (as follows) will sufficiently explain itself :—

" The Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, with the " Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists, by the Rev. *John* " *Fleetwood*, D. D. also the Lives of the most eminent Fathers

" and Martyrs, and the History of Primitive Christianity, by " *William Cave*, D. D. with an Essay on the Evidences of " Christianity, and numerous Notes not to be found in the " other Edition.

" *Embellished with Superb Engravings.*"

N. B.—A notice of *Dr. Cave* will be found at page 50 of the 1st volume of the Catalogue, but I have not found any Biography of *Dr. Fleetwood*, unless he was the *Son of Bishop Fleetwood*, and M. A. of King's College, Cambridge, who is mentioned by Anthony Wood, at p. 824, of the 2d vol. as being admitted *an Archdeacon* of Worcester, in 1676, and so recorded by *Green* in his History of that City, and also to have died in 1705.

*Friendship's Offering*, or the Annual Remembrancer for 1825, 12mo. plates.

*Fry's* Bibliographical Memoranda, 4to. 1816.—Printed on writing paper and dedicated to Sir F. Freeling. [Only 99 copies published.]

G

*Godwin's and Britton's* Churches of London, 1839, [continued from the First Portion of the Supplement, pages 26 and 27.]

This publication being now completed in two volumes, it only remains to give in this place, a portion of the explanatory preface, and the contents of each volume.

*The Preface* commences with the following passage :—

" The attempt has been made in the following pages to divest " Topographical and Architectural Descriptions of Technica- " lities, and by the introduction of Critical Remarks on the " Buildings, Biographical Notices of eminent Individuals " connected with them, and by Notes Illustrative of the Man- " ners and Position of our Ancestors ; to render the work as " interesting to the General Reader, as was consistent with its " express purpose—that of presenting a faithful account of the " Churches of the City of London."

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.
CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT.
——————— SEPULCHRE.
CHAPEL OF ST. PETER IN THE TOWER.
THE TEMPLE.
CHURCH OF ALLHALLOWS BARKING.
——————— ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT.
——————— BARTHOLOMEW, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

CHURCH OF ST. ALL HALLOWS, BREAD STREET.
——————— OLAVE, HART STREET.
——————— ARTHOLIN, WATLING STREET.
——————— DUNSTAN IN THE EAST.
——————— MARY ALDERMANBURY.
——————— DUNSTAN IN THE WEST.
——————— MICHAEL CORNHILL.
——————— ALBAN, WOOD STREET.
——————— MICHAEL, WOOD STREET.
——————— AUGUSTINE, WATLING STREET.
——————— GILES, CRIPPLEGATE.
——————— BEN'ET FISH STREET HILL, (PAUL'S WHARF)

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME II.

CHURCH OF ST. VEDAST, FOSTER LANE.
——————— MARY SOMERSET, THAMES STREET.
——————— NICHOLAS COLE ABBEY, FISH STREET HILL.
——————— CATHERINE, LEADENHALL STREET.
——————— CLEMENT, EASTCHEAP.
CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE STREET.
CHURCH OF ST. DIONIS BACKCHURCH, FENCHURCH STREET.
——————— HELEN, BISHOPGATE STREET.
——————— MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, THAMES STREET.
——————— ALL HALLOWS THE GREAT, THAMES STREET
——————— MARGARET PATTENS, FENCHURCH STREET.
——————— MARY, ABCHURCH LANE.
——————— ANDREW, HOLBOURN.
——————— PETER, SAFFRON HILL.
——————— MICHAEL, QUEEN HITHE.
——————— MARY LE BOW, CHEAPSIDE.
TRINITY CHURCH, GOUGH SQUARE.
CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN OUTWICH, BISHOPSGATE.
——————— EDMUND THE KING, LOMBARD STREET.
——————— MARY WOOLNOTH, LOMBARD STREET.
——————— OLAVE, JEWRY.
——————— SWITHIN, CANON STREET.
——————— MAGNUS, LONDON BRIDGE.
——————— MILDRED, BREAD STREET.
——————— LAWRENCE, JEWRY.
——————— MARGARET, LOTHBURY.
——————— JAMES, GARLICK HITHE.
——————— PETER LE POOR, BROAD STREET.
——————— ST. BOTOLPH, ALDERSGATE STREET.
ALL HALLOWS, LOMBARD STREET.
CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS, SMITHFIELD.
——————— BEN'ET FINK, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

CHURCH OF ALL HALLOW'S STAINING, MARK LANE.
——————— ——————— LONDON WALL.
——————— ST. ANDREW'S, BY THE WARDROBE.
——————— ETHELBURGA, BISHOPSGATE STREET.
——————— MARY AT HILL, THAMES STREET.
——————— BRIDE, FLEET STREET.
——————— CATHERINE COLEMAN, FENCHURCH STREET
——————— ANN AND AGNES, ALDERSGATE STREET.
——————— BEN'ET, GRACECHURCH STREET.
——————— MICHAEL BASISHAW, BASINGHALL STREET.
——————— MARY, ALDERMARY, BOW LANE.
——————— MARTIN, LUDGATE STREET.
——————— MATTHEW, FRIDAY STREET.
——————— GEORGE, BOTOLPH LANE.
——————— ALPHAGE, LONDON WALL.
——————— STEPHEN, COLEMAN STREET.
——————— STEPHEN, WALBROOK.
——————— BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE STREET.
——————— MILDRED, POULTRY.
——————— MARY MAGDALEN, OLD FISH STREET.
——————— PETER, CORNHILL.
——————— JAMES, DUKES PLACE.
——————— BOTOLPH, ALDGATE.

*Golding's Ovid*, vide Ovid's Matemorphosis, post.

*Gordon's* Bride of Siena, a Poem, 8vo. 1838.

✓ *Greenwood's* Picturesque Tour to Thornton Monastery, 8vo. 1835, with 30 Etchings, &c.

Presented to me by the Author, (Mr. Greenwood, of Kingston upon Hull.)

## H

*Harvei*, Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium, 24mo. printed by *Lewis Elziver*, 1651, (Frontispiece, Pulleyn.)

*William Harvey*, a Physician and Anatomist, who has merited a place in the first class of discoverers, was the eldest son of a person of a good family and respectable condition, at Folkestone, in Kent, where he was born in 1578. In 1593 he was admitted a Pensioner of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, but took his Doctor's Degree at Padua, in 1602, repeated his graduation at Cambridge, and settled in the practice of his profession in London. In due time he became a Fellow of the *College of Physicians*, and was elected Physician to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital. He published *his grand Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood* about the year 1619, and

had the satisfaction of living to see his doctrine *fully established*, after much violent opposition.

By the intervention of his friend Dr. GEORGE ENT, his *Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium*, was published, and they form the *second* immortal work of this great man.

By a vote of the *College*, a marble Bust of him was placed in their Hall.

Dr. Harvey lived to complete his 80th year, (dying in 1658.) He wrote in a remarkably perspicuous Latin style, and was a most amiable and modest man.

*Holdich's* History of Crowland Abbey, digested from the Materials collected by Mr. Gough, to which is added, an Appendix as to the Rise, &c. of the Pointed Architecture.

There are Engravings of the East and West Views of the Abbey to illustrate the Work, and the following Advertisement is prefixed explanatory of the Publisher's object :—

ADVERTISEMENT.

The principal object of the following work is to illustrate the progress of the Building, and to endeavour to fix the dates at which the several parts of it were put together. It is therefore particularly addressed to the Curious who visit the Ruins, to whom the quarto volume, if we except the part which describes the WEST FRONT, is of very little use. But since this object alone would have furnished no variety, it was thought more generally interesting to preserve the principal Events connected with the History of the Convent, the Abbots, the Tutelary Saint, the Site of the Abbey, and its various fortunes during the feudal ages. In all these particulars, the Author has frequently found occasion to differ in opinion from former writers, and he could by no means preserve many of the Facts undisputed, which they had delivered with so much solemnity; he must therefore be answerable for his own Errors, if such they are, and for giving a turn to some of the most important events in the History, entirely different from his Predecessors.

For these reasons he thinks it indispensible that he should sign his name to the Work, lest its faults should be imputed to some other person.

BENJAMIN HOLDICH.

*Holmes's* Descriptive Catalogue, 5 vols. 8vo. (with Supplement) complete.

I

*Ireland Illustrated*, engraved from Drawings by George Petrie, Esq. and others, with Historical and Topograpical Descriptions, by the Rev. G. N. Wright, M. A. (as far as published.)

*Itinerario*. overo Nova Descrittione de Viaggi principali D'ITALIA, Nella quale si ha piena notitia di tutte le cose piu notabili, & degne d'esser vedute

DI

FRANCESCO SCOTO.

Et aggiontovi in quest' ultima Impressione l'origine della Citta & molte antichita di Roma,

IN PADOVA, MDCLXXXIIX.

Per Giacomo Cadorino.

There are two engraved Maps of Cities and Towns in the above Itinerary.

J

*Jameson*, v. article Specilegia, (post.)

K

*Kames's* Gentleman Farmer, being an attempt to Improve Agriculture, 1770, 8vo. plates.

By *Henry Home*, (Lord Kames) of whom an account is given in Catalogue, vol. 1, page 130.

[Given to me by Mr. Maude, of Moor House.]

*Killpack's and Clarke's* History of Southwell, v. article *Clarke and Killpack*, (ante.)

*Kinaston's* Translation of Chaucer's Troilus and Cresside, B. L. 4to. 1635.

This *Literary Curiosity* is described and noticed at great length (having also very copious extracts from it) in the 12th volume of the *Retrospective Review*, to which I refer my reader. Its title page has the following words, (within a grand Architectural Compartment) :—" Amorum Troili et Creseidæ, " Libro duo priores Anglico, Latini Oxoniæ Excudebat, " Johannes Lichfield, Anno Domini, 1635."

The Author (according to Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses) was *Francis Kinaston*, son of Sir Edward Kinaston, Knt. who was born of and descended from an antient and *gentile* family of his name, living at Oteley, in Shropshire, became a Gentleman Commoner in Oriel College, (Oxford), under the

tuition of *John Rouse*, alias *Russe*, in 1601, aud in that of his age 14, took one Degree in Arts, and then left the University for a time without compleating that degree by determination, being then more addicted to the superficial parts of learning, Poetry and Oratory, (wherein he excelled) than Logic and Philosophy. Afterwards he went to Cambridge, studied there for some time, was made M. of Arts in 1611, returned to Oxon, where he was incorporated in that degree. Thence he went to the *Court*, where being esteemed a man of parts, had the honor of Knighthood conferred upon him in 1618, and afterwards was made *Esquire of the Body* to King Charles I. This is the person who being every way accomplished was made the *first* Regent of the College or Academy, called *The* Museum Minerve, in 1635, and therefore worthily stiled by a polite and quaint Gentleman, [Sir John Borough, in his book intitled "Impetus Juveniles et Epistolæ," p. 131.] Palladii Patrimæ que virginis Protomystes.

Our author and translator having performed his translation of Troilus and Creside, and other things which I have not yet seen [continues Anthony à Wood] gave way to fate in sixteen hundred forty and two, or thereabouts, and was, as I suppose, buried at Oteley.—This is the person also who *by experience* falsified the *Alchemist's Report*, that a hen being fed certain days, with gold (beginning when *Sol* was in *Leo*) should be converted into *gold*, and should lay golden eggs; but indeed became very fat.

*Knole-House Guide*, [vide article Brady ante.]

## L

*Le Jeu de L'Hombre*, comme on le Joue presentement a la Cour & a Paris. Augmentée des Decisions nouvelles sur les Diffoultez & Incidens de ce Jeu, & de la Maniere de marquer a la BAVAROISE.

This curious little volume was printed at Paris, by *Pierre Ribou*, [1718] and has 21 of its pages filled with diminutive wooden cuts of the Cards illustrating the Game.

Louth, (v. Notitiæ Ludæ.)

## M

*Markham's* Edition of *Stevens and Liebaults* MAISON RUSTIQUE, first translated by *Richard Surflet*, folio, 1616, printed by Adam Islip, (with his Device.)

This curious volume of 732 pages, closely printed [besides Prefixes and Tables] has the following copious title :—

"MAISON RUSTIQUE, or, THE COUNTRY FARME, com-
" pyled in the French Tongue by *Charles Stevens and John*
" *Liebault*, Doctors of Physicke, and translated into English
" by *Richard Surflet*, Practitioner in Physicke. Now newly
" reviewed, corrected and augmented, with divers large Addi-
" tions out of the Works of *Serres* his Agriculture, *Vinet* his
" Maison Champestre (French) *Albyterio*, in Spanish, *Grilli*
" in Italian, and other Authors. And the Husbandrie of
" France, Italie, and Spaine reconciled and made to agree
" with ours here in England, by *Gervase Markham*."

The prefixes consist of an account of the contents of this last edition. Markhams Dedication of the Work "To the most
" noble and most worthie Lord, Robert Lord Willoughbie,
" Baron of Willoughbie and Eresbie." Richard Surflets long
" Dedication of the former Edition "To the Right Honourable
" Sir Peregrine Bartie, Knight, Lord Willoughbie, Baron of
" Willoughbie and Eresbie, Lord Governor of Her Majesties
" towne of Barwicke and Lord Warden of the East Marshes;"
and Surflet's address "To the courteous reader."

There are a few illustrative cuts in wood, dispersed over the volume, viz.:

1. 2. Portraits of the Ox and the Horse.

3. 4. Figures of the Nicotian (or Male Petum) and the Mechoacan (or Rhamindick) two Medical Plants.

5. 6. Forms of Ornamental Hedges.

7 to 16. Ten Vessells, and Instruments for Distilling.

17. 18. 19. Three Surveying Instruments, &c.

Of Gervas Markham, there are accounts in two places of the Catalogue, i. e. in Vol. 1, at pp. 153 and 154, and in Vol. 3, pp. 204 and 205.

## Martialis Epigrammata, B. L. 4to. 1522.

Although the title page of this handsomely printed, and altogether well executed volume is more than usually lengthy, yet I shall copy out the entire page, because I think it will more fully explain the contents of the work, than any account of it that I could draw up in so concise a manner.

The title is printed in red and black letters, (within a border of ornamented figures, boys, &c.) and contains the following words and abbreviations in four divisions:—

"Marci Valerii Martialis Poete venustissimi ac festivissimi
" Epigram, libri magna diligentia nuperrime castigati: adjectis
" doctissimis Commentariis illustrium virorum *Domitii Chal-*
" *derini atq Georgii Merulæ:* í quibus græci authores passim
" citantur.

"Additus est ornatissimus atq copiosissimus Index omnium
" Dictionum scitu dignarum quæ in hoc opera continentur.

" Accedunt his omnibus complura adnotamenta: ex Angelo
" Politiano aliisq præstantissimis viris excerpta: ac ipsius Au-
" thoris vita ab eruditissimo viro Petro Crinito fidelissime
" collecta.

" Habes præterea candide lector singulis librorum exordiis
" *speciosissimas figuras* (quas historias vocant) magna industria
" prepositas non modicum universo operi Ornamentum afferentes.

By the Colophon it is shewn, that this edition of Martial was printed at Leyden in 1522 by Romanus Morin.

The Commentaries of the two eminent Scholars (Calderinus and Merula) surround the text of the Poet, as they do of the edition of Martial, in 1491, mentioned by Dr. Dibdin, in 4 Spenceriana, p. 531, but Morin's Edition has to each of the twelve books of the Epigrams, the Wood Cuts [speciosissimas Figuras] mentioned in the fourth Division of the Title Page, which does not appear to be the case with the thirty years older edition mentioned in the Bibliotheca Spenceriana.

*Marcus Valerius Martialis*, the Latin Poet and the model of Epigrammatists, was born at Bilbilis, (now called *Bubiera*) a town of the antient Celtiberia, in Spain, (which is the kingdom of Arragon.) He was born as is supposed in the reign of Claudius, and went to Rome when he was about 21 years old, and was sent thither with a view of prosecuting the law, but soon forsook that study, and applied himself to Poetry. He excelled so much in the Epigrammatic Style, that he soon acquired reputation, and was courted by many of the first rank at Rome. Silius Italicus, Stella, and Pliny the younger, were his friends and patrons. Stertinius, a noble Roman, had so great an esteem for his Compositions, that he placed his statue in his Library, while he was yet living; and the Emperor Verus, who reigned with Antoninus, the Philosopher, used to call him his Virgil; which was as high an honour as could well be paid to him. We learn also from Pliny and Tacitus, as well as from several passages in his own writings, that he had honours and dignities bestowed upon him by some of the *Emperors*.

Domitian made him a Roman Knight, and gave him likewise the *Jus trium Liberorum*, the privileges of a citizen who had three children. He was also advanced to the Tribunate. But though he was so particularly honoured, and had so many great and noble patrons, who admired him for his wit and poetry; it does not appear that he made his fortune among them. There is reason to think that after the death of Domitian, his credit and interest declined at Rome. Tired of that city after he had lived there about 34 years, and grown (as he said) gray headed, he returned to his own country, where he took a wife, with whom he lived happily for several years.—

She appears to have brought him a very large fortune; for in one of his Epigrams, he extols the magnificence of the house and gardens he had received from her; and says, "that *she had made him a little kind of Monarch.*" He is supposed to have died about the year 100.

*Martial's Epigrams* translated by Elphinston, 4to. 1782.

✓ *Mosley's* History of the Castle, Priory, and Town of Tutbury, in the County of Stafford, by Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. D. C. L. 8vo. plates, 1832.

The Author has illustrated this interesting volume with the five following good Engravings:—Facing page 61 is a Plate of a Gate in the Castle called John of Gaunts Gateway. Facing page 74 is a Plate of John of Gaunts Marriage Medal. Opposite to page 188 is a Plan of the Castle and of the Lands belonging thereto. Facing page 234 is a view of Tutbury Castle and Church, from the Mill, and before the commencement of the Author's account of the *Priory*, is a beautiful but minute Engraving of the West Door of Tutbury Church.

N.B.—The work was kindly presented to me by William Mee, Esq. of East Retford.

## N

✓ *Notitiæ Ludæ*, or Notices of Louth, 8vo. 1834, plates.

This volume, published anonymously, was written (as the bookseller from whom I obtained it informed me) by *Mr. Bailey*, an Independent Minister, now residing at Sheffield, in Yorkshire, and is illustrated by the *seven* Plates mentioned underneath:

1. *The Plan of Louth.*
2. *The Corporation and Abbey Seals.*
3. *The Remains of Louth Abbey in* 1770.
4. *Saint James's Church.*
5. *Louth Tokens.*
6. *The Priory Cottage.*
7. *The East Window of Saint James's Church (a Vignette on the Title Page.)*

## O

*Ombre*, v. article (Le Jeu d L'Hombre.)

✓ *Ovid's Metamorphosis*, by Golding, B. L. 4to, 1575, printed by *Willyam Seres.*

I am indebted to the kindness of my friend Mr. William Mee, for the possession of this volume (formerly in Mr. Hibbert's Library). The same work, (mentioned in the first volume of my Catalogue, at page 179,) which was printed by *Thomas*

*Purfoot*, in 1612, I have disposed of. Mr. Mee's present is 37 years earlier in date than the edition printed by Purfoot.—All the editions of Goldings Translation are very rare. The Earl of Leicester's Crest is on the title page of the copy printed by *Willyam Seres*.

## P

✓ *Palmer's* Delineations of Domestic Architecture in England, folio, engravings, 1838.

The title of this volume (printed in red and black ink) is in the words following:—" Illustrations of Domestic Architecture " in England, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as exempli- " fied in the Interior of the residence of John Danby Palmer, " Esq. situated in the Borough Town of Great Yarmouth, in " the County of Norfolk, with Notices of the House and its " Proprietors, by *Charles John Palmer, Esq. F. S. A.* the " Plates engraved by *H. Shaw, F. S. A.*"

This handsome folio, which is elegantly printed, and profusely illustrated, is dedicated to the History and Description of a Mansion, situated on the Quay, in Yarmouth. The house is the property of the Author's father, to whom the volume is appropriately dedicated. The Exterior it appears has been modernized, but three of the rooms still " display some " most beautiful specimens of Elizabethan carving, hardly to be " surpassed by any other in the kingdom." The ground which the house now occupies, was in 1590 in the possession of Benjamin Cooper, who at a subsequent period took a prominent part in the affairs of the town, and by him the house which is the subject of the volume was erected in 1596, as appears from a date carved over the chimney piece in the dining-room. Of the works of this period only the three rooms have reached our day.

At the period of the grand Rebellion, and shortly previous to the King's death, the house was the property of Mr. John Carter, and was occupied by a portion of the Republican Army. In the drawing-room, which is one of the apartments illustrated, a consultation of the principal Officers of the Parliamentary Army was held, at which the death of the King was resolved upon. The evidence of this fact rests, it is true, upon tradition, but appears to be exceedingly well supported.

The Illustrations are comprised in 43 Engravings on copper, in bold outline, marked by the clearness and scrupulous accuracy which distinguish the productions of Mr. Shaw.

*Petrie*, v. Ireland, illustrated, (ante.)

✓ PROUT AND HARDINGS, Views of Cities, and Scenery, in Italy, France, and Switzerland, with Descriptions in English and French, 4to. 1840, (as far as published.)

## R

✓ Radcliffe's Sicilian Romance, 2 vols. 1792.

✓ ———— Romance of the Forest, 3 vols. 1806.

For an account of Mrs. Ann Radcliffe, v. the second volume of the Catalogue, p. 172.

*Rayner's* History and Antiquities of HADDON HALL, [County of Derby] illustrated by thirty-two highly finished Drawings, with an Account of the Hall in its present State. Derby, 1836.

The Author (S. RAYNER) dedicates his work to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, K. G. and says in his preface, that the first part of it consists of a Review of the History of Haddon, from the *original grant* of the territorial Domain, by *William the Norman*, to his natural Son *William Peverel*—the subsequent transfer of the property from the family of the first Grantee to the *Avenells*, the *Vernons*, and the family of the present noble owner the *Duke of Rutland;* with accounts of such individuals among the successive proprietors as were at all distinguished on account of their talents or offices; and notices of all those national events in which they were concerned.—The second part will comprise a description of the house in its present state, with such information as can be collected relative to the periods at which different portions of it were erected.

N. B.—There are subjoined to this finely executed volume, the names of the numerous subscribers, and a list of the 32 well engraved prints which illustrate the Hall described.

*Richardson's Memoirs, &c.* v. the article "*Turner's Extracts, &c.*" (post.)

## S

*Saturday's Magazine*, continued from the *first* portion of the Supplement.

✓ *Schoonhovii* Emblemata, (plates) 4to. 1618.

This curious volume (adorned with an engraved title page, a portrait of the Author, and 63 emblems) bears the following inscription: – "Emblemata *Florentii Schoonhovii*, I. C. Gou-"dani, Partim Moralia, partim etiam Civilia," and the following commendatory lines, as a prefix :—

" In Commendationem Emblematum Florentii—
" Schoonhovii I. V. D. et Poetae eximii,
" Vidimus *Alciati* bene doctum Emblema, nec illi
Edidit aut simile, aut doctius alter opus.
Hunc tamen ad vivum, *Schoonhovius* indolis altæ,
Exprimit; huic primo, jure secundus erit.
Sive quis inventum spectet, quis sive Poesin,
Seu videat prosa planius omne datum:
Quis non tam varias simul uno in pectore dotes
Suspiciat? quis non credat inesse Deum?
Quod dedit *Alciatus* Minoe interprete, solus
*Schoonhovius* vates hoc simul omne dedit.
Hunc igitur docti, quibus ex meliore metallo
Finxit Apollineus pectora dia calor,
Hunc avidâ versate manu: legisse juvabit;
Utile nam dulci miscuit omne simul.
Philologus, vates Themidis, Phoebique sacerdos,
Omne tulit punctum, and commoda multa feret.

GERARDUS TRAUDENIUS.

*** Presented to me by William Mee, Esq.

*Scots*, Italian Itinerary, vide article " Itinerario," ante.

*Scott's Waverley Novels*, 8vo. 59 volumes.

The Novels of the celebrated Writer, *Sir Walter Scott*, (usually called the Waverley Novels) of the early editions now in my possession are the following, but the list does not comprise the entire set published :—

| | *Volumes.* |
|---|---|
| Abbot - - - | 3 |
| Anne of Gierstern - - | 3 |
| Antiquary - - | 3 |
| Fortunes of Nigel - - | 3 |
| Ivanhoe - - - | 3 |
| Monastery - - - | 3 |
| Peveril of the Peak - | 4 |
| Pirate - - - | 3 |
| Redgauntlet - - | 3 |
| Quentin Durward - - | 3 |
| Rob Roy - - - | 3 |
| Saint Ronan's Well - - | 3 |
| Tales of the Crusaders - | 4 |
| Tales of my Landlord, (3 Series) | 12 |
| Waverley - - - | 3 |
| Woodstock - - | 3 |
| | 59 |

*Sir Walter Scott, Bart.* the proudest name in the modern annals of Literature, (so designated in the Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1832) was born at Edinburgh, in 1771, and died at Abbotsford, in Roxburghshire, 1st of September, 1832, [vide the 4th volume of this Catalogue, pages 109 and 110.] His character as an author (after very ample Memoirs of himself and Family) is summed up in the same Obituary in the words following :—

" Sir Walter Scott possessed in an eminent degree the power " of imagination, with the gift of memory. If to this be added " his strong tendency to venerate past things, we have at once " the most obvious features of his intellectual character. A " desultory course of reading had brought him into acquaint- " ance with almost all the fictitious literature that existed be- " fore his own day, as well as the minutest points of British " and more particularly Scottish History.

" No Poet or Author since the days of Homer, was ever so " completely a domestic observer, or a national writer, and " probably none has ever conferred more lasting celebrity on the " scenes which he describes. The Border-Wars, the lawless " violence of the Highland Clans, the romantic superstitions of " the dark ages with their lingering remains in Scotland, the " state of manners at every period of his country's annals, the " scene of any remarkable event are all to be found in his pages, " and scarcely a mountain or promontory *rears its head unsung* " from Tweed to John o'Groats. In short we may apply to " him, what Cicero so happily says of the great Poet to whom " *in this respect* we have compared him. Quæ regio? quæ ora? " Qui locus Græciæ, (Scotiæ)? quæ species formæ? quæ " pugna? quæ acies? quid remigium? qui motus animorum? " qui ferarum? non ita expictus est, ut quæ ipse non, viderit, " nos ut videremus efficeret?

" His easy and familiar habits had also introduced him to an " extensive observation of the varieties of human character, his " immense memory retained the ideas thus acquired, and his " splendid imagination, gave them new shape and colour. Thus " his literary character rests almost exclusively upon his power " of combining and embellishing past events, and his skill in " delineating natural character. In early life, accident threw " his exertions into the shape of verse, in later life, into prose: " but in whatever form they appear, the powers are not much " different. The same magician is still at work, re-awaking " the figures and events of history, or sketching the characters " which we every day see around us, and investing the whole " with the light of a most extraordinary fancy. His versified " writings, though replete with good feeling, display neither the " high imaginings nor the profound sympathies which are ex-

" pected in poetry; their charm lies almost entirely in the re-
" creation of beings long since passed away, or the conception
" of others who might be supposed to have once existed. As
" some of the material elements of poetry were thus wanting, it
" was fortunate, that he at last preferred prose as a vehicle for
" his ideas, a medium of communication in which no more was
" expected than what he was able or inclined to give, while it
" afforded a scope for the delineation of familiar character which
" was nearly denied in poetry. As the discoverer and success-
" ful cultivator of this kind of fictitious writing, Sir Walter
" Scott must rank among the very highest names in British
" Literature, with Shakespear and Milton.

" Among the minor powers of his mind, humour was one of
" the most prominent. Both in his prose writings and in pri-
" vate conversation, he was perpetually making droll applica-
" tion of some ancient adage, of some snatch of popular litera-
" ture, or some whimsical anecdote of real life, which he hap-
" pened to think appropriate to the occasion. He was charac-
" terised to a degree uncommon in men of much less genius, by
" his worldly sagacity and common sense; the whole tone of
" his conversation was eminently rational, replete no doubt, with
" benevolence, with humour, and with lively illustration, but
" never for a moment forsaking the walk of sound reflection and
" wisdom."

*Selden's* Mare Clausum, (or the Right and Dominion of the Sea) translated into English, folio, 1663.

A short account of this great and learned man will be found in the first volume of this Catalogue, page 221, under the article " *Selden's Tracts,*" the particulars of which Tracts, being omitted to be there stated, I take this opportunity of mentioning by their respective titles.

1st.—The Reverse or Back-face of the English Janus, written in Latin and rendered into English by *Redman Westcot*, Gent. (containing with notes 131 pages.)

The original title of this work of Selden's was " Jani Anglorum, Facies altera."

2ndly.—England's Epinomis, (containing thirty-nine pages) and

3rdly.—Two Treatises—the first, of the original of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of Testaments—the second, of the Disposition or Administration of Intestates Goods, (containing both together twenty-four pages.)

N. B.—Mr. Selden's Portrait, affixed to the above three Tracts, is by *White*.

✓ *Spicilegia* Antiquitatum Ægypti atque Ei Vicinarum Gentium, Auctore, *Gulielmo Jameson*, Prælectore Historiarum in Universitate Glasguensi, 8vo. 1720.

*William Jameson*, Professor of History in the University of Glasgow, (besides the above work was the author of *Verus Patroclus*, or the Weapons of Quakerism—the Weakness of Quakerism. Edin. 1689, 12mo.)—1. Nazianzeni Querela et Votum justum; or, the Fundamentals of the Hierarchy examined and disproved, (Glasg. 1697, 4to.)—2. Roma Racoviana et Recovia Romana: i. e. Papistarum et Socinistarum plena et exacta Harmonia, (Edin. 1702, 4to.)—3. Cyprianus Isotimus; or, I. Sage's Vindication of his Principles of Cyprianic Age Confuted, (Edin. 1705, 4to.)—4. Discourse concerning Mr. John Davison, (Edin. 1708, 4to.)—5. The Sum of Episcopal Controversy, as it is pleaded from the Holy Scriptures, (Edin. 1712, 8vo.)—and 6. The same with additions, (Glasg. 1713, 8vo.)

*** The Work called Spicilegia was kindly presented to me by William Henry Trentham, Esq. Fellow of St. John's College, and Head Master of Retford School.

*Stevens and Liebault* (v. Markham, ante.)

*Stothard's* Painting of the Procession of Chaucer's Pilgrims to Canterbury, critically described, and addressed to John Leigh Philips, Esq. by *William Carey*. To which is added a Letter to J*** A*****, Esq. 12mo 1808-9.

✓ *Sturt's* Book of Common Prayer, engraved and illustrated on Silver Plates, 8vo. 1717. bound in old blue morocco, and blind tooled.

*Surflet*, v. article Markham, (ante.)

T

✓ *Thevenot's* Travels, (translated by Archibald Lovell) folio, 1687, (plates.)

The general title to this volume is as follows :—" The Travels of Monsieur Thevenot, into the Levant, in three parts, viz. into I. Turkey—II. Persia—III. The East Indes." But each part has a distinct and very full title.

The illustrative plates consist of a well executed portrait of the Author, as a Frontispiece. In Part II, facing page 24, a Map of the Route de Surate à Mazulpatan—facing page 117, Figures of Plants—facing page 145, Sculptures on a Rock—and facing page 185, Figure of Water Spouts.—In Part III, upon dupli-

cate pages of 91, 92, and 93, are Fac Similes of the Malabar Alphabet, Consonants and Cyphers, which duplicate pages are now seldom found in the work.

Monsieur *John* Thevenot, the renowned *Traveller*, (who Dr. Dibdin says in his Library Companion, p. 409) must be distinguished from *Melchisedec* Thevenot, the Collector of Travels), was a gentleman of good family, born at *Lorraine*, in 1633,—At eighteen years of age he had accomplished his studies in the College of Navarre, in the University of Paris, and then applied himself to those exercises, which in the breeding of youth, commonly succeed to their school education, until having both a desire and liberty to travel, on the 18th of Dec. 1652, he parted from Paris for England. He made no long stay in this country, but took the first occasion of sailing over to Holland. His next remove was to Cologne, Frankfort, and Ratisbon, that he might see an Imperial Diet there. He afterwards crossed the remaining part of Germany, and entering Italy by the Mountains of Tyrol; went first to Verona, from thence to Venice, Loretto, Rome, and other places in Italy, and made some stay at the Court of Savoy, before he returned into France.

This illustrious Traveller, had not been long at home, before the same motives of curiosity and learning put him upon preparing for a second expedition, so that privately he withdrew himself from his friends without taking leave, in order to travel over Persia and the Indies, which are the subjects of the two last parts of his *relations*, and of the last part of his *days*, for as he was returning again through Persia into Europe he died at *Miana*, (a little place about thirty leagues from *Tauris*) 28th November, 1667, his observations ending but a few days before his life.

✓ *Turner's* Extracts from the Literary and Scientific Correspondence of *Richard Richardson, M. D. F. R. S. of Bierly, Yorkshire*, illustrative of the State and Progress of Botany, and interspersed with Information respecting the Study of Antiquities and General Literature in Great Britain, during the first half of the Eighteenth Century, 8vo. 1835, (plates.)

*Dawson Turner*, of Yarmouth, A. M. (the Editor of this interesting volume) remarks in his preface, that, of the letters contained therein a considerable number has already been given to the public, and that were the portion, however already published even greater than it is, the value of the present volume, would scarce be diminished by such anticipations. He further

remarks, that the Richardson Correspondence itself, now in the possession of Miss Currer, of Eshton Hall, and others fills twelve folio volumes, and would if printed probably form eight of the same bulk as the present, [451 pages.] I had, says Mr. Turner, two objects in view when first I solicited the loan of it from Miss Currer—in the former of these hopes [the possibility of throwing light upon the early history of Sir Joseph Banks] I found myself entirely disappointed.

In my other object, [the assistance that it might afford in another of my favorite projects, a new and enlarged edition of Dr. Pulteney's Sketches of Botany in England] I should not have experienced a similar disappointment, but I felt that I should notdo justice to the memory of Dr. Richardson by such a limitation. With regard to Dr. Richardson himself, the whole of the information previously collected respecting him will be found in the following Memoir of his Family drawn up by the pen of a member of that family, *Mrs. Dorothy Richardson*. This Memoir which was originally published in the Illustrations of Literature, is here reprinted in an abridged form.

N. B.—The above volume is illustrated by three engravings. 1. The Portrait of Dr. Richardson.—2. A View of Bierley Hall—and 3. The fine Cedar of Libanum, at Bierley, and was sent to me by Miss Currer, in the handsomest way possible.

✓ *Turner's* Specimen of a *Lichenographia* Brittannica ; or Attempt at a History of British Lichens, (8vo. 1839.)

✓ *Turner's* Catalogue of the Works of Art in the Possession of *Sir Peter Paul Reubens*, at the time of his Decease, together with two Letters from *Sir Balthazer Gerbier*, and a Fac Simile of an original unpublished Letter from himself, (8vo. 1839.)

*Dawson Turner, Esq.* (noticed in the 3rd vol. p. 105) published the *two* last-mentioned works for private circulation only, and kindly presented me with a copy of *each* of them.

## W

✓ *Walker's* Philidorian, a Magazine of Chess, and other Scientific Games (with eighty-eight well executed Diagrams) 8vo. 1838.

Edited and presented to me by *Mr. George Walker*, of No. 17, Soho Square, London, who is reputed to be one of the best Chess Players in England.

*Walker's* History and Antiquities of the Manor House and Church of Great Chalfield, in Wiltshire, 4to. 1837. By T. L. Walker, Architect.

The Illustrations of this Work consist of twenty Views of the House, eight of the Church, and one of the Tomb of the presumed Founder, [Thomas Tropenell.] The Frontispiece (a perspective View of the House and Church) is a delicate Etching, highly creditable to the needle of the late Mr. Le Keux. The subjects which are dedicated to the Mansion contain full and complete Architectural Illustrations of the Structure. They comprise two beautiful Oriel Windows, (one circular, and one octangular.) The Sculptured and Heraldic Decorations (in both of which the Hall is rich) are fully displayed. The Hall shews a very curious and very original example of those singular apertures which are to be found in almost every old Hall, and for the use of which an odd reason is assigned in a well known description of Stanton Harcourt, by Pope. In Cotehele the interior of the Hall may be viewed from an adjacent apartment, through a quatrefoil opening, the spectator not being visible. [Gent. Mag. vol. 5, N. S. p. 19.] But here the aperture is most curiously covered by a mask, through the eyes of which the ungracious observer might survey the Hall without the least fear of detection.

N. B.—The above History forms the second portion of the first volume of Mr. Walker's Examples of Gothic Architecture, of which portion, a full review is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1837, pp. 54, 55, and 56.

*Wesley's* Dissertations on the Book of Job, folio, plates, 1736.

Memoirs of the Author (the Rev. Samuel Wesley) will be found in the first volume of this Catalogue, (page 276) and in the first part of the Supplement, (pp. 76, 77) and the separate portions of the accounts of the above volume, hereafter set forth, are extracted from the Memoirs of the Wesley Family, published in 1823, by Adam Clarke, LL. D. F. A. S. to which I refer my reader, at pages 209, 210, and 214, 215, &c.—" Mr. " Wesley was long engaged in a work, that had for its object " the elucidation of the Book of Job, proposals for the printing " of which were published in 1729. From a Letter to the " Lord Chancellor [York] previously mentioned, we find (says " the Doctor) it was in the press in 1732, but was not finished " before 1736.—The title is *Dissertationes in Librum Jobi,* " *Autore Samuele Wesley, Rectore de Epworth, in Diocesi* " *Lincolniensi. Londini Typis Gulielmi Bowyer,* 1736."—

Dedicated to Queen Caroline in the very short but elegant manner following:

Serenissimæ
CAROLINÆ
DEI GRATIA
Magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ & Hiberniæ Reginæ
LITERARUM FAUTRICI:
Qui Juvenis Reginæ MARIÆ
Deinde Provectior ætate—ANNÆ
OPERA SUA CONSECRAVIT
Idem senex plusquam SEPTUAGENARIUS
EXTREMOS HOSCE LABORES
HUMILIME OFFERT.

SAMUEL WESLEY.

"By this we find that Mr. Wesley, had the singular honour "of dedicating different works to *three* British Queens in suc- "cession. His History of the Life of Christ, (vide the *First* "part of the Supplement, page 76) he dedicated to Queen "Mary. History of the Old and New Testament, (vide first "volume of the Catalogue, page 276) to Queen Anne, and the "the above Dissertations to Queen Caroline.

At pages 214, 215, Dr. Clarke says, "by close application "to this work for many years, he (S. Wesley) greatly impaired "his health, and brought on himself both Gout and Palsy.— "He died the year before it was finished, and his son *Samuel* "completed and edited the work.

"In this work there are a good many Engravings by *Vertue*, "*Seale*, and *Cole*, and there are several Plates, anonymous. "Of the Engravings in general Mr. Badcock says, *they seem to* "be the first-rude efforts of an untutored boy. Nothing can be "conceived more execrable. We must except from this cen- "sure those done by Vertue—*the head* [of Wesley] particularly, "which is *really fine*. The *Crocodile*, *Hippopotamus*, & War- "Horse (by Cole) are tolerable. The rest are very indifferent, "and the *anonymous* which were the work of Mr. John Whit- "lam, are among the worst that ever saw the sun. Mr. "Badcock guessed right *they were the first-rude efforts of an* "*untutored boy*. The Frontispiece by *Vertue* is well imagined, "and well done, except the *Portcullis* in the antient Gate, under "which Mr. Westley, [the author] in the character of *Job* dis- "pensing justice, is sitting in an ancient chair, with a sceptre "in his hand, and two pyramids in the distance. Over the top "of the gate is written JOB PATRIARCHA, and at the "bottom of the leaf are these words upon a label,

"AN ÆTAT: CERCITER. LXX.
"QUIS MIHI TRIBUAT.

"The words are taken with a slight alteration from Job xix. "29, as they stand in the Vulgate.

"Quis mihi tribuat ut scribuntur Sermones mei?
"Quis mihi det ut exarantur in Libro?
"O that my words were now written!
"O that they were printed in a Book."

Of the above volume, there were 500 copies printed, and the Author had a list of 343 Subscribers.

*Wise's* Further Observations upon the White Horse, in Berkshire, 1742, 4to.

Francis Wise, B.D. and F.S.A. an able Antiquary, was born at Oxford in 1695, where he became afterwards a Fellow of Trinity College, and Librarian to the Radcliffe Library. He died in 1767.

Mr. Wise was the author of several works (Latin and English). In 1738 he published a Letter to Dr. Mead, concerning some antiquities in Berkshire (with Cuts) shewing that the *White Horse* was a Saxon monument, and in 1742, the further observations above mentioned, which is a quarto volume of 57 pages (with Cuts), having the following title "Further "observations upon the *White Horse* and other antiquities in "Berkshire, with an account of *White Leaf Cross* in Bucking-"hamshire, as also of the *Red Horse* in Warwickshire, and "some other monuments of the same kind." The Plates in these further observations are,

No. 1. Five Coats of Arms called Equus Witikindeus.
No. 2. Sir Simon Felbriges Banner, and a Saxon Coin.
No. 3. Crux Saxonica, in Buckinghamshire, and
No. 4, Antient Coins, &c. called Crux Victorialis.

*** Given to me by William Mee, Esq.

N. B.—There is an Engraving of White Horse Hill, in Lysons's Berkshire, between pages 214 and 215.

*Wright's* Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean, 4to. 1838-9, (65 plates.)

The analysis and description of the plates are by the Rev. G. N. Wright, M. A. The views from nature comprise Sicily, (by W. L. Leich, Esq.) the Barbary Coast, (by Sir Grenville T. Temple, Bart.) Calabria, Gibraltar, Malta, and Ionian Isles, (by Lieut. Allen, Royal Engineers) and are thus enumerated in the list after the Introduction:—

*Map of the Mediterranean*
*Kaligata Cephalonia (Vignette)*
*Gibraltar from the Sea.*
*The Amphitheatre of El Jemm*
5 *The Cathedral (Madre Chiesa) at Palermo.*
*Strada St. Giovanni, Valetta, Malta.*
*Interior of a Moorish House, Algiers.*
*Square of the Elephant, Catania.*

*Town and Harbour of Bathi, Ithaca.*
10 *Corfu.*
*Shrine of St. Rosalia, near Palermo.*
*The Ruins of Carthage.*
*Valetta, from the Quarantine Harbour, Malta.*
*Temple and Fountain of Zagkwhan.*
15 *Piazza del Duomo, Messina*
*Town and Harbour of Bona.*
*Ruins of the Palace of Ulysses, Aito, Ithaca.*
*Gibraltar from the Signal Tower*
*Baptismal Font, Palermo Cathedral.*
20 *El Sibbah, or the Salt Plain.*
*Strad Reale, Corfu.*
*Scene in Benevento.*
*Vestibule of Laziza, Moorish Villa, Palermo.*
*Burj-er-Roos, or the Tower of Skulls, (Jerbeh.)*
25 *Corfu and Manduchio, from Mount Olivet.*
*Villa of the Prince of Buttera, Bagaira.*
*Temples, Juno, Lucina, and Concord, Girgenti.*
*Splendid Marble Pulpit in Messina Cathedral.*
*The Cloisters of San Domenico, Palermo.*
30 *Castro Giovanni, the Ancient Enna.*
*Neftah, the antient Negeta, Beylik of Tunis.*
*Ruins of Sbeitlah, Tunis.*
*The Town and Convent of Piazza.*
*Ruins of the Theatre at Taormina.*
35 *Gibraltar from Algeziras.*
*The Bazaar of the Fig Tree.*
*Convent of San Martins, near Palermo.*
*Tunis, from the Sanseah Eftoor*
*El Kaf, the Antient Sicca Veneria.*
40 *Duomo of Syracuse.*
*Archbishop's Palace and Cathedral, Palermo.*
*The Marina of Valetta, Malta.*
*The Capella Reale, Palermo.*
*Strada St. Ursola Valetta, Malta.*
45 *The Chapel of Santa Rosalia, Palermo.*
*The Porta Felice and Marino, Palermo.*
*The Palazzo Reale, Palermo.*
*The New Harbour at Rhodes.*
*The Capuchin Convent at Amalfi.*
50 *The Castle and Rock of Ischia.*
*The Cathedral at Messina.*
*The Elysian Fields from Cape Miseno.*
*The Castle of Cassano, Calabria.*
*The City of Catania & Mount Ætna.*
55 *Possuolo and the Mole of Caligula.*
*St. George's Hall, Gibraltar.*
*Town and Harbour of Salerno.*
*The Villa Doria, Genoa.*
*Rock and Promontary of Scylla, Calabria.*
60 *Naples, from the Villa Falconnet.*
*The Port of Messina.*
*Grecian Temple at Segesta.*
*Napoli di Romania the Ancient Nauplia.*
*St. Paul's Chapel, Valley of Mousta.*
65 *Valetta, from the Marsa Musceit.*

Wright's Ireland Illustrated, v. article Ireland, (ante.)

# DIVISION B.

## A

ALBANS (St.) Book of, from 1st vol. p. 3. v. *Croniclis of Englode*, ante.

This article requires a different explanation. There were several books compiled and printed at St. Albons, (or Albans) described by *Ames*, *Herbert*, or *Dibdin*, of which "The Cro-"niclis of Englond with the Frute of Timis, (1483)" mentioned in this Supplement, p. 103, was *one*, and "The Bokys of "Haukyng and Huntyng and also of Cootarmures," (of 1486), was *another*. The *second* of these was *reprinted* by Wynkyn de Worde.

The above article, which was a reprint of De Worde's volume has therefore the following title :—

"The Book concerning the Treatises of Hawking; Hunt-"ing; Coat Armour; Fishing, and Blasing of Arms, as "printed at Westminster, by *Wynkyn de Worde*, the year of "the Incarnation of our Lord MCCCCLXXXXVI."

It is a most splendid volume, beautifully executed in red and black old English letters, and illustrated with engravings.—Capital initials. Shields of Arms and other embellishments, supposed to be compiled by Juliana Berners, and was re-published by the late Joseph Haslewood, Esq. F.S.A. of whom a copious account is given in the 4th vol. pages 90 to 93.

Of *Juliana Berners*, there is some account given in my 1st vol. (p. 3.) under the said article, *Albans (Book of)* of which *Chronicle*, however, she is not now deemed to have been the writer, but to have been the author only of what has been thus splendidly re-published by the late Mr. Haslewood, (in the above fine volume.)

*Arthur*, (1st vol. p. 134) vide article *Kynge Arthur*, (post.)

## B

**Barry's Orkney Islands, v. 1st vol. p. 16. [See letter O.]**

***Bentham's* Ely, with *Stevenson's* Supplement, (1st vol. p. 21.)**

I have illustrated the Supplementary Volume of this valuable Work, with a fine Lithographic Print, [drawn by the late Mr. Horatio B. Love, Miniature Painter, of Norwich, from a Painting by Hilton] of my old friend William Stevenson, Esq. deceased, (the Author of the Supplement) who is mentioned in the Annotation accompanying the above article.

***Blomfield's* Norfolk, v. 1st vol. p. 31.**

A list of the 72 additional Plates, which were placed to illustrate this work, besides those originally given therein.

### IN VOLUME I.

| | | Page. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | *Map of the County Fronting the Title.* | |
| 2. | *Do. Coloured.* | |
| 3. | *Portrait of Skelton the Poet* | 20 |
| 4. | *Monument of Bleverhaset* | 142 |
| 5. | *Atleburgh Church* | 502 |

### IN VOLUME II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | *Thetford Priory Gateway* | 102 |
| 7. | *Wymondham Cross* | 499 |

### IN VOLUME III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8. | *Plan of Norwich from the Beauties of England.* | |
| 9. | *Norwich Castle, by Britton* | 9 |
| 10. | *Lord Orford* | 225 |
| 11. | *Archbishop Parker* | 306 |
| 12. | *Bishop Bateman* | 506 |
| 13. | *Bishop Jegon* | 562 |
| 14. | *Bishop Overall* | 564 |
| 15. | *Bishop Corbet* | 568 |
| 16. | *Bishop Wren* | 569 |
| 17. | *Bishop Hall* | 575 |
| 18. | *Gold Medalion given to Hall* | 576 |
| 19. | *Bishop Sparrow* | 586 |
| 20. | *Sir John Moore* | 589 |
| 21. | *Bishop Tanner* | 626 |

### IN VOLUME IV.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22. | *Norwich Cathedral, (by King)* | 1 |
| 23. | *South Side, do. (by King)* | |
| 24. | *North Transept do. (by Britton)* | |
| 25. | *Cloister Details, Do.* | 42 |
| 26. | *Cloister Windows, Do.* | |
| 27. | *St. Ethelbert's Gate, (E. and W.)* | 54 |

| | | Page. |
|---|---|---|
| 28. | *Sir Thomas Brown* | 193 |
| 29. | *The Guildhall, Norwich* | 226 |
| 30. | *Hulme Priory* | 249 |
| 31. | *Ancient Pump in Norwich* | 292 |
| 32. | *The Duke's Palace, Norwich* | 298 |
| 33 | *Black Friars Bridge, Norwich* | 353 |
| 34. | *Sir John Fastolf* | 388 |
| 35. | *Bishop's Gate, Norwich* | 503 |

IN VOLUME V.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36. | *Redenhall Church* | 361 |

IN VOLUME VI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 37. | *Oxburgh Hall* | 176 |
| 38. | *Heydon House* | 341 |
| 39. | *Blickling Hall* | 399 |
| 40. | *Oxnead Hall* | 477 |

IN VOLUME VII.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 41. | *East Basham House (Gateway)* | 58 |
| 42. | *Do. Part of the South Front* | |
| 43. | *Houghton Hall* | 168 |

IN VOLUME VIII.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 44. | *Sir Simon Felbrigge's Monument* | 110 |
| 45. | *Tomb at Folsham* | 208 |
| 46. | *Castle Acre Church, (Britton)* | 364 |
| 47. | *Do. by Dayes* | |
| 48. | *Do. (Ruins) by Basire* | |
| 49. | *Castle Acre Castle* | 376 |
| 50. | *Do. by Ellis* | |
| 51. | *St. Nicholas Chapel, Lynn* | 500 |
| 52. | *Monumental Brass, Lynn* | 501 |
| 53. | *St. Nicholas Chapel, (Door, &c.)* | 503 |
| 54. | *Do. (South Porch.)* | |
| 55. | *Red Mount Chapel, (Section)* | 513 |
| 56. | *Do. View of* | |
| 57. | *Grey Friars, (Lynn) a Ruin* | 526 |

IN VOLUME IX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 58. | *Middleton Castle* | 30 |
| 59. | *Castle Rising Castle, (Britton)* | 43 |
| 60. | *Do. South East View* | 44 |
| 61. | *Binham Church, (Cotman)* | 210 |
| 62. | *Do. (Britton)* | |
| 63. | *Holkham Hall* | 240 |
| 64. | *Walsingham, (1720)* | 272 |
| 65. | *Do. (Britton)* | |
| 66. | *Monumental Brass, at Ingham* | 324 |
| 67. | *Melton Constable Hall* | 415 |
| 68. | *Sir B. Astley* | 420 |
| 69. | *Sir Jacob Astley* | |

## IN VOLUME XI.

Page.
70. *Clippesby's Monumental Brass* ..... 164
71. *Southgate, (Great Yarmouth)* ..... 255
72. *Yarmouth Priory* ..... 264

*Britton's* Cathedrals, v. 1st vol. p. 37.

Since the printing of my 1st volume, I have subscribed for and obtained the remainder of Mr. Britton's Cathedrals, that is to say, Bristol, Exeter, Peterborough, Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford. I say the *remainder*, because it is understood that he does not propose to continue the work, for want of an encouraging patronage.

*Buck's* Life of King Richard III. (1st vol. p. 39.)

Of *Sir George Buck* (or *Buc*) the Antiquarian, and the author of this volume, there will be found an annotation on pp. 229 and 230 of the 2nd volume of this Catalogue, to which may be added, *that* the Knight's work is loosely written, pedantic, rhetorical, abounding in useless digressions and quotations, and rather a continued *panegyric* than a sober historical disquisition. It is probable enough that vulgar odium and adulation to a successor of a hostile family may have overcharged the deformities of Richard and caused some crimes to have been falsely attributed to him; but without violating all historical credit, we cannot acquit him of the black and murderous practices by which he made his way to the Crown, *that* (as before hinted) Mr. Walpole, who in his "historic doubts" has undertaken the same task in Richard's favour, appears to have succeeded no better in convincing the public—*that* Buck's work is printed in Bishop Kennett's collection of the English Historians, London, 1706 and 1719. *That* Camden gives Buck the character of a person of excellent learning; and acknowledges obligations to him—*and, lastly, that Sir George Buck's History* is noticed in the first volume of *Lowndes's* Bibliographers Manuel, in the words following:

"In this history, Sir George Buck, contrary to all historians "before his time, doth make King Richard III an admirable "man, and not at all that man that other histories make him "to be."

## C

*Camden*, (1st vol. p. 47.)

This learned man (who died at the age of 73 years), by his great work the "Britannia" well earned for himself the title of "*The Father of English Topography.*" He was a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, having been presented in the year 1589 by his friend Bishop Piers to the LAY Prebend of Ilfracomb, in Devonshire, *at that time* pertaining to the Establishment.

*Carew*, (1st vol. p. 47.)

This Author was connected with, *Camden*, Stow, and other Worthies of the sixteenth Century, who meeting at stated times at the house of *Sir Robert Cotton*, first laid the foundation of "The Society of Antiquaries," a Society which has done much for their country's good, which has acted as a literary clasp to connect the former with the present age, which has vastly increased the sum of general knowledge, and (however it and its members may be derided by the conceited and the ignorant) has much assisted to prevent the mind of man from falling into a state of barbarism. Avast! then, the sneers and scoffs of the modern Sciolist, let him point out, *if he can*, the demarcations between antient and modern lore, and let him now be told, that *all* knowledge is connected in one lengthened chain, the latter links of which are useless, unless supported and held up by the former, and that the latter when revolved on *alone* are the fragments of a rope of sand, they elude the grasp.

Of this Richard Carew; the quaint and honest *Tom Fuller* thus writeth in his "History of the Worthies of England"—Richard Carew, Esquire, son to Thomas Carew and Elizabeth Edgecomb, was born at Anthony, in this county [Cornwall] of right worshipful parentage, who honoured his extraction with his learning. He was bred a *Gentleman Commoner*, in Oxford, where being but 14 years old, and only of three years standing, he was called out to dispute *extempore*, before the Earls of Leicester and Warwick, with the matchless *Sir Philip Sidney*.

si quæritis hujus,
Fortunam Pugnæ, non est superatus ab illo.
——— Ask you the end of this contest—
They neither had the better, both the best.

He afterwards wrote his pleasant and faithful description of Cornwall, and I will not wrong his memory with my barbarous praise, after so eloquent a pen—sed hæc planius & plenius docuit Ricardus Carew de Anthonie non minus generis splendore, quam Virtute, et Doctrina nobilis, qui hujus regionis—Descriptionem latiore specie, & non ad tenue elimavit quemque mihi præluxisse non possum non agnoscere. [Camden's Brit: in Cornwall.]

Carew's Survey of Cornwall is a book, alike delectable from its simplicity of diction and its varied information.

*Catcott's* (misprinted Calcott) Treatise on the Deluge, (1st vol. p. 49.)

The Author of this Treatise was the Reverend *Alexander Catcott*, Lecturer of St. John's, in the city of Bristol. This is the second and best edition, and in Lowndes's Bibliographers Manuel is spoken of in the following terms:—"An ingenious

" performance, now in considerable request, framed on the " Principles of Hutchinson." It is illustrated by two copper " plates, one representing the Earth during the Height of the Flood, the other, the Earth as it is at present.

*Croneken der Sassen*, v. vol. 2, pp. 37, 38, 39.

This volume being without any printed pagination, and the signatures being imperfect, I have been compelled to examine it, with more care and attention than is usually necessary; in order to satisfy myself and my readers upon the state of perfection (or otherwise) of the work, and especially of the *text* or chronological part of it; for I must allow that its original *title* and such *prefixes* (if any) as were at first published with it, have disappeared. The result of my close examination is, that I believe that *nothing is wanting in the historical text*. I find that the *title* has been supplied in MS. very neatly, and that *another* has been substituted with pen and ink, consisting of 12 shields of arms (chosen from those in the work) and having the words *Croneeken der Sassen*, in writing at the top.

All the leaves (in number 283) have also been marked with pen and ink, by some former possessor. The 65 first leaves (so marked) have *no* signatures at the bottom. The leaves 66 and 67 have the signatures i. iij. and i. iiij. shewing probably, that a. b. c. d. e. f. g. and h. ought to have had each four signature leaves, and four blank leaves, (occupying together those first 65 leaves) and that signature i. contributed its two last signature leaves and four blank leaves finishing at page 74. Signatures k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. v. x. y. and z. are in their proper places, and have *each* four leaves and four blanks, which go on regularly, and form the pages from 72 to 183. *Then* begins a new set of signatures, [capitals] having eight leaves each, as follows, A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. J. K. L. and M. regularly distinguishing the pages 184 up to 280, and concludes with signature N. (of three leaves) to 283.

The Cronicle after recording—The Creation—The Fall of Man—The Expulsion from Paradise—The Deluge—The Preservation of Noah and his Family (in the Ark)—The Dispersion of the Human Race—The Birth, Crucifixion, and Resurrection of Christ, and other preliminary matters, proceeds to the Cronology of the Saxon and other Continental Emperors, Rulers, and Kings, and the events conneeted with their respective Governments, commencing with *Charles the Great*, in the year 769, and of all the succeeding Rulers distinctly from that period until the year 1489 (in above four hundred heads or divisions consecutively arranged) which year of our Lord, 1489, comes dowu to within three years of the publication of the work; and is undoubtedly confirmative of the historical part or text being *quite perfect*.

On the fly leaf at the end is the colophon, scarcely ever to be met with [printed in the antient gothic character with red ink] in the following words and figures:—

" Dusse Kronecke van keyseren unde anderen fursten unde " Steden der Sassen mit oren wapen hefft geprent Peter " Schoffer von Gernszheim in der eddelen stat Mentz, die eyn " anefangk is der prentery. In deme jare na cristi gebort—Du- " sent vier hundert lxxxxij. uppe den Sesten dach des Merczen." Shoiffer's device, in red ink, appears below the colophon, v. 1. Spenceriana, p. 11.

☞ The colophon may be thus translated. These Cronicles of Emperors, and other Princes of the Towns of the Saxons, with their Coats of Arms, were printed by Peter Schoffer, of Gernsheim, in the noble town of Mentz; which he commenced printing, in the year after Christ's birth, one thousand, four hundred, lxxxxij. on the sixth day of March.

## D

*Dives et Pauper*, folio, (Pynson, 1493) v. 1st vol. p. 69.

As this *Editio princeps*, of the work is contained and sufficiently described in 4 Dibdin's Spenceriana, pages 417, 418, and 419, (as well as in the Typographical Antiquities, vol. 2, p. 401) I shall give to the courteous reader that of the Spenceriana, (exactly) because the volume above is the very same edition, (with all its defects, if any) as that which the late Earl Spencer possessed, over and beside the second edition by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1496.

" *First Edition;* and the first book printed by Pynson with " a date. The copy under description is perfect, but neither a " very fair nor a very genuine one. The book however is of " no ordinary occurrence, and exhibits a rare specimen of that " peculiar type of the printer which resembles the larger cha- " racter of Verard; it being a tall secretary gothic type. The " capital initial D is occasionally much ornamented; but no " other initial letter has the same distinction. The table is exe- " cuted in long lines; the text in double columns.—An ex- " tended description is here unnecessary, as it is presumed a " satisfactory one has already appeared in the Typog. Antiq. " vol. 11, pp. 401-3. The table begins on a ii. (a. 1 being " blank) and extends to b. vi. inclusively, in sixes.—Another " blank leaf is intended for i. a. and on ii. a. (erroneously so " printed for a. ii.) the text begins—*Of holy povertie*—which " forms a running title as far as b. i. when we read ' *The first* " *precepte.*' The work is divided into ten precepts; which in " W. de Worde's reprint are more properly designated ' *com-* " *mandments*'—since in the VIIth chapter of the tenth precept

" (sign I. ii. rev.) we read as follows: *Nowe leve frende, I have* " *in partie declared thou the X commandments.*

" On the reverse of I. vij. (second set of signatures) we read " the Colophon thus:—

" Here endeth a compendiouse Treetise Dyalogue " of Dives & Pauy: that is to say, the riche & the " pore fructuously tretyng upon the X Command- " mentes, fynished the V day of Juyl. the yere of " oure lord god. M CCCC, lxxxiii. Emprentyd by " me Richarde Pynson, at the temple barre, of lon- " don. Deo gracias.

" The signatures run in eights, but the first alphabet extends " only to v. As before observed c. i. is omitted to be marked; " but the first four leaves of c. are c ii, c iii, c iiii, c v. The se- " cond set of signatures A. I. begins at the second chapter of the " seventh Precept."

In a note Dr. Dibdin observes, that " The *Author* of this " singular work, was *Henry Parker*, a Carmelite of Doncaster, " in Yorkshire, in the time of Edward IVth."

☞ I have pasted under the Colophon, a good engraved Portrait of *Pynson*, the printer.

*Dugdale's* History of Imbanking, by Cole, folio, 1772, v. 2nd vol. p. 45.

The first edition of this work of 1662, is priced in Macpherson's Sale Catalogue for April, 1840, at *Eight Guineas*, and is called " by far the *rarest* of all Dugdale's Works."

## F

*Fenn's* Letters, (1st vol. p. 82.)

This interesting publication (in 5 volumes) consists of original Letters written during the reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. and Henry VII. is commonly known by the name of *The Paston Letters*, and is illustrated with Plates, as under:—

1. *Portrait (coloured) of Henry VI.*
2. *Caister Tower, (a Vignette.)*
3. *Badges of the House of Lancaster (coloured.)*
4. *The Paston Pedigree.*
5. *Fac Similes of Letters.*
6. *Portraits, from a Painting in Glass, at St. Omers.*
7. *Fac Similes of Letters.*
8. *to* 14. *Autographs.*
15. *to* 20. *Paper Marks.*
21. *Seals.*
22. *Coloured Portraits of Mowbray Duke of Norfolk and Henry VI.*
23. *John Duke of Norfolk (alone) coloured.*
24. *Coloured Portraits from Lichfield Cathedral.*
25. *to* 28. *Autographs.*
29. *and* 30. *Paper Marks.*
31. *Seals.*
32. *Framlingham Castle, (a Vignette.)*
33. *Portrait of Edward IV.*

34. *and* 35. *Autographs.*
36. *and* 37. *Paper Marks.*
38. *Seals.*
39. *Portrait of Sir John Fenn.*
40. *Portraits of Richard III. and his Son.*
41. *Three Heads in Outline.*
42. *Paston Hall, (a Vignette)*
43. *Portrait of Henry VI.*
44. *Portrait of the Duchess of Burgundy.*
45. *Portrait of Richard III.*
46. *to* 48. *Autographs.*
49. *and* 50. *Paper Marks.*
51. *Seals.*

The above collection of Paston Letters are valuable Reliques of the old Times, form the Correspondence of the Knightly Family of *Paston* of Paston, in the county of Norfolk, and were written during the troublesome times of the Wars between the two Roses, (the Houses of York and Lancaster) in the successive reigns of Henry the 6th down to Henry the 7th.—The writers of the Letters were of various degrees in life.—They are in their turn—the Nobles of the Land—the Parent—the Husband or Wife—the Son or Daughter—the private Friend—the Steward or Servant.—They treat of the Political History and the Military Transactions of the Day, and they also descant on the Amours—the Marriages, &c. of private life; and these again are relieved by Observations on Domestic Occurrences, and the Details of Rural Occupations.—They, altogether form a delightful Picture of the Times, of the Manners and Customs of the Middle Ages, and may be read with pleasure and advantage, even by those who profess an abhorrence of whatever is *ancient.*

The Paston Family were subsequently raised to the Baronetcy, and to the Peerage, as Sir Robert Paston, Bart. was created by Charles the Second, Earl of Yarmouth; which title in that family became extinct by the death of his Son, (the *second* Earl of Yarmouth) in 1732.

## H

*Hall's* Chronicle, by Grafton, 1550, (v. 1st vol. p. 98.)

Of the *first* edition of this Chronicle, also printed by Grafton, and having the following title :—" The Union of the two noble " and illustrate Famelies of Lancastre & Yorke beeyng long in " continual Discention for the Croune of this noble Realm with " all the Actes done in bothe of the tymes of the Princes, bothe " of the one linage and of the other begynnyng at the tyme of " Kyng Henry the fowerth (the first author of this Devision) " and so successively proceading to the reigne of the high and " prudent Kyng, Henry the eight—the undubitable flower and " very heire of bothe the said linages, 1548."—Dr. Dibdin gives a very full and accurate description in the *third* volume of his *Typographical Antiquities,* (p. 461)—and he particularly notices the wooden cut, on the back of folio cclxiij of that first

first edition; whereon King Henry Eighth is represented sitting on his Throne, with his Council on each side.—The learned Doctor also in a *note* on page 183 of his *Library Companion*, (soon after observing, that the impression of the Chronicle of 1548 is a *scarce* as well as a beautifully executed book) says, there is a good note affixed to a copy of it in the Harleian Collection, [Bib. Harl. vol. III. No. 398] which shews the blunders of Bishop Nicolson respecting *to* it.—These have also been noticed by Dr. Pegg, who calls our Chronicler "a good "writer for his time, and a competent scholar," and says, that *Hearne* has very spiritedly corrected Nicolson; adding, that both this and the *ensuing edition* are *very* scarce, and of *great* price.

The *ensuing* edition of Hall's Chronicle, is the one mentioned in the first volume of my Catalogue, p. 98, was reprinted in 1550—and "whereunto is added to every Kyng a severall "table."—Whoever chooses to examine the Typographical Antiquities, vol. 3, pp. 466-8, will easily satisfy himself that the impression of 1550 is *not*, as has been imagined, only the previous one with a *fresh* title page, for the leaves of *each* reign begin with a fresh set of numerals, and the above (of 1550) is on the whole a preferable edition.

By the kindness of the Rev. C. Fletcher, of Southwell, I have obtained an original impression of the wood cut, (engraved for the first edition of 1548) and have illustrated the above second edition of the Chronicle (also by Grafton) with it, upon the blank leaf before the reign of Kyng Henry VIII.

*Howell* James, (vide vol. 1, p. 117.)

In the notice of the Author (at the place quoted) it is observed that in *Coxe's Monmouthshire* is a short history of this singular man, I shall therefore on this occasion produce an extract from that work. [Speaking of the Portraits to be seen in Llandeilo House, Mr. Coxe says]:—

"Among a few Portraits are those of three brothers, sons of "the Rev. *** Howell, Minister of Abernant, in Caermarthen-"shire, *two* of whom were remarkable in the history of the "time. One is the head of Thomas Howell, *Bishop of Bristol*, "the other painting is a small whole length figure of his youn-"ger brother *James*, in a *Spanish* dress, leaning against a tree, "from which the print prefixed to some of his works is taken.

"This singular man was born about 1594, and to use his "own words *his ascendant was that hot constellation of Cancer*, "*about the midst of the dog days*.—He was brought up in the "Free School of Hereford, and *under a learned but lashing* "*master*, made a considerable progress in classical literature.— "He completed his education at Jesus College, and after taking "his Bachelor's Degree, *tumbled out into the world, a pure*

" *Cadet, a true Cosmopolite, not born to land, lease, house, or* " *office.*—He commenced his career as steward to a glass house, " conducted by persons of the first rank and fortune, travelled " as agent for the company through the low countries, France, " Portugal, Spain, and Italy; and acquired such a knowledge " of languages, that he said, *thank God, I have the fruit of my* " *foreign travels, that I can pray to him every day in the* " *week in a separate language, and upon Sunday in seven.*— " Soon after his return to England, he was appointed Fellow of " Jesus College, *which* to use his own expressions, *he reserved* " *and laid by as a good warm garment in rough weather.* Find- " ing *his glass employment too brittle a foundation to build a* " *fortune upon,* he accepted the place of Governor to the Sons " of Lord Savage; but soon quitted that office, on account of " his youth and difference of religion, and accompanied the son " of Baron Altham in his Travels into France. During a resi- " dence at Poissy, he pursued his studies with such intenseness " as to endanger his life. Being on his return to England re " stored to health by the skill of the celebrated Dr. Harvey, he " was appointed by the King, Agent at Madrid, to obtain the " recovery of a rich English ship confiscated by the Viceroy " of Sardinia; and in case of success was promised a reward of " £3000. Having nearly brought the affair to a favourable " conclusion, *the breaking of the Spanish match broke the neck* " *of the whole business,* and he returned to England as unpro- " vided as he went. He now paid his Court to the Duke of " Buckingham, the great dispenser of Royal Favour, and be- " ing graciously received, entertained sanguine expectations of " speedy promotion. But finding his hopes disappointed, after " two years attendance, and justly concluding *that an acre of* " *performance is worth a whole land of promise,* he accepted " the office of Secretary to Lord Scrope, afterwards Earl of " Sunderland, Lord President of the North; and accompa- " nied him to York, from whence he wrote to his friend Daniel " Caldwell. *For this present condition of life, I thank God,* " *I live well and contented, I have a Fee from the King, Diet* " *for myself and two Servants; Livery for a Horse, and part* " *of the King's House for my Lodging.* He received great " marks of favour from the Earl of Strafford, who succeeded " Lord Scrope in the Presidency of the North; but continued " with the latter as his Private Secretary until his death. Soon " after that event he went in 1632 as Secretarry to Robert Earl " of Leicester, Embassador Extraordinary to the Court of " Denmark. After his return to England he continued unem- " ployed (excepting a single mission to Orleans) until 1639, " when he repaired to Dublin, and threw himself on the pro- " tection of the Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy, from whom

" he had received many warm professions which his Lordship did " not belie. He obtained the reversion of the Clerkship of the " Council, and the office of Assistant Clerk. In 1640 he was " sent to France on a secret mission, and experienced a flatter- " ing reception from Cardinal Richlieu; in the subsequent " year he was appointed Clerk of the Council, but did not long " enjoy this honourable and lucrative office, for in 1643 he was " seised by a Committee of the Parliament and confined in the " Fleet Prison, for his known attachment to the Royal Cause, " and partly for debt, where he maintained himself by his " writings. *Here*, he says, *I purchased a small spot of ground* " *upon Parnassus, which I had in fee of the Muses, and I have* " *endeavoured to manure it as well as I could, though I confess* " *it hath yielded me little fruit hitherto.* This fee farm of the " Muses however, was considerably productive, and according " to Wood, brought him a comfortable subsistance, during an " imprisonment of several years, and maintained him after his " enlargement until the Restoration. when Charles the Second " conferred upon him the place of Historiographer Royal, " which was created expressly in his favour. He died in 1666, " and was buried in the Temple Church, where a monument " was erected to his memory with an incription partly composed " by himself, descriptive of his chequered life."

N. B.—A *list* of Howell's writings is to be found in 2 Wood's Athenæ, 266. The title of the edition of 1678 runs thus :—

" *Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ*, Familiar Letters, Domestic and " Foreign; Divided into Four Books, partly Historical, Politi- " cal, Philosophical, upon emergent occasions, by *James* " *Howel, Esq.* one of the Clerks of his late Ma^ties^. most Hon^ble^. " Privy Councell. The Fifth Edition. Ut clavis Portam ; " sic pandit Epistola pectus."

## J

## *Jacob's* Faversham, (v. vol. 1, p. 121.)

The Plates which illustrate this volume are as follow :

*Frontispiece—Lord Sondes's Coat of Arms.*
I. *Plan of the Town.*
II. *Antient Seals of the Town, Abbey Deanry, & Cinque Ports.*
III. *Modern Seals of the Town and Mayoralty.*
IV. *Outward Abbey Gate.*
V. *Inner Abbey Gate.*
VI. *Last Seal of the Abbey.*
VII. *View of the Church.*
VIII. *Plan of the Church.*
IX. *Chapel under it.*
X. *Six Coats of Arms in the Windows, &c.*
XI. *Grammar School.*
XII. *The School Seal.*
XIII. *Market House.*
XIV. *Medals, Coins, Tokens, Seals, and Arms.*
XV. *Arms at Arderns House, Cross of the Maison Dieu, Rebus in the Church, and West Door of Davington Church.*
XVI. *A Medal struck on the Birth of the Pretender*

*Josephi Opera*, (v. vol. 1, p. 126.)

The title of this volume is surrounded by a handsome border of pieces, with these words at the foot.

¶ Veneunt a *Iohanne Petit*, in Vico divi Jacobi, sub inter Signio Lilii aurei.

Parisiis,
1528.

*Josephus*, (from *D'Andilly*) v. 1 vol. p. 126.

This is a large copy of the English Translation, and contains the following good plates :—

1. *A Map of the Holy Land.*
2. *The Tabernacle.*
3. *The Ark.*
4. 5 *The Table and Candlestick of Gold.*
6. *The Altar of Incense.*
7. *The Vestments of the Priests, and*
8. *The Caldron supported by* 12 *Heifers.*

## K

*Kynge Arthur* and his Knights, B. L. folio, 1557, (v. 1st vol. p. 134.)

Although I have in the first volume, hinted at the *extreme rarity* of this edition, (printed by *William Copland*) and stated that the *description* of a former edition, printed by Wynkyn De Word, in 1498, given in 4 Dibdin's Spenceriana, (p. 403) would serve for Copland's impression with respect to the number of cuts and chapters, and the entire subject matter, yet finding that I did most unaccountably omit to insert the description referred to; I shall in this place give the description of Earl Spencer's copy, (of 1498) and shew wherein it agrees with Copland's of 1557, and wherein it differs.

As the edition of Copland in my possession is defective, by the loss of its title page, the tables and other prefixes, and the device of the printer; I must begin with the first leaf of the text or story, which commenceth with the following words:— " Here begynneth the fyrste Boke of the *moost* noble *and worthy Prynce* Kynge Arthur, somtyme Kynge of *Great Brytayne, nowe called* Englande, *which treateth* of his noble " Actes, and feates of Arms and chyualry, and of his noble " Knyghtes *of the* Table rounde, and this Volume is deuyded " into xxi bokes," but the first leaf of De Worde's edition commenceth thus—" Here begynneth the fyrst boke of the noble " Kyng—Kyng Arthur, somtyme Kynge of Englande, and of " his noble Actes and Feates of Armes of chyualrye and his " noble knyghtes and table rounde, and *his* [sic] deuyded into " xxi bookes."

The number of books in each edition, is exactly the same, as also the quantity of chapters stated to be found in each particular book.

Those embellishments which are copied from the edition of 1498 for the Spenceriana, agree generally with those of the same books in the edition by Copland, (if the impressions in both editions were not in truth taken from the same blocks) where they *differ* in the fac-simile copy given by Dr. Dibdin will be mentioned in its place. The Combat of Arthur and the Lion, at the 10th book, agrees with mine, except that there is no back ground in the Doctor's copy. The cut to the 14th book also agrees with mine (but wanting the back ground.)—There is no fac-simile given of the cut preceding book 15, but Copland's book *has* the plate described for it The cut upon the 17th book *is* in Copland, (but in another place) and the cut given for the 16th book, from Wynkyn de Worde, is totally different from the one in Copland.

The text of *Copland's* edition has *no* part wanting, but is quite *perfect to the end*, is printed in large lower case letter, and is in very neat condition. Dr. Dibdin remarks that Earl Spencer's copy of the work printed by Wynkyn De Worde is undoubtedly a very great acquisition, and presents us with the *first attempt* to illustrate the text by engravings.—These wood cut engravings, he says, as the [his] ensuing fac-similies evince, are of extremely coarse execution, and very little superior to the clumsiest embellishments which distinguish the volumes printed by the *two* Coplands.—I cannot understand this reference is meant to apply to Copland's edition of *King Arthur*, but to some other of his or their works; because by comparing the *four* fac-similies given in the Spenceriana, with those in the edition of 1557, the cuts seem to be taken from the identical blocks.

## L

### *Lacunar Strevelinense*, (v. 2nd vol. p. 97.)

To the annotation, under this article, the reader will probably be glad to have the sentiments of that able Antiquary, *Dr. Dibdin*, who, after seeing some of the original carvings which once formed parts of the unrivalled ceiling of the King's Room, in Sterling Castle, (within the Drawing-room of the Hon. Henry Cockburn, Lord Cockburn, at Edinburgh) says in a note at the bottom of page 636 of his Northern Tour, " I can " no where refer the reader to a volume of a more attractive " form, and of a deeper interest to the Archaeologist, than that " entitled *Lacunar Strevelinense*.—This noble volume contains " not fewer than 38 copper plates, which perhaps should have " been upon *wood*, and not upon copper, as there is nothing in " the originals, which give you an idea of the sharpness of the " outline manifested by the copper.—There is also a visto-view " of the old room with the panels incorporated into the ceiling, " as they remained for the admiration of all beholders 'till the

" year 1777; when the barbarous edict was issued for the *de-* " *struction* of this almost consecrated chamber, for the purpose " of converting it into barracks."

N.B.—On the subsequent page is given one of the carvings (or panels), representing, what the late Mr. Douce would have called, "The pure Domestic Fool," who crawled about as a harmless half-witted creature, without being called to account for dirty pranks or extravagant freaks.

*Leland*, (v. 2nd vol. p. 101.)

Of the interesting Antiquary, [Leland] Anthony à Wood gives this high character.—" He was esteemed by the genera- " lity of scholars of his time; an excellent Orator and Poet; " learned in the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Bri- " tish, Saxon, Welsh, and Scotish Tongues; a most diligent " searcher into antiquity; and a favourer and lover of all those " that bent their minds that way."

Had he lived to have fulfilled his plans, and with his reason in vigour, this country would doubtlessly have possessed Topographical Works, highly curious and worthy of his illustrious name; of whom Dr. Dibdin thus energetically speaks in his Bibliomania, (p. 321.)—" No delays, no difficulties, no perils, " ever daunted his personal courage, or depressed his mental " energies."

" Enamoured of study, to the last rational moment of his " existence, Leland seems to have been born for the *laborious* " *journey* which he undertook in search of truth, as she was to " be discovered among mouldering records and worm eaten " volumes. Uniting the active talents of a Statist, with the " painful research of an Antiquary, he thought nothing too in- " significant for observation. The confined streamlet or the " capacious river, the obscure village, or the populous town, " were with parchment rolls, and oaken covered books, alike " objects of curiosity to his philosophical eye.

Leland left behind him an immense mass of papers "rudis indigestaque moles." These fell into different hands, and were most serviceable in supplying matter for subsequent authors—amongst whom (with many other Antiquaries) were Bale, Camden, Burton, and Dugdale.

In the Refectory of All Souls' College, Oxford, is a fine bust of this intesesting and much to be lamented man; of which Dibdin, in the work before alluded to, gives a wooden cut.

*Lewis's* Fevresham, (v. vol. 4, p. 65.)

This volume has, besides the embellishments particularized in the fourth volume, a few illustrative *Coats of Arms*.

# M

## *Massinger*, (v. 1st vol. pp. 157, 158.)

Mr. Britton, (as it is stated in *Mr. Duke's Prolusiones Historicæ*, note 17, p. 586) gives in his Sketches of Wiltshire, the following Memoirs of the above highly gifted Poet, "*Philip* "*Massinger*, was born either at Salisbury, or at Wilton "House, and most probably at the latter.—His father, who "had passed many years in the service of the Earl of Pembroke, "sent him to the University of Oxford, where he became a "Commoner of St. Alban's Hall, on the 14th of May, 1602, "in the 18th year of his age.—In consequence of the death of "his father he left the University abruptly, and being pre-"cluded, in all probability, by his tenets as a Catholic, from "benefitting from the kindness of his Patron; on his arrival in "London, he was driven partly by inclination and partly by "necessity to dedicate his talents to the service of the stage.

"To trace the history of Massinger from this period to his "death would only be to record the publications of his various "Dramas. For more than sixteen years (from 1606 to 1622), "after his arrival in London, his efforts were confined to the "assistance of Beaumont and Fletcher, and other contemporary "Dramatists. In the last of these years *the Virgin Martyr* "was given to the public, and from the appearance of that "Play till the period of his death, his exertions as a writer "for the Stage were unremitted. His labours, however great "and multifarious as they were, scarcely secured him from "absolute destitution; and a letter is still extant in which a "Brother Dramatist, an Actor, and himself, combine to sup-"plicate in the most humble and pathetic language, the loan "of four pounds of their own money. After a long and con-"stant struggle with adversity, he died on the 17th of March, "1640. He went to bed in good health, and was found dead "the next morning, in his own house on the Bankside, and his "remains were interred in the Churchyard of St. Saviour's, "Southwark. In the register of deaths, the memorial of his "mortality accords too well with the obscure and humble pas-"sages of his life. *March* 20, 1639-40—*buried Philip Mas-"singer, a stranger.*"

All the writers of Massinger's Life, agree in representing him, as a man of singular *modesty*, *gentleness* and *candor*.—His Dramas are distinguished by copiousness and energy of diction, by artful construction, and easy developement of fable, ingenuity of incident, and consistency of character.—He is sometimes humourous, but seldom witty, and chiefly excels in elaborate description, or lofty declamation; in harmony of verse, and rythmical modulation, he stands unrivalled.

Some few of the Plays of Massinger have held possession of the Stage even till modern days, especially the " New Way to " Pay Old Debts."

*Maude's* Visit to the Falls of the Niagara, (v. 2nd vol. p. 116.)

*Mem.*—I have placed in the above volume a coloured print, said to exhibit the American Steam Packet Caroline, descending down the great Falls of Niagara, (Dec. 29th, 1837) after being set on fire by the British (as shortly stated at the bottom of the print, and also more largely in American *Newspapers*, in a style of violent bombast, falsehood, and malignity) the same print also comprising a distant view of Navy Island, Chippewa, and Sohlosser.

If reliance may be had upon the accuracy of the following accounts of the unfortunate affair (published in the London and Country Newspapers, in January and February, 1838.)—Nothing can be clearer than these two facts, *first*, that the *Steamer Caroline*, was engaged in carrying *stores*, and *recruits* to the rebels of *Canada*, and *in the next place*, that the British Authorities, did *not* direct the attack so successfully made upon her—" Portsmouth, Jan. 31.—The St. James's New York Packet arrived here this afternoon.—She left New York on the 6th inst. and brings information that some Canadian boats in their passage from Sir Francis Headley's quarters to attack a steamer which had been employed by the Navy Island Rebels in landing guns and ammunition from the United States in the Island, three times in one day, and had been fired on from the American shore, a return of fire was the consequence, and it appears that 22 American citizens lost their lives, at least all who are missing or dead are called Americans. One steamer was, however, captured, and in taking her away to Chippewa in tow by the boats, it appears she was found too unwieldy for the boats, which were in danger of being carried over the Falls of Niagara, and therefore she was cut adrift almost over the Falls. It is not clear that any living beings were on board at that awful moment.

[Vide, Doncaster Chronicle of February 3rd, 1838, second side, first column.]

*More Sir Thomas*, (v. 1 vol. pp. 166, 167.)

This great man was born in 1480, in Milk Street, London. He was the only son of Sir John More, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench.

With such a descent, and studying under the auspices of Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England, it lessens our surprise that he attained to such subsequent celebrity.—He held the Great Seal for nearly three years, but con-

templating the difficulties into which he was drawn by the extraordinary events of the day, he resigned his high office (after having held it with a most exemplary diligence, a true magnanimity of spirit, and an undeviating uprightness) in expectation of being called upon to confirm the probable approaching Divorce of Henry the Eighth from his Queen Catherine of Arragon; a measure of which he could not approve —Shortly afterward the act of Supremacy passed, and he was arraigned for its denial, and condemned to lose his head.

Sir Thomas More was sacrificed to the policy of the State, and not to the calls of justice.

He is with some infelicity of expression denominated by Anthony à Wood (in his Athenæ Oxonienses) one of the greatest prodigies of wit and learning that this nation ever before his time produced. The praise of wit has ever been conceded to this celebrated man, by all who have written of him, but he met with his match in the equally famed *Erasmus*. The former was a Papist, the latter a zealous Protestant. These two worthies had long corresponded, and Erasmus came to England to see his friend; upon which occasion it was contrived that they should meet at the Lord Mayor's table in London, before they were introduced to each other. At dinner, happening to fall into an argument, Erasmus, feeling the peculiar sharpness of his antagonist's wit, broke out into the following expression, (not without some choler), "AUT TU ES MORUS, AUT NULLUS," whereto Sir Thomas readily replied "AUT TU ES ERASMUS, AUT DIABOLUS." Sir Thomas had *here* the advantage—but Erasmus, after his return home, paid this debt; when instead of returning a horse, that had been lent to him by Sir Thomas for that journey, he carried it over to Holland, and sent his friend the following Epigram :—

"Quod mihi dixisti
"De Corpore Christi,
"Crede quod edas et edis
"Sic tibi rescribo
"De tuo Palfrido
"Crede quod habeas, et habes."

Erasmus here gave a smart blow to the irrational doctrine of Transubstantiation, i. e. that the elements of the bread and wine in the Eucharist are converted by the act of consecration into the actual body and blood of our Saviour.

However modern Papistry may attempt to explain, no casuist can for a moment make me believe, that this doctrine was not clearly and decidedly laid down by the Council of Trent, as is testifyed by Father Paul Sarpi, in his history of that long and celebrated Congress.

Nothing can be more true than that *Ghest*, *Spencer*, *Ramsey*, *Hewett*, and *Smart*, were, during the raging persecutions of Papists, burnt alive at Salisbury—nothingcan be more true than that *Maundrell*, *Spicer*, and *Coberley* were also immolated at the stake, on the road between Salisbury and Wilton, for refusing to falsify their consciences and common sense, by denying that the bread and wine, the *holy symbols* of the body and blood of our blessed Saviour, were *truly* the body and blood of our Saviour himself. That such *was* the doctrine of the Church of Rome is most incontestable, and if in modern days its members deny this doctrine, they then *prove* that the tenets of the Romish Faith are *changeable*, and *are changed*, notwithstanding their vaunted assertion of its steadfast immutability.—This is a logical dilemma, from which they cannot escape.

Of the *writings* of More, his *Utopia* [1 vol. p. 167] is the most celebrated.—Our author feigns this country to be one of those then lately discovered in America, and the account of it to have been given to him by one Hythlodius, a Portuguese, who sailed in company with Americus Vesputius, the first discoverer of that quarter of the world.

Many learned men were pleased with the description of the climate and manners of the people, and having no suspicion of the truth, out of a fervent zeal, wished that some divines might be sent to them to preach Christianity, and several were very desirous to take their voyage.—Soon after its publication the Utopia was translated (out of Latin) into French, Italian, Dutch, and into English, both by More himself and several others, especially by Bishop Burnett; who tells us that he did it to improve himself in the English language; but besides this he censured some of the passages, as not consistent with moral virtue, particularly a community of goods.—And indeed Sir Thomas himself, in his maturer age, retracted some things advanced in his Utopia.

The quaint but interesting TOM FULLER thus speaketh of the above work of More:—"Among his Latin Books his Utopia beareth the bell, containing the idea of a complete Commonwealth in an imaginary Island, (but pretended to be lately discovered) & that so lively counterfeited, that many at the reading thereof, mistook it for a real truth; insomuch that many great learned men, as Budæus and Johannes Paludanus, upon a fervent zeal, wished that some excellent divines might be sent thither to preach Christ's Gospel; yea there were here amongst us at home sundry good men, and learned divines, very desirous to undertake the voyage to bring the people to the Faith of Christ, whose manners they did so well like."

## O

### *Orkney Islands, by Barry*, v. 1 vol. p. 16.

This volume is illustrated by the following Plates:

1. *Cathedral of St. Magnus and Ruins of the Bishop's Palace.*
2. *Map of the Islands.*
3. *View of Kirkwall.*
4. *Stones of Stennis and View of the Loch.*
5. *Castle of Birsa, (Seat of the Earls of Orkney)*
6. *View of Stromness, Græmsay, and Hoy.*
7. *Picts House at Quanterness.*
8. *Stones of Stennis.*
9. *View of the Earl of Orkneys Palace.*
10. *Palace of the Bishop, and Cathedral of St. Magnus.*
11. *Nothland Castle, Westray.*
12. *The Dwarfie Stone under the Hill of Hoy.*

## P

### *Parkinson's* Paradisi in Sole, v. 2nd vol. p. 144.

By a note at the foot of p. 350, of the *Correspondence of Dr. Richardson*, edited by Dawson Turner, Esq. of Yarmouth, I find *John Parkinson* and his work mentioned in the following terms—" John Parkinson, who is among the Fathers of Botany " in England, was born in 1567 and died sometime after 1640. " He lived in London, where he practised Physic and was " Apothecary to King James; but is now only known by his " *two great publications, the Paradisus Terrestris*, [the work described in the 2d volume as above] " which as Pulteney observes, " *is at this time, a valuable curiosity, as exhibiting the most* " *complete view of the extent of an English Garden at the* " *beginning of the seventeenth century*," and the still more important *Theatrum Botanicum*, a work of wonderful labour, comprehending descriptions of all, and figures of most of the plants that were known in his time.

## R

### *Richardson's* Dictionary, vide first Part of Supplement, pp. 43 to 53.

I think it but strict justice to the author of this excellent Philological work to state that in April, 1839, I received from him (although, at that time, and even now, we are utter strangers to each other) a letter of acknowledgement for the terms in which I mentioned his publication in the first part of the Supplement. The letter commences with the following passages:—" I have been favoured by a friend with some ex- " tracts from a Supplement to a Descriptive Catalogue of Books " constituting your Library, in which you have expressed your- " self in terms conveying a flattering approbation of my *New* " *English Dictionary*.—I have almost persuaded myself that it " is actually incumbent upon me to apprise you of the pleasure " I have derived from your eulogium.—It will, I am quite con-

" fident be very agreeable to you to know that your opinion has " been conveyed to me, and that it has conferred upon me a " very high gratification."

## S

*Sandford's* Genealogical History of the Kings of England, (v. 1 vol. p. 29.)

A copy of this work (of 1707) is priced in *Macpherson's Sale Catalogue*, for April, 1840, at three guineas. In my own copy, the *title* is wanting, but otherwise is very clean and fine, and contains 105 engravings, and should have been denominated, the *second* edition of Sandford's Genealogies, by *Samuel Stebbing*.—It was printed in 1707, and in the preface to it we are assured by the Editor that therein are added fourteen new plates, viz. three Mausoleums, six Great Seals, three Monuments, one plate of Medals of the Family of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and one small plate of the Effigies of our then late Sovereigns, and of her then present Majesty, (Queen Ann) which were not in the first edition.

*Skene*, (v. 1 vol. p. 230, 2 vol. p. 270, & 3 vol. p. 234.)

In all the above places, there are no memoirs of the learned writer *Sir John Skene*. There are some few memorandums respecting him and his descendants, in *Dauney's* Ancient Scotish Melodies (the preliminary Dissertation). By which it appears that Sir John Skene died in 1617, leaving a son, who purchased the estate of Hallyards, & died in 1644. *In Watts's Bibliotheca Britannica*, it is stated that *Sir John* was the author of three works on the Laws and Constitution of Scotland, as also of the *Exposition of Difficult Wordes*, &c. mentioned in the 1st vol. p. 230.

The *full* title of which last recited work is in these words:— " De Verborum Significatione. The Exposition of the Termes " and difficill Wordes conteined in the foure Buiks of *Regiam* " *Majestatem*, and uthers in the Acts of Parliament, Infeft- " ments and used in practicque of this Realme and with divers " Rules and Common Places or Principals of the Laws—Col- " lected and exponed be *Master John Skene*, Clerke of our " Soveraine Lordis Register, Councell and Rolles, (1641.)"

In this very learned and curious Compendium of Ancient Scotish Law, I find under article Bondagium or Villenagium, (page 22) the following passage, which may account for the extreme offence which to this day is taken over the whole Island, when any man is threatened to have his nose pulled.—" Quhen " ony freeman renuncis his Liberty and makis himself ane " Bond or Slave to ane great man in his Court, and makis his " Tradition and delivering of himself be giving ane Grip of the " Haire of his forehead, to the effect he may be maintained and

" defended be him thereafter. The quhilk Bondmen, gif they " reclaime to their liberty, or happen to be fugitive fra their " Maister, *may be drawen back againe be the Nose to Servi-* " *tude*. Fra the quhilk, the Scottish saying commis quhen ane " boastis and menacis to take ane uther be the Nose."

*Spotiswood's History*, (v. 1st vol. p. 97.)

In the second volume of *Dr. Dibdin's Northern Tour*, and in the 5th chapter, [entitled *St. Andrews*] the learned Tourist, amongst other interesting facts, relates the particulars of the Execution of *Wishart* (or Wiseheart) and the Assassinations of *Cardinal Beton*, and *Archbishop Sharpe*, and in so doing, quotes passages from many writers, but more especially from the History of the good Archbishop Spotiswood above mentioned, (one of Scotland's best Ecclesiastical Historians) and from his text (in his own notes) several paragraphs (verbatim) from the above volume.

I omitted to notice in my former Annotation, upon this History, that the Map of Scotland is designated " *Scotia Regnum*," and that all the proper names of Counties, Towns, &c. &c. therein, are given in the Latin language. The Engravings by *Hollar* are very fine, but particularly the Portrait of King Charles the First.

*Stonehouse's* Isle of Axholme, (v. 1st Supplement, p. 72.)

This work was not completed untill 1839. The Writer is a Magistrate for the county of Lincoln.

The volume is illustrated with three Maps, ten Engravings of Churches, Mansions, Windows, Tombs, &c. and a great variety of Vignettes and florescent and Gothic Capitals, on the letter press.

## T

*Tacitus* (vide 1 vol. pp. 246, 247.)

Of this highly distinguished Historian, there is a brief account given under the article quoted; yet the following additional notices and observations respecting him may it is hoped be gratifying to the reader.

Tacitus received his first *public* honours from *Vespatian*, which were augmented by *Titus*. Under *Domitian* he was admitted to the *Quindecemviral Priesthood*, and was raised to the post of *Prætor*, in which capacity he was present at the secular games exhibited in the year 88. After serving that office, he was absent from the capital during four years. On his return he found Domitian in the fiercest exercise of his tyranny, and he has *recorded* the bitter feelings, with which he was constrained, as a Senator, to be present at scenes of despotic cruelty, and to partake of the degradation of his order. Better

times recurred with *Nerva*, who in the year 97 entered upon his third Consulship with *Virginius Rufus*. This *last* illustrious citizen, dying before the expiration of his office, Tacitus was appointed his successor, and he pronounced an oration at the funeral of Verginius, who, says *Pliny*, in one of his Epistles, " crowned the felicity of his life by possessing the most eloquent " of *eulogists* at his death."

About this time he appears to have begun the composition of his immortal writings. Nothing is known concerning the time of his death; but as he makes no allusion to the reign of *Adrian*, it is conjectured that he died whilst *Trajan* was still on the throne.

N. B.—Both Translations were printed in 1612, by Arnold Hatfield, for John Norton.

*Taylor's* Glory of Regality, (v. 1st Supplement, p. 72.)

This volume is fully described in the place referred to. The Coronation of Queen Victoria was publicly appointed to take place, (and did take place) on the 28th June, 1838. In the Athenæum published on the 23rd of that month, was inserted the following account of the same volume :—

" The Glory of Regality, by *Arthur Taylor*, so many re- " ferences have of late been made to this work (which is ad- " mitted to be the *best*, indeed the only one of authority on the " subject) that the curious in such matters will be glad to hear " that the remaining copies have been lately re-issued, and some " new matter added, at least we infer so, as we observe that " the later sheets have been reprinted, and the whole some- " what extended."

*Temple's* Works, (vide 1 vol. p. 251.)

Doctor Dibdin, in his Library Companion, (p. 602) says, " that the daylight of pure taste, rose, when Sir William Tem- " ple, put his pen to paper, and committed his lucubrations to " the press, On every account I recommend his works to a " conspicuous place in the library of every youthful and aged " person, who has the literary renown of his country at heart. " Temple was amongst the earliest of the polishers of our prose, " and bringing to his works liberal principles, a cultivated " taste, and a kind heart, it is not to be wondered at, that his " popularity has been so great as it is generally allowed to be.

" These works were first collected in a *folio* form, in two vo- " lumes, in 1720, with a portrait of the Author by *Vertue*, " and an account of his life and writings, by Dr. J. Swift, [and " were thus reprinted for the second time in 1731.]—Dr. " Dibdin says further (in a note on p. 603) of the *character* of " the author, all panegyric were now useless. The ablest, and

" the wisest have equally pronounced eulogies upon his talents
" as a statesman and writer, and upon his virtues, as a man and
" a member of society. *That* will be a dark and doubtful mo-
" ment in the æra of national taste, when the volumes of Sir
" W. Temple shall be neglected or depreciated. His style is
" legitimate English, and he is among the sweetest of our
" Epistolographers"

*Tower of London* (Memoirs of) v. 2d vol. pp. 195, 196.

This work (by Britton and Brayley) is embellished with the following wood cuts :—1. General View of the Tower—2. Vignette to the Title Page—3. Resignation of the Crown by Richard II.—4. Execution of Lady Jane Grey.—5. Queen Elizabeth Signing the Death Warrant of the Earl of Essex.—6. Trial of the Seven Bishops.—7. Gateway of the Bloody Tower.—8. Ground Plan of the Tower, (1681.)—9. The White Tower.—10. Do. with the Horse Armoury.—11. First Floor of do.—12. Stair Case in do.—13. St. John's Chapel.—14. Interior of do.—15. Index to the Horse Armoury.—16. The Jewel Tower.—17. Cell in Bowyer's Tower.—18. Byward Tower, Bridge, &c.—19. Doorway and Passage to the Wharf.—20. View from the Drawbridge, shewing the Traitor's Gate and Outer Rampart.

## V

*Vigerii* Decachordum. (v. 1st vol. p. 205.)

This interesting volume (called *Decachordum)* is composed of *ten* chords, strings, or chapters, (answerable to its musical appellation) concerning the Life and Actions of Jesus Christ, to every one of which are affixed *engravings* as large as the entire (folio) page, and there are also innumerable *vignettes*, all illustrative of the work, which is *well printed* and clean.

Of *Mark Vigerius*, (the author) we can collect from *Moreri* only the following scanty memoirs : *Vigerius Marc*, Cardinal (nominated of Saint Mary beyond the Tiber) was from *Savona*, [a City of Genoa.] He was taken from the Convent of the Cordeliers, by [Pope] Julius II. in order to be made a Cardinal, and afterward became Bishop of *Præneste* and Archpriest of the Vatican Church. Vigerius had studied Theology at Rome and at Padua, and died in June 1516, aged 78.—He published several works, and amongst them, one, to prove that of the two reliques which Bajazet had possessed—to wit, the Tunique of Jesus Christ, and the Lance of Longin.—The Tunique which he had sent to the Pope was preferable to the Lance which he had retained.

*Virgil's Æneidos*, (v. 1st vol. p. 265.)

I copy the following passage from *Dibdin's Northern Tour*, p. 19 and 20:—" But should the heart of the lover and treasurer " of rare old English poetry not melt and relent, when he em- " braces the foregoing volume [one in the Peterborough Cathe- " dral Library] there can be no doubt of such a result if he be " fortunate enough to lay his hand upon *Phaer's nine first books* " *of* the *Æneid* (comprising in fact, ten) *Drant's Horace*, and " *Golding's Ovid's Metamorphoses*, all in one volume, of match- " less size and condition," as those three rare works are comprised in this Catalogue, though of different impressions and dates from those in the same Cathedral Library.

W

*Wogan* on the Proper Lessons of the Church, (v. 1st vol. p. 288.)

I have in vain made diligent search for some biographical notice of the valuable author of this work, (William Wogan, Esq.) but can only find that his wife, Catherine (descended from the Earls of Chesterfield) was buried in Ealing Churchyard, in 1726, and himself in 1758, (*both* having had tombs of stone over their remains.) See 2 Lyssons's Environs of London, p. 231, under title *Ealing*.

# DIVISION C.

## THE CAMDEN SOCIETIE'S PUBLICATIONS.

No. I. AN Anonymous "Historie of the Ar-"rivall of Edward IV. in England, and the "finall Recouerye of his Kingdomes from "Henry VI. A. D. MCCCLXXI."

By *John Bruce, Esq.* F. S. A. Treasurer, and one of the Council of the Camden Society.

In the introduction to this Narrative, Mr. Bruce observes, that the principal original historical authorities for the period to which it relates are—1. The second continuation of the History of Croyland, (published in Gale's Rerum Anglicarum Script. vol. 1, 549)—2nd. Fabyan's Chronicle—3rd. Leland's Collectanea—4th. The Anglia Historia of Polydore Vergil, and 5th. The Memoires of Philip de Comines, (printed at Brussels, in 1706.) To these is now added a 6th authority of *greater value* than any of them.

The *present* Narrative has higher claims to authority than any of those I have noticed. It was written upon the spot, immediately after the events to which it relates, by some person possessed of full means of knowledge, and it will be seen, that it was adopted by Edward IV. as an accurate relation of his atchievements. After the lapse of a century, a MS of the narrative is ascertained to have been extant in the Library of *Fleetwood*, the well known Recorder of London, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

No. II. *Bale's* Play of "*Kynge Johan*," edited by *John Payne Collier, Esq.* Treasurer and one of the Council of the Camden Society.

This Dramatic Performance, is from the *original manuscript* in the Library of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, (a member of the Society) who with characteristic liberality (says the editor) has permitted it to be *printed*.—That *John Bale*, Bishop of Ossory, (who is briefly noticed in the first volume of the Catalogue, p. 13) was the author of it there can be no doubt, not only from a comparison with existing Autographs, but from

the fact that in his *Scriptorum Illustrium Majoris Brytanniæ, &c. Summarium*, p. 702, he enumerates *De Joanne Anglorum Rege*, as one of his twenty-two dramatic works, *in idiomate materns*, and the drama is divided into two parts or plays, which in this respect accords with the description given by Bale in the work before cited of his De Joanne Anglorum Rege.

The Manuscript has only recently been recovered from among some old papers, probably once belonging to the Corporation of Ipswich; but in what way it came into the possession of the Municipal Body of Ipswich, Mr. Collier says, it would be vain to inquire: possibly it was written for it, and we may reasonably conjecture (he says) that it was *performed* by the Guilds or Trades of the town, in the same manner as the Guilds or Trades of Chester, Coventry, York, and other places were in the habit of lending their assistance in the representation of Scriptural Dramas.—Bale was originally a Roman Catholic, but became a Protestant.

The design of the two plays of Kynge Johan was (like many of his other writings) to promote and confirm the Reformation, of which, after his conversion Bale was one of the most strenuous and unscrupulous supporters.—It was in fact one of the engines, and no very slight or inefficient one, by which the great revolution in religious opinions was effected.—King Johan is made to say on pages 16 and 17 of the work,

" Than for Englonde's Cause I will be sume what playne
" Yt is yow Clargy that hathe her in dysdayne,
" With your latyne Howrs, seremonyes, and *popetly p l ayes*,
" In her more and more God's holy worde decayes."

By was these "*popetly playes*" by which the Church of Rome had first instructed the ignorant people in the leading events of Scripture History, & afterwards confused their faith with a long train of idolatrous legends and degrading absurdities; which are here turned into a weapon against herself. She was now herself to be brought upon the stage, her falsehoods refuted, her deformities exposed, and her vanities ridiculed with all the license of caricature.

No. III. *a. Alliterative Poem* on the Deposition of King Richard 2nd.

*b. Ricardi Maydiston* De Concordia inter Ric. II. et Civitatem London, both edited by *Thomas Wright, Esq.* M.A. F.S.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Of the two Poems which together compose the third publication of the Camden Society, the *former* is by far the most curi-

ous; the *latter* being merely a version, in passable Latin verse, of a royal reception and passage through the city, with pageantry and speeches, which we have got elsewhere, almost as fully, though not so poetically described in the Chronicles of *Hall*, and *Holinshed*, and the Doggrels of *Lydgate*.

The *Alliterative Poem* is a sort of sequel to that of *Piers Plowman*, [v. article *Whitaker*, 1st vol. p. 178] and has been found in a unique copy in the Cambridge University Library, following that Satire. *Piers Plowman* is a work which has always been estimated as of the highest value, both for the satiric vigour with which it flashes forth its light upon the history and manners of the age, and for the mine of antient English which it affords to the Philologist.

The present Poem is fully deserving of the same character, and its production does fresh honour to the Camden Society.—Like its prototype, it requires some study before it is intelligible to an unpractised reader, but he is provided by the Editor with a very copious Glossary, and the study is well repaid by the truth with which he will find himself brought into the very spirit and sentiments of the day in which the Poem was written, for part of it was evidently composed so immediately while the events were in progress, that *Harry of Lancaster* was actually *landed*, but had not yet supplanted Richard, in the kingdom.

The transcript of the Poem by *Richard de Maidstone*, was presented to the Camden Society by *Sir Frederick Madden*.—It is preserved in one of the Digby Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford. Richard (the Author) is said to have been born at Maidstone, in Kent.—He was afterwards Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, became a Carmelite in Aylesford. and at a later period pursued his studies in the Hostle of the Carmelites, at Oxford, where he took the degree of Doctor in Theology. He was in great repute at Court, and was famous for his Theological Writings. He died at Aylesford, in 1396, and was buried there.

No. IV. *Plumpton Correspondence.* A Series of Letters chiefly domestick, written in the Reigns of Edward IV. Richard III. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Edited by Thomas Stapleton, Esq. F. S. A. from Sir Edward Plumpton's Book of Letters, with Notes Historical and Biographichal of the Family of Plumpton of Plumpton-Com-Ebor.

From the *Introduction* to this volume (consisting of something more than 300 pages of *Correspondence*, and 138 of *Historical Notices*) we learn that among the Collections of

Dodsworth, deposited in the Bodleian Library, is a volume (cxlviii) containing transcripts from writings of the family of Plumpton, of Plumpton, in Yorkshire. This volume consists of two parts.—1. Copies of Evidences, many of which are very curious and important, being illustrative of ancient usages, or connected with public affairs.—2. Copies of the Correspondence of the Family, from the reign of King Henry VII.—Some of these are on public affairs, others relating to the private concerns of the family.—The originals from which Dodsworth made these copies are referred to by him as *Sir Edward Plumpton's* Coucher-book, and his Book of Letters; both which Manuscripts have been of late discovered to be remaining in the Library of Peregrine Edward Towneley, Esq. the representative of a family, whose members in former days were distinguished by their labours for the preservation of our gentilitious antiquities; and a gentleman, whose constant urbanity has on more than one occasion allowed a liberal use to be made of the Manuscripts in his possession, in order to their being made a source of general gratification through the medium of the press. Availing themselves of this courtesy, for which they beg to express their thanks, the Council of the Camden Society have selected *Sir Edward Plumpton's Book of Letters* for their fourth publication, with the view to preserve and make known such remains as may be conceived to throw light upon the domestic habits and social manners of our forefathers. The tenor of their occupations in every day life is a subject upon which our information has been at all times scant and deficient.

No. V. *Anecdotes and Traditions*, illustrative of early English History and Literature, derived from MS Sources. Edited by *William J. Thoms, Esq.* F. S. A.

We learn from the preface to this publication, that the *first part* of it is entirely derived from the Harleian MS No. 6395, entitled "Merry Passages and Jests," compiled by *Sir Nicholas L'Estrange*, of Hunstanton, from the communications of his friends, and containing upwards of 600 articles, of which the greater portion are unfit for publication. The *second part* is derived from the Lansdowne MS No. 231, written by the well-known *John Aubrey*, and containing his materials (with some subsequent additions by *Dr. White Kennett*, Bishop of Peterborough), for a work, the publication of which he had contemplated, under the title of "*Remains of Gentilism and Judaism*," many interesting passages of which manuscript have been already transferred by *Sir Henry Ellis* to his edition of Brand's Popular Antiquities. These with one exception, that of the Funeral Dirge, have been omitted in the present work, but com-

bined with those here printed may be said to comprise every thing deserving of publication contained in the volume. The *third* (and certainly least important) *part*, has been derived from No. 3899 of the additional MSS in the British Museum, the Common Place Book of a *Mr. John Collet.*

No VI. *The Political Songs of England*, from the Reign of John, to that of Edward II. Edited and Translated by *Thomas Wright, Esq.* M. A. F. S. A. &c. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

In the 639th Number of the Athenæum, this publication is reviewed at great length.—The review of it begins in this manner.—" There is no error more common than that of estimating " antient Institutions, and past events by modern standards " and in nothing is this more apparent, than in the accounts " usually given of the Monastic Orders & Scholastic Philosophy. " No man ever founded an order with the prepense purpose of " doing mischief.—No Institution indeed ever had a long date " of existence if it did not in some way or other contribute to the " benefit and advancement of mankind.—The first resistance to " barbaric pride and Pontific luxury was made in the Monaste- " ries, the Reformation itself began in the Augustinian Clois- " ters, and in the volume before us (just published by the Cam- " den Society) it is shewn that the liberty of the Monastery, " heralded the liberty of the press—that Political Songs were " the precursors of " *leading articles*," and that the Minstrels, " the Newsvenders of the day, came regularly to the Monasteries " for fresh supplies to hawk over the country.—It was a neces- " sary result that the earlier songs should be written in Latin, " the universal language of the Church and Cloister, but in pro- " cess of time, writers in the vulgar tongue (the unstamped press " of the day) appeared as competitors."

No. VII. *Annals of the first four years of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, by *Sir John Hayward, Knt.* D. C. L. edited from a MS in the Harleian Collection,. By *John Bruce, Esq.* F. S. A.

Some *outlines* of the Biography of Sir John Hayward, given in the *Introduction* to these Annals thus commence :—The rank or station of his parents, the place and time of his birth have not been ascertained, but judging from the few particulars which exist, we may infer that he was born shortly after 1560, at or near Felixstow, a small town on the sea coast of Sussex, and that his father was a man of no family.—But I do not proceed with these outlines, for believing this Sir John Hayward to be the same individual that is mentioned by that name both

in my first volume, at p. 102, and in my third volume, at p. 186, I shall beg leave to refer my reader to both those places.

No. VIII. *Ecclesiastical Documents*:—viz. I. A Brief History of the Bishoprick of Somerset from its Foundation to the year 1174, and II. Charters from the Library of Dr. Cox Macro, now first published by *the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F. S. A.*

The short advertisement prefixed to this publication observes that the only connection between the two portions of the volume lies in this: that *both* relate to affairs of the early English Church.—The Introduction contains seven closely printed pages.

No. IX.—*Speculi Britanniæ Pars.*—An Historical and Chorographical Description of the County of Essex, by *John Norden.* Edited from the original manuscript in the Marquess of Salisbury's Library, at Hatfield, by Sir HENRY ELLIS.

It is said in the Introduction to this Work, that the particulars of the life of *John Norden* are few, and even those as stated by his Biographers, not all certain.—*Anthony à Wood* assures us, he was educated at Oxford, and takes him for the same person who was author of no fewer than fifteen devotional pieces, some of which went through many, and one "The Pensive Man's Practice," 12mo. 1591, through forty editions.

*Granger* thought these books in divinity belonged to another person, possibly his father. The dates, however, as enumerated by Wood, exactly correspond with the period over which the topographical productions extend; and we have no actual knowledge of any other writer of both his names.

Wood describes Norden as born of a genteel family, but in what county, unless in Wilts, he could not tell: *Gough* says about 1548. He was admitted a Commoner of Hart Hall, Oxford, in 1564, became B. A. Feb. 11, 1568, and M. A. Feb. 26, 1572-3.

After giving in the same Introduction from Wood (in a concise form) the *titles* of the Devotional Works ascribed to Norden, it goes on to mention with more certainty an account of his topographical productions, and other particulars.

The Description of the County of Essex is then given in the Author's own words, illustrated by a *Mappe* drawn by himself, and the three explanatory tables.

## No. X. *A Chronicle* of the first fourteen years of the Reign of *King Edward the Fourth.* By *John Warkworth*, D. D. Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Edited from the MS now in the Library of St. Peter's College. Cambridge. By *James Orchard Halliwell*, Esq. F. R. S. F. S. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, &c. &c.

Amidst the variety of materials (says the Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1839, at p. 614) by the publication of which the Camden Society proposes to advance the Historical Literature of England, there is certainly none which can be considered of greater importance than *contemporary* Chronicles, and its second year is well commenced, as was its first, with a work of this Character. It happens indeed that the present publication belongs to the very same reign as that of last year, and in fact it has arisen from the other. This is one of several examples which have already manifested themselves of the usefulness of the Camden Society. The former Chronicle might it was true have been perused by a student of the British Museum; but the present was comparatively inaccessible in a Collegiate Library.—It has been drawn forth by the publication of the former, in the preface to which it was stated by Mr. Bruce that the only historical authorities of importance for the period in question (previously to the invaluable addition then made) were—1. The second communication of the History of Croyland—2. Fabyan—3. A Chronicle from which there are large extracts in Leland's Collectanea—4. The Anglica Historia of Polydore Vergil, and 5. The Memoirs of Philip de Comines.—The Chronicle from which Leland quoted is that which is now placed entire before us.—Mr. Hunter in a report on the Cambridge Libraries made to the Record Commissioners, pointed out its identity.—The Council of the Camden Society on their attention being directed to this circumstance immediately instituted a further investigation, and on their finding that a transcript had already been presented by the zealous inquirer under whose care it is now produced, he was requested to edit it under their auspices.

Mr. Halliwell (the Editor) himself observes in his *Preface* to the work, " I have been able to collect nothing relative to the " personal history of *Warkworth*, except that he was Master of " St. Peter's College, from A. D. 1473 to A. D. 1498.—He " appears to have been a man of moderate learning and ability, " although his story about the *Wemere* partakes strongly of " superstition and a reliance upon mere hearsay; but in some

" instances his minuteness in particulars would lead us to be-
" lieve that he was intimately acquainted with the political
" affairs of the period."

## No. XI. *Kemp's* Nine Daies Wonder, performed in a Daunce from London to Norwich, with an Introduction and Notes, by the *Rev. Alexander Dyce.*

The Introduction (being memoirs of *William Kemp*) says, that he was a Comic Actor of high reputation, like *Tarlton* whom he succeeded, " as wel in the favour of her Majesty as in the " opinion and good thoughts of the generall audience."—He usually played the Clown, and was greatly applauded for his buffoonery, his extemporal wit, and his performance of the jig. Kemp (it is conjectured) died about the year 1603.

*** A fac simile of the original title page is given in Mr. Dyce's reprint.

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[*** The Owner of the Library, suddenly conceiving in his mind, that he should be able (Deo volente) to make his own imperfect copy of the *Croniclis of Englonde*, usually called the Boke of St. Albans [vide Division A. p. 103] fully complete, if he could bnt obtain the loan of a perfect copy of that work, by transcribing from it all the pages wanting in his own copy —he applied to his good friend Miss Currer to lend him her perfect copy, (printed on vellum) which she cheerfully complied with. From thence, notwithstanding the miserable type, numerous abbreviations, and gross orthography of the volume, he did actually in 46 days, and during the time that he was also correcting the proof sheets of the second portion of the Supplement (being then also in the 83rd year of his age) transcribe (but *not* in B. L.) one hundred and seventy-seven pages of the vellum copy, page by page, line by line, rude spelling by rude spelling, (including also a few Diagrams, &c.) upon paper, and having had his old printed sheets with the new transcriptions bound together in dark morocco leather, (all being placed in their regular signatures) has thus made for himself a complete and perfect copy of the entire work.]

# AN INDEX

TO THE

# ENTIRE SUPPLEMENT

OF

# *JOHN HOLMES'S*

# DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

## INDEX TO PORTION THE FIRST.

### A


| | PAGES. |
|---|---|
| ABDIEL | 1 |
| Aleyn | 1 |
| Anglesea, (vide Llwyd) | 2 |
| Annual Register | 2 |
| Arnett | 2—3—4 |
| Athenæum | 4 |
| **B** | |
| Baker | 4 |
| Barker | 4—5—6 |
| Beverley | 6 |
| Bingham | 6—7 |
| Boorde, by Powell | 7—8 |
| Boothby | 8 |
| Brayley and Britton | 9 |
| Brayley, (also 4th vol. p. 12) | 9—10 |
| Breviary | 10 |
| Brooks, (three articles) | 10—11 |
| Bulet | 11 |
| **C** | |
| Calvert | 11 |
| Calvert, Radcliffe, and West | 12 |
| Caraccioli, (vide Litio) | 12 |
| Carter | 12—13 |

PAGES.
Carver ..... 13—14
Chartarii Historia ..... 14
Cole ..... 14
Cornwallyes's Essays ..... 14—15
Crescentiis (Petri De) Epistola ..... 15—16
Currer ..... 16 to 20

D

Danæus ..... 20—21
Dibdin ..... 21 to 23
Du Choul ..... 23
Du Paty ..... 24

E

Eisteddfod, (vide Llwyd) ..... 24
Ewing, (vide Norfolk Lists) ..... 24

F

Fitch ..... 24 to 26

G

Gesner ..... 81 to 84
Godwin and Britton ..... 26—27
Gove ..... 27
Guagnini Descriptio Sarmatiæ ..... 28
Guides (various) ..... 28
Gurdon ..... 28

H

Hedwig ..... 28—29
Hicklin ..... 30
Holcroft, (vide Stolberg) ..... 30
Hone ..... 30
Hull ..... 30

J

Jameson ..... 30—31
Jefferson ..... 31

L

Ledwich ..... 31—32
Litio, (by Zel) ..... 32
Litio, (by Creusner) ..... 32—33
Lloyd's Desk ..... 33—34
Llwyd ..... 34—35
Lossius ..... 35—36
Lyon ..... 36

M

PAGES.
Maplestead, (v. Wallen) ..... 36
Matthias, (v. Pursuits of Literature) ..... 36
Maude's Presents ..... 36—37
Meyrick and Smith ..... 37
Miscellanies ..... 37—38
Moffat ..... 38
Mona, (vide Llwyd) ..... 38
Mower, (vide Zulneida) ..... 38

N

Newcome's Donations ..... 38
Norfolk Lists ..... 38—39
Northall ..... 39
Northamptonshire Poll Books ..... 40

O

Ockammi Dialogi ..... 40—41
Ogilby ..... 41

P

Pearson ..... 42
Peele, (v. Fitch) ..... 42
Pious Minstrel ..... 42—43
Pursuits of Literature ..... 43

R

Richardson's Dictionary ..... 43 to 53

S

Saint John's Letters ..... 53—54
Sammes ..... 54—55
Saturday's Magazine ..... 56 to 58
Singer ..... 58 to 65
Stafford ..... 65 to 67
Stevenson's Chest ..... 67 to 70
Stolberg's Travels ..... 71—72
Stonehouse ..... 72

T

Taylor's Glory of Regality ..... 72—73
Taylor's Catechism of Currency ..... 73
——————— Foreign Exchanges ..... 73
Taylor's Dramatic Romance ..... 73—74
Thornton ..... 74—75
Twyne's Translation of Lloyd ..... 75

W

PAGES.
Wallen ..... 76
Watson ..... 76
Wesley ..... 76—77
Willis ..... 77—78
Wiffen ..... 78 to 80

Z

Zaba ..... 80
Zulneida ..... 80

## AN INDEX TO THE LAST PORTION,

(Which is in THREE Divisions)

*The First Division is marked A. (and contains* BOOKS ADDED.)

A

AGARD ..... 93
Antient Scotish Melodies (v. Dauney)..... 93
Annual Register ..... 93
Archaelogia ..... 93

B

Bailey ..... 93
Bembi Historia ..... 93—94
Boccacii Liber, (by Czeiner) ..... 94—95
Boke of St. Albans (v. Chronicles) ..... 96
Brady ..... 96
Breval ..... 96
Britton's Cassiobury ..... 96
Britton's Dictionary ..... 96—97

C

Clarke's and Killpack's History ..... 97
Common Prayer Book ..... 97
Collie ..... 98
Cotton ..... 99 to 101
Coverdale ..... 101 to 103
Chroniclis of Englode ..... 103

D

PAGES
Dauney ..... 103—104
Dibdin ..... 104
Drayton ..... 104—105
Duke ..... 106

E

Elphinston's Martial ..... 106

F

Finden ..... 106—107
Fleetwood and Cave ..... 107
Friendship's Offering ..... 108
Fry ..... 108

G

Godwin and Britton ..... 108 to 110
Golding ..... 110
Gordon ..... 110
Greenwood ..... 110

H

Harvei Exercitationes ..... 110—111
Holdich ..... 111
Holmes ..... 111

I

Ireland Illustrated ..... 112
Itinerario ..... 112

J

Jameson ..... 112

K

Kames ..... 112
Killpack and Clarke, (v. Clarke, &c.) ..... 112
Kinaston's Translation, &c. ..... 112—113
Knole House Guide ..... 113

L

Le Jeu de L'Hombre ..... 113
Louth, (v. Notitiæ Ludæ) ..... 113

M

Markham ..... 113—114
Martialis Epigrammata ..... 114 to 116
Martial's Epigrams Translated ..... 116
Mosley ..... 116

N

Notitiæ Ludæ ..... 116

O

PAGES.
Ombre ..... 116
Ovid's Metamorphosis ..... 116—117

P

Palmer ..... 117
Petrie ..... 117
Prout and Harding ..... 118

R

Radcliffe, (two Articles) ..... 118
Rayner ..... 118
Richardson ..... 118

S

Saturday's Magazine ..... 118
Schoonhovii Emblemata ..... 118—119
Scot ..... 119
Scott Sir Walter ..... 119 to 121
Selden ..... 121
Spicilegia ..... 122
Stevens and Liebault ..... 122
Stothard ..... 122
Sturt ..... 122
Surflet ..... 122

T

Thevenot ..... 122—123
Turner, (three Articles) ..... 123—124

W

Walker's Philidorian ..... 124
Walker's History ..... 125
Wesley's Dissertations ..... 125 to 127
Wise ..... 127
Wright's Shores and Islands ..... 127—128
Wright's Ireland ..... 128

# THE SECOND DIVISION IS MARKED B.

AND

## CONTAINS ADDITIONAL NOTES.


A

PAGES.

ALBANS St. ..... 129
Arthur ..... 129

B

Barry, (v. Orkney Islands) ..... 130
Bentham ..... 130
Blomefield ..... 130 to 132
Britton's Cathedrals ..... 132
Buck ..... 132

C

Camden ..... 132
Carew ..... 133
Catcott ..... 133—134
Croneken der Sassen ..... 134—135

D

Dives et Pauper ..... 135—136
Dugdale ..... 136

F

Fenn ..... 136—137

H

Hall ..... 137—138
Howell ..... 138 to 140

J

Jacob ..... 140
Josephi Opera ..... 141
Josephus ..... 141

K

Kynge Arthur ..... 141—142

L

Lacunar Strevelinense ..... 142—143
Leland ..... 143
Lewis ..... 143

M

PAGES.
Massinger ..... 144—145
Maude ..... 145
More ..... 145 to 147

O

Orkney Islands ..... 148

P

Parkinson ..... 148

R

Richardson ..... 148—149

S

Sandford ..... 149
Skene ..... 149—150
Spotiswood ..... 150
Stonehouse ..... 150

T

Tacitus ..... 150—151
Taylor's Glory of Regality ..... 151
Temple ..... 151—152
Tower of London ..... 152

V

Vigerii Decachordum ..... 152
Virgil's Æneidos ..... 153

W

Wogan ..... 153

# THE THIRD DIVISION IS MARKED C.

AND CONTAINS THE

## PUBLICATIONS of the CAMDEN SOCIETY,

(WHICH ARE STILL GOING ON.)

***They came out in the following order, or at least bear the Numbers and Titles following:—***


PAGES.

No. I.—An *Anonymous Historie* of the Arrivall of Edward IV. in England, and the finall Recouerye of his Kingdomes from Henry VI. MCCCLXXI. ..... 154

No. II.—*Bale's* Play of "Kynge Johan." ..... 154—155

No. III.—(a.) *Alliterative Poem* on the Deposition of King Richard, and .....
(b.) *Ricardi Maydiston de Concordia* inter Ric. II. et Civitatem, London .... 155—156

No. IV.—*Plumpton Correspondence.*—A Series of Letters chiefly domestick, written in the Reigns of Edward IV. Richard III. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. edited from Sir Edward Plumpton's Book of Letters.. 156—157

No. V.—*Anecdotes and Traditions* illustrative of early English History and Literature, derived from MS sources. Edited by *W. J. Thoms, Esq.* ..... 157—158

No. VI.—*The Political Songs of England* from the Reign of John to that of Edward II. Edited and Translated by *Thomas Wright*, Esq. M. A. F. S. A. &c. of Trinity College, Cambridge ..... 158

No. VII.—*Annals of the First Four Years of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.*—By *Sir John Hayward, Knt.* D. C. L. Edited from a MS in the Harleian Collection, by *John Bruce*, Esq. ..... 158—159

No. VIII.—*Ecclesiastical Documents*, viz. I. History of the Bishoprick of Somerset, and II. Charters from the Library of Dr. Macro.. 159

PAGES.

No. IX.—*Speculi Britanniæ Pars.*—An Historical and Chorographical Description of the County of Essex, by *John Norden.* Edited from the original Manuscript in the Marquess of Salisbury's Library, at Hatfield, by Sir HENRY ELLIS. ..... 159

No. X.—*A Chronicle* of the First Fourteen Years of the Reign of *King Edward the Fourth.* By *John Warkworth, D. D.* Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge..... 160—161

No. XI.—Kemp's Nine Days Wonder, performed in a Daunce from London to Norwich.—[A Reprint.] ..... 161

1*st September,* 1840.

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